

# Monthly Labor Review

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SEPTEMBER 1952 VOL. 75 NO.

3

**Job Tenure of American Workers**

**Labor Requirements for Building Air Force Housing**

**Labor and the Savannah River AEC Project:  
Part IV—Community Facilities and Social Changes**

**The New Daily Index of Spot Market Prices**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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# Monthly Labor Review

## In the October Issue . . .

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
**Two Significant Articles**

### Dealing With Relevant Labor Matters

Lawrence F. Kline, Editor

**1. Union Finances**—A study of how unions secure revenues for their operations and how dues, initiation fees, and special assessments are set, based on data from 90 international unions. (A subsequent article will discuss union expenditures.)

### 2. What the Employer Must Place on the Bargaining Table

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# The Labor Month in Review

DURING the month, the leaders of organized labor demonstrated growing attention to the political campaigns. Union members were urged to study the issues and to register as voters. Election of a "liberal Congress" was stressed by most union officials in their Labor Day messages. A number of unions endorsed candidates for State or Federal offices.

Steel production was resumed rapidly following the end of the steel stoppage. The last of the "Big 6" contracts, negotiated to confirm the terms of the settlement, was signed a month after the close of the steel strike. Meanwhile, several other unions sought new contract arrangements; wage adjustments and the union shop were prominent among the demands which were advanced.

## AFL-ICFTU Relations

Early resumption of active participation in International Confederation of Free Trade Union affairs by the AFL was indicated by two decisions of the AFL Executive Council.

The ICFTU was invited to send a fraternal delegate to address the AFL's convention. AFL officials anticipated that J. H. Oldenbroek, the ICFTU's general secretary, would be the delegate named. A second invitation also was extended to the ICFTU, suggesting that the executive committee of the anti-Communist trade-union federation hold its next meeting in New York City. After further discussions with the ICFTU's American affiliates—the AFL, the CIO, and the United Mine Workers—December 1-5 was the date set for this meeting.

## The Unions and Politics

With the conclusion of the Presidential nominating conventions, a large portion of the interest of the leaders of American unions was focused on the 1952 elections. During August the 46-man Executive Board of the CIO recommended that the members of CIO affiliates vote for the Demo-

cratic Party candidates for President and Vice President. A number of international unions, both AFL and CIO, some of which had not taken such a step since 1924, took similar action. The AFL Executive Council arranged to have the standard bearers of both major parties address the seventy-first annual AFL convention.

The importance of the fall elections to organized labor was stressed in Labor Day messages by William Green, Philip Murray, and many international union heads. On Labor Day, both Presidential nominees appealed for the electoral support of labor voters. Governor Stevenson called for replacement of the Taft-Hartley Act by new labor-management legislation in a Detroit speech made under AFL and CIO auspices. General Eisenhower issued a Labor Day pledge and addressed the AFL Letter Carriers' convention in New York City.

## Labor-Management Relations

**Coal.** Following exploratory negotiations between United Mine Workers and anthracite operators' committee representatives, the union announced that it had found the five subjects advanced by the operators to be bargainable. The union asked a reported 20,000 western Pennsylvania bituminous-coal miners to halt their "wildcat" strike which was embarrassing the union in its negotiations. Progress was also reported toward an interim agreement between the union and the Southern Coal Producers Association.

Mr. Lewis had given a 60-day contract-termination notice to the Bituminous Coal Operators Association late in July and similar notices to the Southern Coal Producers Association and the anthracite operators committee 10 days later.

The union observed a 10-day memorial stoppage in tribute to all miners killed and injured in mine accidents since the first of the year and notified the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service that the negotiations had failed to produce an agreement, leaving the mine workers free to strike late in September.

**Rubber.** After 7 weeks' negotiations, the CIO Rubber Workers and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. agreed to an extension of their contract. The company granted a 10-cent hourly pay increase.

U. S. Rubber, Seiberling, General, and Firestone shortly thereafter followed the example of Good-year. The B. F. Goodrich Co., after a 12-day work stoppage, agreed to a 10-cent hourly wage

boost and to the full union shop; in return, the union agreed to "take reasonable action" to curb wildcat strikes. Union-shop clauses in the Firestone and Goodrich contracts marked the complete establishment of this form of union security in the large rubber plants.

*Non-ops' Union Shop.* Agreement for a union shop was reached between the Eastern Carriers' Conference Committee and the 17 nonoperating unions, raising to 400,000 the number of railroad workers under the union-security coverage recommended by a Presidential Emergency Board in February. Since several of the major eastern lines had already established the union shop, the new agreement applied only to the remainder of the lines, the largest of which was the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The agreement provides that present employees must become members of the union of their craft or class within 60 days after the contract was signed. New employees are given 60 days after employment to join. The union's conference committee, headed by AFL Telegraphers president G. E. Leighty, expressed hope that they would soon win agreement to the union shop from western and southeastern conference committees.

*ILGWU Anti-Open-Shop Drive.* After a month's mass picketing set up by the Cloak Joint Board of the AFL Ladies' Garment Workers in New York City, 19 of the leading nonunion women's apparel shops signed contracts with the union.

Soon after the start of picketing, the open-shop employers formed an association and demanded special contractual relations with the union. Upon refusal by the union to grant them preferential status, the association filed an antitrust action against the union and the established employer associations.

AFL leaders continued their investigation of alleged racketeering in New York metropolitan-area AFL unions. A preliminary report to the AFL Executive Council cited discrepancies observed in connection with certain dress company truckers, open-shop dress manufacturers, and the holders of certain charters issued by the AFL Jewelry Workers, Auto Workers, and Distillery Workers.

#### Economic Background

Employment in nonfarm industries declined by

over 400,000 between mid-June and mid-July, to 45.9 million. Seasonal employment gains in construction, food processing, and other industries partly offset the effects of the steel strike on employment. Some 900,000 workers were off industry payrolls in mid-July as a result of the steel strike—split about evenly between steel-workers and iron-ore miners and employees in steel-using industries, coal mines, and railroads.

The average workweek of production workers in manufacturing declined by half an hour from June to July, to 39.9 hours; their average hourly earnings declined nearly 1 cent to \$1.65, indicating decreased overtime in metalworking industries. These declines resulted in a drop in average weekly earnings in manufacturing of \$1.14, to \$65.84.

Housing starts dipped slightly in August when 99,000 new permanent nonfarm dwelling units were put under construction. On a seasonally adjusted basis, housing starts were at an annual rate of 1,035,000 in August, the last of three consecutive months to be taken into account in determining whether residential credit controls will be relaxed. Expenditures for all new construction put in place in August was \$3.152 billion, highest monthly total on record.

Fewer man-days of strike idleness occurred in July than in June. However, the 12.5 million days in July were, except for the 14 million in June, the greatest number in any month since October 1949. About 80 percent of the total July idleness resulted from participants in the steel strike.

An advance of 0.6 percent from June 15 to July 15 raised the CPI to a new record high of 190.8, 12.1 percent above June 15, 1950, and 2.9 percent above a year ago. A sharp rise in food prices was primarily responsible for the increase; only the prices of apparel and of housefurnishings declined during the month. The estimated Retail Food Price Index rose 0.3 percent from July 15 to August 15.

The old series CPI advanced 0.7 percent from June to July, to 192.4, 5.9 percent above January 15, 1951, bringing a quarterly escalated wage increase of 3 cents hourly to over 1 million automobile workers on September 1.

The Wholesale Price Index for July showed an advance over June, the first upward turn of this index since November 1951.

# Job Tenure of American Workers

A Fifth of All Workers Have Remained  
With the Same Employer Continuously  
For Nine or More Years

SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN\*

MOBILITY always has been a major characteristic of the American labor force. Changes from one occupation or industry to another have been accompanied by extensive geographical shifts and appear to form a common pattern in the working lives of substantial numbers of people.

Interest in these movements has been heightened during the past several years by the manpower requirements of a mobilization economy. Many surveys have been conducted to assess the magnitude and nature of job shifts and the characteristics of workers who make them. One of the more important of these, made early in 1951 by the Bureau of the Census, gives added insight into a major facet of the general problem of mobility, i. e., the length of workers' continuous association with the same employer.<sup>1</sup>

## Job Stability

Job shifting can be gauged effectively by the extent to which workers remain on the same job for long periods of time. The Census survey found that 13 million of the 59 million civilian workers employed in January 1951, had been with the same employer continuously since November 1941 or earlier. In other words, more than a fifth of the workers employed at the time of the survey were still working in the same jobs<sup>2</sup> they had prior to Pearl Harbor and the beginning of World War II. Thus, a significantly large proportion of workers remained with the same employer or business despite the war and postwar (including

Korea) dislocations, notwithstanding the mass movement of men into and out of the Armed Forces<sup>3</sup> and of women into and out of the labor force, and in the face of the extensive variations in industrial demand of the past decade.

The January 1951 total included, of course, many persons who could not possibly have had a continuous job for 9 or more years simply because of their age. It also includes many men who involuntarily interrupted their job holding, by entry into the Armed Forces. The proportion with long-term job tenure, calculated on a base consisting of those with continuous labor-force participation throughout this period, would therefore be considerably higher.

Thus, the Census found that the most significant contributor to the number exhibiting such a large element of stability in job holding was the older worker. As the following tabulation shows, more than two-thirds of the workers on the same job since before World War II were 45 years of age or more, and a little over a tenth were 65 years or older.

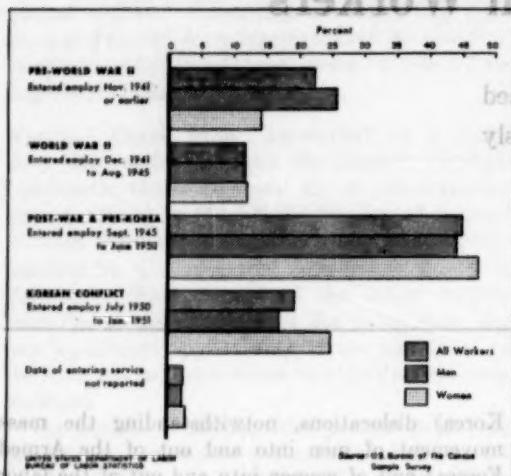
\*Of the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics.

<sup>1</sup>All data are from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, released in Current Population Reports, Labor Force, December 5, 1951 (Series P-50, No. 36): Experience of Workers at their Current Jobs, January 1951, and from special tabulations prepared by the Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup>For wage and salary workers, a "job" was defined as a "continuous period of employment with a single employer"; and for the self-employed, as a "continuous period of employment in a particular type of business in the same locality."

<sup>3</sup>The Census considered entry into the Armed Forces as the ending of a particular job, even though a person retained reemployment rights to that job.

**Distribution of Workers by Length of Service With the Same Employer, January 1951**



	Number (millions)	Percent
All workers employed in jobs acquired prior to World War II	13.0	100
Under 45 years of age	4.2	32
45 years of age and over	8.8	68
45-54 years	4.2	32
55-64 years	3.2	25
65 years and over	1.4	11

Occupationally, workers with long-term attachment to their jobs were concentrated in four major areas of work among the men. The most important was the skilled group of craftsmen and foremen—a group in which the majority of workers are older men and the investment in training time and specialized work experience is greatest. Significantly, a large proportion of the men still occupying pre-World War II jobs were also working as semiskilled operatives. Thus, the skilled craftsmen and the semiskilled operatives, the great majority of whom work in factories, accounted for 37 percent of all the men with long-duration attachment to the same employer.

The other two ranking groups represent the self-employed and managerial personnel, both on and off the farm, and they also include substantial numbers of older men. These groups, together with the craftsmen and operatives, constituted 7

out of every 10 men with a job or business dating back to Pearl Harbor or before.

White-collar work was the predominant field of concentration among women with jobs acquired before World War II. In fact, 25 percent were engaged in a clerical capacity; another 15 percent in professional and technical work. As might be expected, service occupations, including work in private households also accounted for large numbers of women in this group. More significant, however, is the fact that almost a fifth of the women with long-term attachment to their jobs were working as semiskilled operatives. Thus, for both men and women, semiskilled factory work represents one of the most important areas of long job tenure. The occupational distribution of men and women with jobs dating back 9 or more years is shown below.

Men		Women		
	Number (millions)	Percent	Number (millions)	Percent
All workers employed in jobs acquired prior to World War II	10.6	100	2.4	100
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	2.2	21	(1)	2
Operatives and kindred workers	1.7	16	.5	19
Farmers and farm managers	1.8	17	(1)	3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	1.8	17	.2	9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	.8	7	.4	15
Clerical and kindred workers	.7	7	.6	25
Sales workers	.4	4	.1	6
Service workers, including private household workers	.5	5	.4	15
Laborers, farm and nonfarm	.7	6	.1	6
Less than 100,000.				

### The Pattern of Job Holding

Four major periods of job acquisition and tenure are discernible as the experience on current jobs of the workers employed in January 1951 is examined. These are shown in chart 1.

The first—already discussed—involves the 13 million workers still at the same job or business acquired prior to the United States entry into World War II. The second—embracing the smallest number of workers—is the period of the war itself. Persons still holding jobs obtained during this period numbered about 7 million or 12 percent of the total. This group was small

because millions of housewives and other wartime "extra" workers returned to nonworker status after the cessation of hostilities. Even those who remained in the labor force changed jobs in large numbers in the shift from war to peacetime production.

Twenty-six and a half million, or 45 percent, acquired their current jobs during the third period—extending from VJ-day to the outbreak of the Korean conflict. The fourth—dating from Korea—accounts for a little over 11 million persons, or about 20 percent of the total. Thus, about two out of every three employed people in January 1951 were working at jobs which they obtained only since the end of World War II.

### Importance of Demographic Characteristics

Job tenure varies significantly with the personal characteristics of workers, such as their age, sex, and color. Detailed information on these factors is presented in table 1 which warrants three principal conclusions:

(1) The duration of a worker's continuous association with the same employer or business varies directly with age. The importance of the older worker among those with at least 9 years on the same job has already been shown. For both men and women, the average (median) number of years in continuous employment goes up consistently with the age scale.

(2) The length of job tenure differs considerably between men and women. There is not much difference in the duration of job-holding between boys and girls in their teens or early twenties. Differences begin to get marked as they enter the adult age groups when women drop out of the labor market at the time of marriage or child-bearing. In the older age groups, the median number of years of continuous job-holding among men is double that of women.

The effect of marriage and child-bearing on job tenure among women is clearly indicated in the following summary tabulation. The average number of years on the same job for married women with no children, for example, was more than double that of women with children and more than triple that for married women with children of pre-school age.

	<i>Median years on current job in January 1951</i>
All employed women	2.2
Single	2.0
Widowed, divorced, or separated	2.7
Married	2.1
With no children under 18 years of age	2.8
With children under 18 years of age	1.3
With children 6 to 17 years of age	2.1
With children under 6 years of age	8.8

(3) Job tenure was consistently longer among whites than nonwhites, for both men and women and for both farm and nonfarm residents. The major reason for this disparity is, of course, the greater concentration of nonwhite jobs in casual or part-time work and in occupations with characteristically lower job stability. Both result in more frequent periods of unemployment and consequent interruption of job tenure. This appears to be particularly true of nonwhite women in farm employment. Table 1 shows, for example, that the proportion of white women in farm residence with jobs dating from the pre-World War II period was almost 10 times as high as that for nonwhites in the same category.

### Occupational Differentials

One of the most important factors affecting the length of job tenure among American workers is the occupation in which they are employed. The proportion of workers with jobs dating back to before World War II and, consequently, the average number of years of continuous association with the same employer or business shows a consistent pattern of variation with occupation for both men and women (table 2).

The group with by far the longest job tenure were the farmers and farm managers—one out of every two in January 1951 having a job acquired at least 9 years ago. The average duration of continuous association with the same employer or business for workers in this category was almost double that of the next highest group. This is the category, of course, which includes a large number of older workers and which is the traditional area of long-term self-employment in the United States. Much of the same can be said of the group with the next largest proportion of long-term job-holding—the managerial and proprietary class off the farm.

In fact, the extent to which any group—age, sex, color, occupation, or any other category—contains large numbers of workers with long-duration job-holding depends in good part on the proportion in that group which is self-employed. The Census tabulations show a very sizable difference in the duration of job tenure between the self-employed and wage and salary workers. In agricultural employment, for example, 50 percent of the self-employed, but only 15 percent of the wage and salary workers, were engaged in the same enterprise for 9 or more years. As a result, there was a marked difference in the average (median) number of years of continuous work in the same job or business for both agricultural groups: 9.4 years for the self-employed and 1.8 years for the wage and salary workers. The corresponding averages for persons engaged in nonagricultural industries were 5.0 years for the self-employed and 2.9 years for the wage and salary workers.

Professional and technical workers as a group also show the influence of self-employment on job tenure. The majority of persons employed in this kind of work have made a comparatively heavy investment of time, education, and specialized work experience and might be expected to show a large element of job stability. Table 2 shows that this group ranks high in terms of job stability. Closer examination reveals the additional fact, however, that the biggest contribution to this job stability comes from the self-employed among the professional workers—doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects, etc. The following brief summary tabulation makes this clear.

	Number of years on current job	
	Men	Women
Professional and technical workers.....	4.3	2.5
Self-employed workers.....	10.0+	4.1
Wage and salary workers—		
Private industry.....	3.9	2.3
Government.....	3.2	2.5

TABLE 1.—*Experience of workers at their current jobs, by age, sex, color, and farm-nonfarm residence, January 1951*

Period <sup>1</sup> current job started	Total	Percent distribution of all employed workers									
		Age (in years)						Color and farm-nonfarm residence			
		14-17	18 and 19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	United States	Farm
		White	Non-white <sup>2</sup>	White	Non-white <sup>2</sup>	White	Non-white <sup>2</sup>	White	Non-white <sup>2</sup>	White	Non-white <sup>2</sup>
<b>Men and women</b>											
Pre-World War II.....	22.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	7.2	23.0	37.3	44.5	52.0	22.7	14.7
World War II.....	11.6	4.2	1.6	4.7	10.8	15.0	15.0	13.0	11.0	11.6	11.6
Post-World War II.....	44.9	45.4	46.4	62.7	58.7	44.0	33.3	29.8	23.1	44.8	46.1
Post-Korea.....	19.1	45.3	49.1	20.9	21.7	15.8	12.0	10.3	9.8	18.7	23.3
Period not reported.....	2.3	4.1	1.7	2.1	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	4.1	2.1	4.3
Total <sup>3</sup> .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median years worked.....	3.4	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.6	3.2	6.3	8.0	10+	3.5	2.4
<b>Men</b>											
Pre-World War II.....	25.4	1.3	1.8	1.1	7.6	25.1	42.6	49.2	56.3	26.2	17.4
World War II.....	11.6	6.0	2.8	4.4	9.8	15.3	14.6	12.8	11.0	11.5	13.5
Post-World War II.....	44.0	49.0	44.8	62.2	62.1	43.5	29.8	26.7	20.2	44.0	42.9
Post-Korea.....	16.8	35.5	49.1	30.4	18.9	13.9	10.5	8.9	8.4	16.3	22.1
Period not reported.....	2.2	3.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.4	4.1	2.0	4.2
Total <sup>3</sup> .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median years worked.....	3.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	2.8	4.5	7.6	9.3	10+	4.0	3.1
<b>Women</b>											
Pre-World War II.....	13.9	0.2	0.2	6.3	17.9	24.0	29.6	34.9	14.4	10.2	21.3
World War II.....	11.7	0.9	0.2	5.1	13.4	14.2	16.1	13.9	10.6	12.1	8.3
Post-World War II.....	47.2	36.9	48.2	63.5	50.1	44.9	41.9	39.8	35.2	46.7	51.5
Post-Korea.....	24.7	35.5	49.2	29.0	28.6	20.4	15.3	14.5	15.5	24.7	25.4
Period not reported.....	2.5	5.8	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.2	3.9	2.3	4.4
Total <sup>3</sup> .....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Median years worked.....	2.2	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.8	3.1	4.0	4.5	4.9	2.3	1.7

<sup>1</sup> Times at which employees began work or persons associated with a business held in January 1951 have been grouped into four consecutive periods of crisis or economic change. Pre-World War II covers time prior to December 1941; World War II extends from December 1941 to August 1945; post-World War II begins September 1945 and ends June 1950; post-Korea covers July 1950 to January 1951, the time of the sample survey.

<sup>2</sup> Figures may not add to 100 because of rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Nonwhite includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, Japanese. All others classified as white.

TABLE 2.—*Experience of workers at their current jobs, by major occupation group and sex, January 1951*

Occupation	Percent with jobs acquired before World War II			Median years on current job		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
All employed persons	22.0	25.4	13.9	3.4	3.9	2.2
Farmers and farm managers	50.0	50.4	42.4	9.4	9.6	7.1
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	33.0	34.9	22.7	5.1	5.3	4.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	27.9	28.2	20.2	4.3	4.3	4.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	24.9	27.8	20.3	3.7	4.3	2.5
Clerical and kindred workers	17.4	25.7	12.7	2.9	3.9	2.5
Operatives and kindred workers	16.9	18.7	12.4	2.9	3.1	2.3
Farm laborers and foremen	18.2	9.7	33.9	2.7	2.4	4.8
Sales workers	14.0	16.2	10.3	2.2	2.6	1.6
Service workers, except household	14.1	19.2	7.9	2.0	2.9	1.2
Laborers, except farm	11.6	11.6	—	1.6	1.6	—
Private household workers	10.2	—	10.2	1.2	—	1.2

The industry in which the occupation is performed also has a significant effect on the length of job tenure among workers. This can be shown with particular force for the skilled craftsmen and foremen group which, with an average duration of 4.3 years on the same job (table 2), ranks very high among the major occupational groups in terms of long duration job-holding.

Industries in which seniority plays a pivotal part (e.g., railroads) or employment conditions in general are much more stable (e.g., utilities) have very high rates of job stability in comparison with such industries as trade or construction in which employment is much more intermittent and seasonal. The following tabulation shows the situation among the male skilled group in January 1951 and accounts for the six industries which employed 80 percent of all the men in that category.

#### Median number of years on current job

##### Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers:

Total men	4.3
Railway and railway express	10.0+
Utilities	5.7
Manufacturing	5.5
Mining	4.5
Trade	3.5
Construction	2.1

Finally, training time, skill level, and specialized work experience are also important factors in differentiating the various groups in terms of

long-term association with the same employer. This is illustrated by the position of the three skill levels which bulk so large in the Nation's factories—the skilled (craftsmen), semiskilled (operatives), and unskilled (nonfarm laborers)—as well as the position of the service groups, shown in table 2.

### Occupational Changes by Age

Job tenure among younger persons, especially boys and girls in their teens, is of course very short. Many of them are holding only part-time or intermittent jobs while attending school, and those who are full-time members of the labor force are concentrated in entry occupations in which job-holding is characteristically short.

Almost 50 percent of the teen-age boys employed in January 1951 were working in unskilled jobs as service employees or laborers, both on and off the farm. (See table 3.) Another substantial pro-

TABLE 3.—*Occupational distribution of employed population, by age and sex, January 1951*

Major occupational group and sex	Percent distribution by age (in years)							
	All ages	14-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
<i>Men</i>								
<i>Professional, technical workers</i>								
Professional, technical workers	7	(1)	5	10	8	7	6	5
Farmers and farm managers	9	2	4	6	8	10	13	24
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	12	1	3	9	15	17	17	17
Clerical and kindred workers	7	7	10	8	6	6	5	5
Sales workers	5	15	6	6	5	4	4	4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	10	4	15	20	22	22	20	15
Operatives and kindred workers	22	22	33	26	21	17	15	9
Private household workers	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Service workers, except household	6	10	5	4	5	7	10	10
Farm laborers and foremen	4	22	6	2	3	2	2	4
Laborers except farm	9	17	13	9	7	8	8	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Women</i>								
<i>Professional, technical workers</i>								
Professional, technical workers	11	4	13	10	12	11	9	7
Farmers and farm managers	1	(1)	(1)	1	1	2	2	4
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	5	(1)	1	4	7	9	9	7
Clerical and kindred workers	27	36	45	32	24	19	14	9
Sales workers	8	14	6	7	7	9	8	9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1	(1)	1	2	2	2	2	(1)
Operatives and kindred workers	21	11	20	24	23	22	19	13
Private household workers	11	18	4	7	10	10	17	29
Service workers, except household	12	14	8	11	11	13	17	30
Farm laborers and foremen	3	3	1	2	3	3	3	4
Laborers, except farm	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1 percent.

portion (22 percent) were working in semiskilled operative jobs. Among the girls in this age group, concentration within a few occupational groups is also evident. One out of three was working in a clerical capacity; an almost equal proportion were employed as service workers, including private household work.

The interaction of age, sex, and occupational distribution, indicated by table 3, shows very clearly the variation in occupational composition with age. Thus, the age group 20-24 years, with more education, training, and work experience, already shows a marked difference in occupational distribution from the teen-age group. The difference is especially noticeable in the reduction in the proportion of both men and women employed in unskilled jobs. For example, the proportion of men 20 to 24 years of age in laborer (farm and nonfarm) or service jobs was half that of the group 14 to 19 years. Similarly, there was a reduction

of the number of women in service jobs (including private household) from 32 percent in the age group 14 to 19 years to only 12 percent among those 20 to 24 years old. On the other hand, somewhat higher proportions begin to appear in the professional, managerial, and craft groups.

In the groups beginning with age 35 and ending with age 64, the occupational distribution shows little change and is characteristic of the pattern of work among adult members of the labor force. Changes again become marked among men 65 years and older: higher proportions reappear among the unskilled groups and, of course, the proportions in the self-employed and managerial categories, especially on the farm, become significant. Among the older women, too, there is a very noticeable reappearance of a substantial proportion of workers employed in unskilled service jobs and a corresponding decrease in such categories as clerical and semiskilled operative work.

Errata

In the article, "Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950," which appeared in the August 1952 Monthly Labor Review, pages 125-133, several clerical errors occurred in the figures.

On page 125, paragraph 2, the figure for the preliminary estimate of total average outlay of urban families of two or more persons was given in error. The figure given was \$4,700; the correct figure should be \$4,550 (rounded from \$4,539). The percentages relating outlay to income on this same page were, however, correct, since they were based on the correct outlay figure of \$4,550.

On page 126, paragraph 2, the percentages of the consumer units drawn in the sample who did not report were given slightly in error. The correct rounded percentages should be: about 4 percent of consumer units did not meet the eligibility requirements defined for the survey; 10 percent furnished incomplete or otherwise unusable information; 6 percent refused to be interviewed; and 4 percent could not be found at home after repeated visits.

It should be emphasized that all the figures presented in the article are *preliminary* and are subject to later correction, as final results are tabulated and adjusted for the variations among cities, among occupational groups, and among income classes, in the percentage of consumers' units unable or unwilling to provide information on their income and expenditures. The estimates for the average of the 91 cities, presented on page 125, are also the results of preliminary, unadjusted calculations. A technical discussion of the consumer expenditure data from this survey will appear in the October Review and copies of this article can be obtained before publication upon request.

# Labor Requirements for Building Air Force Housing

KATHRYN R. MURPHY AND EDWARD M. GORDON\*

**HOUSING CONSTRUCTION** for troop personnel is a limiting factor in the expansion of the Armed Forces in the early stages of mobilization. The military-recruitment program caused by the Korean crisis focused attention on the imperative need for additional troop housing. During 1951 and the first quarter of 1952, over 15 percent of the value of all contracts awarded for military and naval construction was to alleviate this need for troop housing.

To provide information of use in formulating policies aimed at the most effective use of the labor force in periods of defense mobilization, the Bureau of Labor Statistics is developing patterns of labor requirements for selected types of construction projects. The first in this series of labor patterns is for military barracks of the Air Force dormitory type.<sup>1</sup> A related aspect of programming large-scale military mobilization involves deciding whether military service for workers with certain skills—for example, carpenters—should be deferred until their work as civilians expanding the military plant tapers off. Especially important in the recruitment problem is the amassing of labor to build the military plant.

Study of the case histories of three military-building projects for Air Force personnel suggests that while size of project made little difference in the length of time required for construction, it did affect the efficiency with which labor was utilized. The smallest project was 99 percent complete at the end of 34 weeks. But the largest took 7 weeks

less to reach that stage of completion. On the other hand, the number of man-hours (115,000) required for each \$1,000,000 of construction on the largest project was almost 20 percent less than on the smallest, and the value of work put in place per man-hour<sup>2</sup> (\$8.69) was 25 percent greater.

The study reveals further that the majority of the site workers engaged in constructing Air Force housing were in the skilled trades and that carpenters were the largest single occupational group. In addition, there was a generally consistent pattern of employment, despite weather conditions and problems of prompt delivery of material and equipment. This pattern was characterized by a rapid expansion of the labor force a few weeks after construction started, with four-fifths or more of the total site employment concentrated in half the entire period of construction.

## Development of Labor Patterns

Labor patterns summarize the number of various types of workers employed at the construction site each week from the beginning to the completion of construction. The patterns for federally financed projects are obtained by analyzing the weekly payrolls which contractors and subcontractors submit in compliance with the Prevailing Wage (Davis-Bacon) Act.

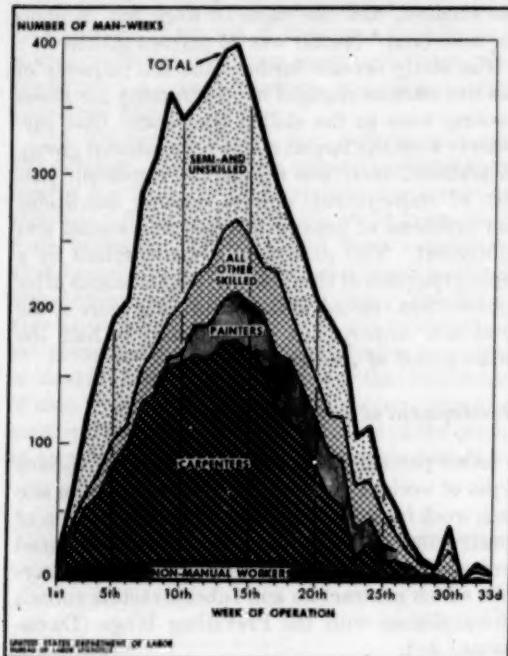
The payrolls cover all site workers employed on a single contract which may include a variety of buildings and facilities. Dormitory-type barracks are the major unit of troop housing included in the three contracts under study. Dormitories represented approximately 80 percent of the value of the contracts for Projects A and C, which included also such related construction as mess and administration buildings, Bachelor Officers Quarters, and some utilities, roads, sidewalks, and parking areas which are listed in table 1. The contract for Project B was for dormitories exclusively.

\*Of the Bureau's Division of Construction Statistics.

<sup>1</sup>The 10 troop housing projects being studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (completed in 1951 and early 1952) include the Air Force 25-year dormitories and Army 25-year barracks, to form part of the country's permanent standing defense installation, and the more temporary airmen's 10-year dormitories. The labor patterns presented in this article have been developed from payrolls submitted to Army Engineers in charge of 25-year projects at three established Air Force bases in different sections of the United States. These patterns will later be combined with those in preparation for other projects to obtain labor patterns for all types of troop housing.

<sup>2</sup>Obtained by dividing the value of contracts for construction and equipment by the number of man-hours worked on the project site.

**Man-Weeks of Labor by Week of Operation,  
Selected Occupations, Project B**



### Dormitory Characteristics

The 25-year dormitories studied are two-story buildings with partial basements containing laundry, storage, and utility rooms. Heating equipment may be in the basement or upper floors, depending on the type of heating system used.

The buildings are of frame construction, with concrete and masonry foundations and basements. The outside walls are asbestos shingle siding over wood sheathing. Double-hung wooden frame windows are used on the first and second floors, the basement windows are steel-frame. The roofs, which are almost flat, have a built-up surface of gravel and pitch and are insulated.

Wood is used extensively for the interior finish of the living quarters. Floors are wood covered with asphalt tile. Walls of the bedrooms, lounges, and hallways combine hardwood or plywood wainscoting with a painted wallboard finish on the upper walls and ceilings. Plywood and wood cabinets, drawers, and shelves in the bedrooms provide individual wardrobe and closet space for

each occupant. Toilet rooms contain shower stalls and have tile floors, ceramic tile wainscoting, and plastered upper walls and ceilings.

### Labor Requirements and Cost

Although individual contractor's and worker's performance are important factors in cost, experience on the three troop-housing projects suggests that labor was utilized more efficiently as the number of dormitory buildings covered by the contract increased. The value of work put in place per man-hour was \$8.69 on Project A with 25 dormitory units and some mess facilities and utilities, \$7.54 on Project B with 17 dormitories, and \$6.92 on Project C which included 4 dormitories, mess facilities, and BOQ's (table 1). The man-hours required to complete \$1,000,000 of work rose from 115,000 on Project A to 133,000 on Project B and 145,000 on Project C.

Moreover, the ratio of labor cost to total contract value increased from 22.1 percent (Project A) to 27.7 percent (Project B) and 30.7 percent (Project C). The relatively low ratio of Project A compared to the other two projects can be attributed to its lower average hourly earnings. However, when hourly earnings on all projects were assumed to be the same as on Project A—\$1.92—the ratios of payrolls to total contract value would still vary from 22.1 percent on A to 25.6 percent on B and 27.8 percent on C.

TABLE 1.—Summary of contract value, amount of earnings, and employment on selected contracts for Air Force housing, 1951

Item	Project A	Project B	Project C
Contract amount <sup>1</sup>	\$3,146,000	\$1,828,000	\$829,000
Percent of contract amount for specified facilities			
Airmen's dormitories	83	100	86
Mess and administration buildings	12	0	13
Bachelor Officers Quarters	0	0	1
Other buildings	1	0	1
Utilities, roads, sidewalks, parking areas, etc.	4	0	0
All facilities	100	100	100
Number of 75-man dormitory buildings	25	17	4
Employment and earnings at construction site:			
Number of man-weeks <sup>2</sup>	9,605	6,095	3,370
Number of man-hours worked	362,200	251,700	119,800
Total earnings (site pay rolls)	\$866,100	\$235,600	\$254,300
Average hourly earnings	\$1.92	\$2.09	\$2.12
Average hours worked per week	37.7	41.3	33.6
Percent earnings of contract amount	22.1	27.7	30.7
Value of work placed per man-hour	\$8.69	\$7.54	\$6.92
Man-hours per \$1,000,000 of construction cost	115,000	133,000	145,000

<sup>1</sup> Includes the cost of construction and fixed equipment.

<sup>2</sup> Represents the number of workers shown on weekly pay rolls.

TABLE 2.—*Distribution of man-weeks of labor at construction site, selected contracts for Air Force housing, 1951*

Occupation	Percent of total man-weeks worked on—		
	Project A	Project B	Project C
Manual workers	97.3	96.2	95.7
Skilled (including foremen and apprentices)	51.9	59.9	71.3
Bricklayer	.9	1.8	1.0
Carpenter	27.0	38.6	40.7
Cement finisher	1.7	.8	1.4
Electrician	3.0	11.6	3.9
Iron worker	1.1	(?)	2.0
Lather	.5	.4	(?)
Operating engineer	1.1	1.4	1.0
Painter	5.4	8.1	8.9
Pipe fitter	(?)	11.9	4.2
Plasterer	.8	.9	.7
Plumber	6.2	13.2	4.9
Roofers	1.5	1.3	1.2
Sheet metal worker	1.7	.3	.3
Tile setter	1.0	.4	(?)
All other skilled	0	.2	1.1
Journeymen: Total	48.0	58.8	68.4
Apprentices: Total	3.9	1.1	2.9
Semiskilled and laborers	45.4	36.3	24.4
Nonmanual workers	2.7	3.8	4.3
Total workers	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total man-weeks of labor <sup>1</sup>	9,605	6,095	3,570

<sup>1</sup> Nine percent of the workers on this contract were classified as helpers which was higher than the proportion of helpers on the other two contracts. The craft distribution of helpers was as follows: electricians, 2.0 percent; pipefitters, 2.7 percent; plumbers, 3.1 percent; all others, 1.2 percent.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Number of workers shown on weekly payrolls.

## Occupational Distribution

The majority of workers constructing troop housing were in the skilled trades (table 2). Payrolls for the three projects showed considerable variation, however, in the proportion of skilled workers used—52 percent on Project A, 60 percent on Project B, and over 71 percent on Project C. Project A also showed the highest proportion of apprentices among its skilled workers—1 apprentice for every 12 journeymen, as contrasted with 1 for every 57 on Project B, and 1 for every 23 on Project C. The proportion of semiskilled workers and laborers on Project A was almost double that on Project C.

Such differences in the proportions of skilled and unskilled workers employed on the same type of construction may be explained to some extent by local practice in the division of work, which arises often from variation in the extent of unionization in different sections of the country, and in the availability of certain types of skilled workers.

Carpenters were by far the largest group of skilled workers on these projects where wood-frame was the basic type of construction. The

proportions of carpenters ranged from 27 percent of all workers on Project A to approximately 40 percent on the other two projects. Project A had the highest ratio of laborers, many of whom were probably engaged on carpentry jobs. On all three projects, carpenters outnumbered by approximately 4 to 1 the next largest skilled group—plumbers on Project A, and painters on Projects B and C (table 2). Sizable numbers of pipefitters were employed on the dormitories on the two bases using steam heat. For the third base, using forced air gas heat with a duct system, the payrolls showed few pipefitters but a comparatively high proportion of sheet metal workers.

TABLE 3.—*Distribution of man-weeks of labor at construction site by period of operation, selected contracts for Air Force housing, 1951*

Week <sup>1</sup> or period <sup>2</sup> of operation	Man-weeks <sup>3</sup> of labor					
	Project A	Project B	Project C	Project A	Project B	Project C
	Total man-weeks	9,605	6,095	3,570	9,605	6,095
Percent of total						Cumulative percent
First	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.2
Second	1.8	1.0	.8	2.8	1.2	1.0
Third	2.5	1.9	1.7	5.3	3.1	2.7
Fourth	2.8	2.1	1.6	9.1	5.8	4.3
Fifth	5.1	3.2	2.2	14.7	9.0	6.5
Sixth	6.8	4.4	3.0	21.5	12.4	9.5
Seventh	6.6	4.7	3.8	28.1	14.1	13.3
Eighth	5.9	5.1	4.6	34.0	22.2	17.9
Ninth	6.7	5.9	4.5	40.7	28.1	22.4
Tenth	6.7	5.6	4.8	47.4	33.7	27.2
Eleventh	6.5	5.8	4.6	53.9	39.5	31.8
Twelfth	5.7	6.1	5.0	59.6	45.6	36.8
Thirteenth	5.1	6.4	4.7	64.7	52.0	41.5
Fourteenth	4.6	6.5	4.7	69.3	58.5	46.2
Fifteenth	4.2	6.0	4.5	73.5	64.5	50.7
Sixteenth	4.1	5.4	4.1	77.6	69.9	54.8
Seventeenth	3.7	4.8	3.8	81.3	74.7	58.6
Eighteenth	3.3	4.4	4.2	84.6	79.1	62.8
Nineteenth	3.1	4.0	4.0	87.7	83.1	66.8
Twentieth	2.5	3.4	4.1	90.2	86.5	70.9
Twenty-first	2.4	3.2	4.1	92.6	89.7	75.0
Twenty-second	1.4	2.9	3.8	94.0	92.6	78.8
Twenty-third	1.3	1.7	3.5	95.3	94.3	82.3
Twenty-fourth	1.3	1.8	3.3	96.6	95.1	85.6
Twenty-fifth	1.0	1.2	2.4	97.6	97.3	88.0
Twenty-sixth	.8	.9	1.9	98.4	98.2	89.9
Twenty-seventh	.5	.5	1.7	99.1	98.7	91.6
Twenty-eighth	.2	.3	1.6	99.1	98.0	93.3
Twenty-ninth	.1	.1	1.6	99.2	99.1	94.8
Thirty-	.2	.6	1.6	99.4	99.7	96.3
Remaining weeks	.6	.3	3.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total—all weeks <sup>4</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0			
First	7.4	4.3	4.3	7.4	4.3	4.3
Second	21.6	11.7	13.6	29.0	16.0	17.9
Third	23.0	17.7	18.9	52.0	33.7	36.8
Fourth	18.0	20.7	18.0	70.0	54.4	54.8
Fifth	15.0	17.1	16.1	85.0	71.5	70.9
Sixth	8.0	13.9	14.7	93.0	85.4	85.6
Seventh	5.0	8.9	7.7	98.0	94.3	93.3
Eighth	1.0	4.0	4.8	99.0	98.3	98.1
Ninth	.5	.9	1.5	99.5	99.2	99.6
Tenth	.5	.8	.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total—all periods	100.0	100.0	100.0			

<sup>1</sup> Number of workers shown on weekly payrolls.

<sup>2</sup> Weeks of operation are payroll weeks regardless of the amount of work performed during any 1 week.

<sup>3</sup> Each period represents 10 percent of elapsed time from beginning to completion of construction.

### Construction Time and Progress

Speed was a prime consideration in the construction of troop housing, undertaken after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. The contracts required that work was to begin within 10 days after the award date. They further specified that the contractors were to use night shifts and overtime operations if necessary to maintain the approved progress schedules. Some contracts set "Beneficial Occupancy" dates, prior to completion dates, for part of the buildings. Under such arrangements, the Air Force was to be able to use some dormitories for sleeping quarters by a certain date, while the contractor continued work on the exterior painting, basements, grading and

filling, and similar jobs for which a later completion date was set.

Contracts for the three dormitory projects under study were awarded in February, April, and May, 1951. Most of the work was scheduled to be completed within 150 calendar days after the contract-award date. The original completion date for each contract was subsequently extended as delays due to inclement weather and inability to obtain materials and equipment developed.

Actually the elapsed time from the beginning to completion of construction on the three projects ranged from 33 to 44 weeks. By and large, size of project made little difference in the time required for substantial completion. All three

TABLE 4.—Number of man-weeks of labor at construction site for major occupational groups, by week of operation, selected contracts for Air Force housing, 1951

Week <sup>1</sup> of operation	Number of man-weeks <sup>2</sup> worked by workers in selected occupations																	
	Project A						Project B						Project C					
	Total all workers <sup>3</sup>	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plumbers	Semi-skilled and laborers	Total all workers <sup>3</sup>	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plumbers	Semi-skilled and laborers	Total all workers <sup>3</sup>	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plumbers	Semi-skilled and laborers
Total—all weeks...	9,605	2,506	354	514	596	4,360	6,095	2,354	95	493	105	2,209	3,570	1,454	138	318	173	871
First...	94	28	3	0	3	50	10	5	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	0	0	2
Second...	175	34	0	0	4	120	61	26	0	0	1	27	30	11	0	0	0	14
Third...	244	47	0	0	10	155	118	45	0	0	3	56	59	24	0	0	0	28
Fourth...	364	71	2	0	0	224	162	55	0	0	5	84	58	25	1	0	0	25
Fifth...	535	139	11	4	13	306	193	76	1	0	6	91	77	34	1	0	0	31
Sixth...	647	224	19	13	11	317	207	90	1	0	4	122	109	42	4	0	0	41
Seventh...	634	220	16	22	15	287	287	118	1	0	6	133	135	56	5	0	0	52
Eighth...	564	218	10	0	24	245	240	127	4	3	6	141	146	58	0	0	0	38
Ninth...	641	227	15	15	24	274	250	144	4	5	9	186	161	78	0	0	0	57
Tenth...	545	218	15	47	27	260	341	148	4	8	8	135	172	79	0	0	0	57
Eleventh...	545	194	18	53	54	262	355	155	4	22	8	140	166	78	0	0	0	57
Twelfth...	550	178	12	29	37	229	372	152	3	25	8	137	178	77	0	0	0	60
Thirteenth...	490	146	13	83	32	300	360	164	7	30	8	132	167	78	4	5	5	48
Fourteenth...	445	121	13	39	34	180	307	165	7	36	9	129	168	81	3	6	6	59
Fifteenth...	400	110	15	28	35	160	365	157	8	36	9	110	161	72	4	6	6	48
Sixteenth...	396	97	16	35	30	159	327	145	5	41	8	93	146	61	4	6	6	37
Seventeenth...	356	83	15	39	31	139	293	117	5	44	10	84	135	56	4	8	8	33
Eighteenth...	314	57	20	27	33	132	270	107	7	46	10	70	150	61	6	14	8	26
Nineteenth...	296	53	14	25	32	127	243	100	4	33	8	68	142	65	7	14	8	22
Twentieth...	242	42	12	30	30	88	208	78	4	34	13	58	147	67	4	15	8	26
Twenty-first...	229	23	16	18	30	108	192	56	4	35	10	70	147	69	4	19	8	21
Twenty-second...	139	21	7	3	18	73	178	50	4	32	13	54	135	61	4	20	8	21
Twenty-third...	119	18	5	2	13	62	105	14	3	28	12	34	127	54	5	19	9	17
Twenty-fourth...	120	11	4	4	11	60	112	23	4	20	6	37	118	56	4	21	8	12
Twenty-fifth...	96	10	4	8	12	46	73	9	2	15	6	21	85	30	3	21	8	9
Twenty-sixth...	77	3	4	12	10	30	83	13	7	4	17	67	21	2	20	4	8	
Twenty-seventh...	45	3	2	10	4	17	30	10	1	6	3	9	61	12	5	28	5	5
Twenty-eighth...	23	0	0	0	0	13	16	3	1	0	2	4	62	9	5	26	7	4
Twenty-ninth...	12	0	0	0	0	9	8	4	1	0	0	1	53	9	4	17	7	4
Thirtieth...	23	0	0	0	0	16	40	0	0	0	0	18	52	14	4	16	7	3
Thirty-first...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	3	5	10	7	2
Thirty-second...	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	0	4	27	1	2	10	5	2
Thirty-third...	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	25	1	2	8	5	2
Thirty-fourth...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	1	1	6	2	2
Thirty-fifth...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	2	0	0
Thirty-sixth...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	2	0
Thirty-seventh...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1
Thirty-eighth...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0
Thirty-ninth...	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	0	0	0
Fortieth...	13	0	0	0	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-first...	18	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-second...	12	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-third...	6	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forty-fourth...	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Number of workers shown on weekly payrolls.

<sup>2</sup> Weeks of operation are payroll weeks, regardless of the amount of work performed during any one week.

<sup>3</sup> Includes both manual and nonmanual workers.

<sup>4</sup> Includes both manual and nonmanual workers.

projects reached 99 percent of completion between the 27th and 34th week of operation. After this point, a few workers would be on the payroll for 6 weeks or longer before the projects were entirely completed. The final 1 percent of the work on the largest project (A) was spread over 17 weeks while the contractor was waiting delivery of kitchen equipment to be installed in the mess.

Size, however, affected employment levels over the life of the contract. The work was accomplished in approximately the same time regardless of the project size by recruiting labor more heavily on the larger projects during peak construction periods and by the use of extensive overtime. Peak employment on the largest project was about 650 workers, compared with a maximum force of about 180 on the smallest.

The labor patterns for these projects all show a rapid buildup of the work force. The bulk of the employment was concentrated in about half the life of the contract and for the balance of the time a relatively small force was on the payroll. Maximum employment for a single week was 6.8 percent of the total man-weeks worked on Project A and occurred in the sixth week; on Project B, 6.5 percent in the 14th week; on Project C, 5.0 percent in the 12th week. Detailed progress reports obtained for two projects indicated that if distributions of man-hours worked were available they would show an even greater intensity of activity at the height of construction than do the employment figures. Contractors not only increased the number of men on the job but also scheduled workweeks of 60 to 68 hours to get back on schedule after they were held up because of bad weather or lack of material.

To facilitate comparison of progress on the three contracts, the number of weeks that construction was under way on each contract was divided into 10 periods as shown in the lower section of table 3. Employment was relatively low during the initial tenth of the operation on all three projects when materials, equipment, and workers were being assembled for the job. At least 80 percent of the employment on each project was concentrated in the second through the sixth periods. Seven to 14 percent of the employment on the three troop-housing projects was spread over the remaining 40 percent of the construction time.

When the basements were being excavated and

the foundations prepared, all three projects employed small crews consisting almost exclusively of machine operators, carpenters, and laborers. The two larger projects had a few plumbers roughing in plumbing during this initial period (table 4). By the fifth week, as framing got under way, the number of carpenters on the job began increasing rapidly. At the same time, increasing numbers of other types of skilled workers were brought on the job for the wiring, plumbing, insulating, and interior finish. On these large-scale projects of identical dormitories, some buildings were virtually completed when others were in earlier stages of construction.

During the next few weeks when framing, roofing, and siding operations were in full swing, overall employment as well as the employment of carpenters and laborers was at its peak. Between the 10 and 15th weeks, lay-offs started for the two major groups—carpenters and laborers—and total employment began to taper off. Peak employment for painters, plumbers, electricians, and most of the other skilled trades came after employment of carpenters and laborers had begun to decline. This pattern shows up clearly in the accompanying chart, which is based on figures in table 4 for Project B, which consisted entirely of dormitories.

The experience on these three projects illustrates the short period of employment on a particular job and is characteristic of the work history of large numbers of workers in the building construction industry. On the largest project over 200 carpenters were on the payrolls from the 6th through the 10th week after construction started; by the 16th week the number of carpenters had been reduced to less than 100. Concurrently, the number of semiskilled and unskilled workers declined from over 300 to approximately 160. Progress reports available for two projects indicated that contractors experienced little difficulty in expanding employment rapidly when equipment and materials were on hand and weather conditions were favorable.

Approximately three-fifths of the workers employed on the troop-housing projects studied were on the prime contractors' payrolls. This is in line with general experience in many types of building construction. The balance of the labor force was scattered among about a dozen subcontractors on each project (table 5). The prime contractor hired virtually all of the carpenters and

TABLE 5.—*Employment, hours, and earnings at construction site, by type of contractor, selected contracts for Air Force housing, 1951*

Type of contractor	Percent of total—		Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings
	Man-weeks <sup>1</sup>	Man-hours			
Project A					
All contractors.....	100.0	100.0	37.7	\$1.92	\$72.48
Prime contractor.....	58.4	62.0	40.0	1.86	74.32
Selected subcontractors:					
Electrical.....	3.1	3.1	37.1	2.34	86.83
Lathing.....	0.7	0.6	34.3	3.14	107.51
Plastering.....	1.3	1.0	29.4	2.42	70.93
Painting.....	10.1	8.3	30.9	1.73	53.35
Plumbing and heating.....	8.3	8.7	39.6	2.63	100.11
Roofing.....	2.8	2.1	28.2	1.28	36.14
Sheet metal work.....	2.4	2.2	34.9	2.13	74.28
Wallboard installation.....	1.4	1.4	39.2	2.31	90.72
Project B					
All contractors.....	100.0	100.0	41.3	\$2.09	\$86.25
Prime contractor.....	63.5	63.8	41.5	2.06	85.45
Selected subcontractors:					
Electrical.....	3.9	3.2	33.4	1.96	65.38
Lathing and plastering.....	2.4	1.4	24.6	2.19	53.58
Painting.....	7.3	7.9	45.1	2.07	93.51
Plumbing and heating.....	12.2	13.0	44.3	2.16	95.72
Roofing.....	3.2	3.2	40.8	2.42	98.79
Sheet metal work.....	0.4	0.3	28.2	2.13	60.16
Wallboard installation.....	1.2	1.6	56.0	2.24	125.46
Project C					
All contractors.....	100.0	100.0	33.6	\$2.12	\$71.25
Prime contractor.....	66.8	66.8	33.6	2.06	68.69
Selected subcontractors:					
Electrical.....	3.9	3.6	31.1	2.47	78.96
Painting.....	6.2	6.6	35.6	1.97	70.02
Plumbing.....	0.2	10.0	36.6	2.43	88.80
Roofing and sheet metal work.....	2.1	1.5	24.0	2.24	53.93
Wallboard installation.....	7.2	8.0	37.1	2.08	77.33

<sup>1</sup> Number of workers shown on weekly payrolls.

most of the laborers. The largest subcontracts were for painting, plumbing and heating, and electrical work.

#### Hours and Earnings

Wage rates on troop-housing construction were based on wage determinations of the Secretary of Labor as provided in the Prevailing Wage Act and reflect local labor market conditions. Rates paid for laborers varied considerably on the three projects as follows: \$0.97 (later raised to \$1.06) on Project A; \$1.15 on Project B; and \$1.52 on Project C. The rates for the major groups of skilled workers on these three widely scattered projects varied somewhat less. The modal hourly rates for carpenters were \$2.125 on two projects and \$2.20

on the third. Painters were paid \$2.00 per hour on two projects and \$2.275 on the other. Rates for electricians varied more—from \$2.15 to \$2.50. The range for plumbers was from \$2.25 to \$2.625. In general, the rates paid were higher than those predetermined under the Prevailing Wage Act.

Average hours worked per week on construction varied from 33.6 for Project C to 41.3 for Project B. Forty hours is the regularly scheduled workweek for construction workers. To maintain an average of 40 hours or longer for 30 or more weeks involves overtime on a large scale for considerable periods to offset the inevitable time lost due to bad weather or when materials or equipment do not arrive as scheduled. The prime contractors on Projects A and B averaged 40 hours or more per week. For part of the time, the scheduled week was 68 hours—six 10-hour days with 8 hours on Sunday. Several subcontractors, especially on Project B, averaged 40 hours or more. On Project C, the over-all average was lowered by the relatively short workweek (under 30 hours, on the average) during the first 7 weeks and the last 10 weeks of the construction period.

Generally subcontractors' average workweeks tended to be lower than the prime contractors' on these projects, particularly on the smaller subcontracts. For example, it might take the plasterers only 3 or 4 days to finish one group of dormitories, and they would return for another partial week when work on other buildings had progressed to the plastering stage.

Average hourly earnings, including overtime, ranged from \$1.92 on Project A to \$2.12 on Project C. Hourly earnings for employees of the prime contractors were \$1.86 on Project A and \$2.06 on the other two projects. The lower average on Project A resulted from the relatively high proportion of laborers employed. In most instances, the average hourly earnings on subcontractors' pay rolls were below the occupational wage rates for the trade because of the inclusion of helpers and laborers. Occasionally overtime resulted in earnings averaging somewhat higher than the hourly rates.

Highest average weekly earnings were \$86.25 on Project B, where the workweek averaged over 41 hours. On the other two projects average weekly earnings amounted to approximately \$72.

# Labor and the Savannah River AEC Project: Part IV

M. MEAD SMITH\*

**EDITOR'S NOTE.**—*This installment brings to a close the article examining the effect on the surrounding community of the construction of the South Carolina atomic energy project. The first three parts explored problems of manpower, and wages, unionization, and housing. All four parts will be reprinted as a single bulletin which, it is hoped, will usefully portray the more serious social and economic problems engendered by such situations and which may help guide appropriate officials to easier solutions.*

## IV—Community Facilities and Social Changes

SCHOOLS were crowded in November 1951, and water, sewage, and other community facilities were heavily loaded in the Savannah River Plant (SRP) communities,<sup>1</sup> regardless of size: the larger communities, although having more extensive facilities, had absorbed major population increases; the smaller towns had more limited facilities with which to meet the needs of even small population additions. But expected social problems had not been encountered, and piecemeal actions to meet particular needs as they arose had made it possible to absorb, without major dislocations, the more than 10,000 SRP in-migrant workers and those family members accompanying them. The fact that problems had not yet "lived up to expecta-

tions" was attributed by some observers to the SRP hiring delay (see Part I, *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1952, p. 631). Serious dislocations were expected when the construction force again rose sharply and as the proportion of in-migrant workers increased. Yet local leaders repeatedly commented that "you just can't tell what people will decide to do."

Planning for broad expansion of facilities was considerable throughout 1951, particularly in Barnwell and Augusta, where long-term development and industrialization were being promoted. Most of the plans, however, depended on special Federal aid to defense communities over and above established Federal assistance to the States—and such aid proved disappointingly small when finally authorized in the fall of the year. Programs were being adjusted accordingly, at the time of this study.

Being designed to meet the immediate and future needs of project personnel only, most of the SRP-incurred expansion was not expected to improve existing conditions. Nevertheless, some long-term improvement would inevitably result, local sources pointed out, either because additions were permanent by nature (whether intended to meet temporary or permanent needs) or because they were better than facilities previously in use. In the larger communities, emphasis was placed on construction of permanent rather than temporary facilities, including housing as noted previously. Further, leaders in both Aiken and Augusta anticipated that the newcomers would make important contributions socially and culturally as well as through added business. In contrast, some observers anticipated that the smaller towns would have little but a transitory business expansion to compensate for the "headaches" of a large-scale influx occurring chiefly during the period of temporary housing availability (see Part III, *MLR*, August 1952, p. 158).

### Community Facilities

Individual evaluations varied widely on the current, as well as pre-project, status of community facilities—depending, apparently, on the individ-

\*Of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

<sup>1</sup> Conditions in the site towns of Ellenton and Dumbarton or the "newly grown" communities of Jackson and New Ellenton in general are not covered in this survey.

total workload I can't see) which guided the local's viewpoint on Federal aid, long-term development, the urgency of any existing sub-standard conditions, and other such factors. Furthermore, since difficulties had not been as severe by November 1951 as had been predicted, some sources concluded that the problem had been altogether exaggerated; they judged the adequacy of existing facilities accordingly, even though the SRP construction force was far from peak size. One Aiken union official, who had been at the Oak Ridge atomic energy project throughout its construction, was highly critical of AEC's decision against providing a Government town, comparing SRP conditions most unfavorably with those at the Tennessee installation.

AEC testimony before a Congressional committee in March 1951 indicated that preliminary review of existing hospitals, schools, sewage disposal systems, and water supply revealed existing facilities "taxed almost to capacity." Most of the communities were, however, slow to act. An Aiken resident, active in civic affairs, pointed out that the SRP had "come as such a shock," and that AEC in the early days had been unable to give them information on what had been done. (Several others criticized AEC sharply for moving in without any advance planning or forewarning.) The "terrible period" immediately after the SRP announcement had provided both Aiken and Augusta with a preview of the possible problems, but the difficulties inherent in planning for future action were enormous.

*Planning Problems.* Although all community planning for facilities expansion depended on the location of the newcomers, it was impossible to predict with any degree of certainty the size, character, timing, and distribution of total population increases. AEC provided estimates of project manpower totals and the proportion of workers expected to be in-migrants (estimated to be 70 percent at peak); as a basis for planning school and housing expansion, estimates were also made of the probable family breakdown of workers (assuming that 60 percent of construction and a somewhat higher proportion of operations personnel would have families) and the probable total number of persons involved (applying the national average of 3.5 persons per family). The obvious uncertainties inherent in these estimates

were augmented by such complications as the in-migrant turn-over rate; the number of immigrants seeking jobs but not getting them; the question of whether family members other than the head of the household would work; the extent to which workers' needs would be met by expansion of existing businesses rather than by new commercial ventures; and, for Augusta primarily and the others indirectly, the simultaneous expansion of Camp Gordon, the Augusta Arsenal, and Veterans Administration hospital facilities. (Local attitudes toward the SRP in particular and long-term development in general also helped to shape local expectations regarding population inflow as well as community planning.)

Demonstrating the uncertainties of the situation was the fact that estimates of the total influx at peak construction ranged from under 60,000 to over 180,000. (These forecasts were for the entire SRP area, including nearby Georgia and South Carolina counties less immediately affected than the four referred to in this article; total 1950 population of this area was less than 400,000.) The 180,000 was a preliminary estimate prepared by the Federal Security Agency (FSA) in connection with a quick survey of local facilities, existing and needed, made at the request of AEC in February 1951. SRP hiring had barely started; housing plans were not definite; and much of the information on community facilities was of necessity based on material furnished by local officials. Therefore, when the report was submitted to Congress at that time, FSA labeled it preliminary, with estimates subject to revision. It nevertheless received wide publicity in the SRP area and was extensively used in ensuing months by community officials, most of whom were convinced by November 1951 that the estimates were too high.

Lack of comprehensive and accurate information on the capacity of existing facilities was a further complication in planning. Moreover, an extremely limited number of specialists trained in community affairs was available in the area to plan or take action. As one observer pointed out, in a small town the mayor was a businessman accustomed to putting in perhaps a morning a week on city affairs, and city council members were also untrained in these fields; if the council finally reached a decision, there was no one to carry it out. Financing was also a serious problem for all the communities, large and small. The bonded indebtedness of

Richmond County, for example, had already reached its legal limit, according to local sources.

Help in assessing particular facilities and drawing up requests for Federal aid was provided by such FSA agencies as the Office of Education and the Public Health Service. Beginning in March 1951, the National Production Authority (NPA) maintained local offices in the area to review requests for priorities, such as for structural steel for Richmond County schools and steel pipe for water connections in Aiken; in June, NPA sent an experienced construction engineer to the area to study needs for priorities in the community program. The Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) advanced interest-free loans for planning a hospital in Barnwell and additions to North Augusta schools and Aiken water supplies. Several of the communities hired private engineering firms as consultants to survey and recommend action. In addition, Augusta had a planning commissioner, hired before the project announcement. Barnwell employed a planning director early in 1951, who resigned, however, at the end of the year, and had not been replaced by mid-1952.

Coordination of planning was difficult—both within and between communities. Administrative responsibility was divided between municipal, county, and State authorities. In Augusta, for example, city officials were responsible for water and sewerage, roads, police, and recreation; the hospital was owned by the city but run by a separate authority; the county operated the schools. The head of the city's planning commission, in describing it to a reporter in October 1951, attributed its progress to a system he said was unique: the mayor and the chairman of the county commission served on the planning board as voting members, correlating city and county plans and activities. City-county cooperation was good, he said, although at the time of this survey instances of "jockeying for position" between officials at different levels were cited, in some fields, as increasing the difficulties of planning and acting. Further, no single area agency existed to plan for the increased social load, AEC being restricted to supplying information and cooperating in programs of local origin. (On July 1, 1952, the Office of Defense Mobilization designated a local representative to coordinate Federal activities relating to housing and community facilities and services in the area.)

South Carolina leaders had also organized the Western Carolina Council in the early summer of 1951, made up of representatives from cities and towns in eight counties within a 50-mile radius of the project. Established somewhat as a chamber of commerce for the area, the Council planned to work for civic, economic, and social welfare and to provide a forum for combined efforts. At a public meeting held by the Council in Aiken in mid-November, the chairman reported that action taken so far had consisted mainly of several meetings, at which information had been exchanged and a better understanding of mutual problems had been attained. A committee on welfare—first of a number planned on all types of problems—had recently been established, with representatives from each county and city. In addition, the Council secretary had written numerous letters to members of Congress and other authorities on the need for Federal aid.

The possibility of special Federal aid, perhaps the major factor slowing local action, influenced all planning, and much of the initial activity of community leaders was concentrated on estimating needs for such aid. In spite of AEC's repeated statement that provision of facilities for project workers would be left to the communities, the general tendency throughout the area was to assume that extensive Federal aid would be forthcoming. Local and South Carolina State officials pointed out that they had not asked for the project, nor even been consulted about it, and therefore the Government was responsible for providing funds to handle the problems created thereby. Some communities even hoped for sufficient Federal aid to make improvements already needed before the SRP announcement. In one town, for example, construction of a badly needed Negro school was delayed in the hope that it might be financed with Federal funds.

Existing Federal assistance, designed for long-term development, was largely limited to the interest-free loans by the HHFA for planning community facilities and some aid for school and hospital expansion. However, local expectations were buttressed by Congressional consideration of the draft Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act and by the recommendations for extensive aid made by Federal agencies and community leaders at hearings held in Washington and locally during the first several

months of 1951. Aid finally authorized under the Act (see Part III, MLR, August 1952, p. 153) was limited largely to water supply and sewerage and refuse disposal facilities. (Some provision was made for fire and police protection, and streets and roads, but hospitals and health centers, recreation facilities, and day-care centers were excluded.) Total funds appropriated for defense areas throughout the country were "not enough for the project area alone, even if we could get the whole appropriation," according to community leaders.<sup>2</sup> One municipal official pointed out that if it had been understood in the very beginning that no Federal aid would be provided, "things would have been a lot better." So far, he said, forecasts by Federal agencies—as to the rate and size of immigration, needs, and erection of the various temporary structures—had been wide of the mark, and "there has not been one penny of Federal money spent in the area except on salaries and expenses of Federal investigators and surveyors."

As Congressional action was delayed throughout the summer and it became apparent that little aid would be authorized, community leaders began to re-assess their plans in terms of what could be accomplished with local and State resources, supplemented by the limited Federal aid already available. Re-evaluation was also being made in the light of population increases to date. Various comments in November 1951 suggested that the extent of Federal responsibility, particularly for temporary expansion, was still not clear. Some observers continued to predict that action would come for the most part only in response to practical and immediate needs arising in the course of the following few years. But others said that the communities were now alert to the problems and ready to act.

*Municipal Services.* All of the communities had programs for expanding water and sewage systems in November 1951, to be financed partly by themselves and partly by Federal funds, and most had begun to put these programs into effect. Enactment of the defense housing legislation had given impetus to community action not only because of the new Federal aid but also because adequate basic facilities were required for the HHFA.

<sup>2</sup> Congress initially appropriated \$15,250,000, of which \$4 million was allocated to FSA and the remainder to HHFA. Early in March 1952, FSA announced that about half of the \$4 million would go to the SRP communities.

programmed housing construction (see Part III, MLR, August 1952, p. 153). Facilities for this housing (which did not depend on the new Federal aid but were to be financed locally) were expected to be ready by the time the first units were completed, sometime in the spring of 1952. Although the Federal funds, available for subsequent expansion, were limited, one Federal authority in the area figured they would be adequate to meet the most urgent needs—primarily water. Application forms and regulations for submitting requests for Federal aid were not available in November. By mid-1952, some \$5 million of Federal assistance was reported to have been approved by the HHFA and the FSA for water-and sewer-facility projects in SRP communities (at an estimated total cost of nearly \$10 million).

The concentration of SRP workers made the water problem most acute in Augusta, North Augusta, Aiken, and Barnwell at the time of this survey. For most SRP communities, the water problem was one of expanding treatment, pumping, storage, and distribution facilities. North Augusta, however, was also without an adequate water supply. Its water came from springs which reportedly did not provide a sufficient volume during the dry periods (at which time water was obtained via a pipe line from Augusta), and development of a new water supply from the Savannah River was needed. A North Augusta businessman said the town was ready to go ahead with a complete revamping of the waterworks when the project was announced and they had to "scrap" the original plans. In November 1951, town plans were once more complete, and the town was awaiting defense housing funds (to cover the cost above that originally planned) in order to go ahead.

Both Barnwell and Aiken had employed consulting engineering firms early in 1951 to recommend needed improvements in their water and sewage facilities, and a similar survey was under way in Augusta in the fall. Augusta officials indicated that the basic waterworks were sufficiently modern to be adequate and that fortunately an extensive and long-needed program of overhauling the water system had been initiated prior to the project's announcement. Currently, they were adding the necessary extensions to service new sections, and the main problem noted by city officials was the shortage of materials, notably pipe; the NPA office

in Augusta had helped a great deal in meeting such needs, however. Aiken and Barnwell had also laid large amounts of pipe, extending water lines to new housing. Trailer parks and some of the new construction outside city limits were served by wells.

Most of the communities used septic tanks for new construction during 1951. The South Carolina communities, including Aiken and its suburbs, already had a certain number of pit privies and individual septic tank systems in addition to whatever type of city sewage system was in use. Augusta officials early in 1951 described their system as in a deplorable condition, with mains too small, the city inadequately covered, much of the system in bad repair, and no sewage treatment plant (sewage from Augusta being discharged untreated into the river). Barnwell, too, reportedly had inadequate facilities for the existing population at that time, and Williston had no sewer system at all, using pit privies and septic tanks exclusively. The systems in the other towns were regarded as adequate for the pre-project population, although an Allendale real estate man said in November 1951 that their sewer system was "just no good" and that the town had therefore applied for Federal aid.

Use of wells and septic tanks in the same areas initially caused some concern, but the wells had to be sunk so deep to get water that contamination was unlikely. While sewage facilities were overtaxed, Williston had the one situation particularly noted as dangerous in November 1951. Not only did the town lack a sewer system but also the houses were crowded together, making the use of septic tanks unsafe, according to one observer. New construction had aggravated a situation already bad, he said, and health officials feared the possibility of a typhus epidemic. He commented incidentally that, if expansion forced the town to do something about its long-standing sewage problem, the SRP would have produced a change of permanent benefit.

Most of the trailers in the area were reported to have their own plumbing facilities, connected to the trailer park sewage systems. The parks were subject to regulation, in Georgia as well as in South Carolina where the bulk of the project workers' trailers were located. SRP officials stated that there had been virtually no complaints on trailer sanitation at the time of this survey.

In their opinion, the assistance given by the Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association representative to local people in setting up the trailer courts had been a major factor in this regard.

Other municipal services requiring expansion included police and fire departments (equipment and personnel), street lights, street paving and repair, garbage collection, and recreation; most of the South Carolina towns lacked such basic regulatory controls as housing or building codes, or zoning ordinances. Scattered additions were made in these fields by the various communities throughout the period under review, as needs became pressing. For example, North Augusta as of August 1951 had a building and fire prevention code, a third policeman and second police car authorized, and a new garbage truck.

Some of the other communities had also expanded their police forces, and, in October 1951, the press announced that the SRP area would be assigned perhaps 300 or more special State constables for 2 years. Crime had not increased particularly, according to local reports, but the number of traffic violations and accidents had soared throughout the area. For instance, the Augusta police chief stated in October 1951 that arrests for drunken driving, speeding, and accidents had passed the 1950 total in only the first 8 months of 1951. Traffic was repeatedly cited as one of the most critical community problems—in terms of roads, parking, and congestion, as well as accidents.

Community-sponsored recreation was extremely limited in the SRP area. A field representative of the National Recreation Association was working with the communities on developing well-rounded recreation programs, and some action had been taken by November. Aiken, for example, had doubled its recreation budget, although this was insufficient for normal needs.

But little had been done to provide recreation for the large number of temporary construction workers. Movies appeared to be the chief amusement available in November 1951, and they were regularly crowded, particularly the outdoor drive-ins, of which several new ones had gone up since the SRP began. Augusta's clubs were also said to be much frequented, and numerous small drinking and eating places had been rapidly constructed to serve the SRP force. Du Pont had some company-sponsored recreational pro-

grams (basketball, softball, and bowling leagues, and dances), it was reported, but in November 1951 the company was not planning anything comprehensive for the construction workers.

In early July 1952, the HHFA reported that the shortage of recreation facilities was "a principal unsolved problem at this time." Indoor and outdoor recreational facilities at the dormitories and trailer camps accordingly were being planned. Du Pont also had received AEC approval for the operation of three recreation areas on the site near the plant boundary lines.

*Schools.* Increases in school enrollments between January 1951 and January 1952 ranged from 4 percent (80 pupils) in the Allendale school district to 69 percent (622 pupils) in the Williston school district,<sup>3</sup> according to information obtained since this survey. (Numerical increases were, of course, greater in some of the other districts.) New enrollments in November 1951 were somewhat smaller in number and, as in other fields, fewer than had been anticipated. Nevertheless, existing classrooms were crowded, and in some Barnwell County schools—reportedly the "hardest hit" in the area—double shifts were necessary. All the counties had employed additional teachers—too many in some counties without additional buildings, according to local observers.

Schools had already been operating with maximum enrollments before major SRP hiring began, according to the FSA survey in early 1951. Several classrooms in each of the four counties referred to in this article were makeshift and, in some instances, hazardous to the welfare of the children. Aiken had more classrooms at that time than any of the other counties; enrollments were also far greater except for Richmond County which, in spite of fewer classrooms, had even more pupils than Aiken. Richmond County had a 2-year school construction program already under way, scheduled to be largely completed in the fall of 1951. Local residents stated, however, that this program had been initiated mainly because of the recent court decisions upholding the States' right to maintain segregated schools but requiring equalization of facilities (SRP in-migration was expected to affect white schools almost exclusively). In any case, local authorities stressed that this con-

struction had been scheduled to provide only for a normal growth.<sup>4</sup> Many of the school districts in the area were heavily pressed as far as teacher-pupil ratio was concerned,<sup>5</sup> and, according to some local authorities, many teachers had less than the desirable professional qualifications.

Since SRP hiring did not start until over half the 1950-51 school year had been completed, timing created fewer problems in planning school facilities than in other fields, but again the extent of the increased load was difficult to predict. Added to the basic uncertainties as to size and distribution of population increases were questions concerning the families brought in by workers: number of school-age children; level of schooling required; applicability of the 0.7 national average of school children per family to a large migrant construction force;<sup>6</sup> and the possibility that workers arriving after the start of the school year would leave their children in school in the communities from which they came. Also children of site residents moving into nearby communities would swell enrollments somewhat, particularly in Negro schools.

Some Federal assistance was available for school construction under legislation enacted before the current emergency period. In June 1951, Congress authorized the Commissioner of Education to set aside from existing appropriations the funds necessary to provide school facilities in areas declared critical by the President,<sup>7</sup> and, on the basis of the SRP Manning schedule and estimates of anticipated housing (including temporary), the Office of Education and local school authorities worked out a program for the area. Federal aid granted could be used either for permanent or temporary school structures. Richmond County elected to use funds placed at its disposal (because of Camp Gordon as well as the SRP) only for enlargement of permanent school structures, certi-

<sup>3</sup> Barnwell County's three school districts were Barnwell, Williston, and Blackville; Allendale County's were Allendale and Fairfax; Aiken had nine, of which Aiken, North Augusta, and Ellenton were the main districts affected by the SRP; Richmond County was a consolidated school district.

<sup>4</sup> Both South Carolina and Georgia were greatly increasing State educational outlays in 1951, which would benefit SRP operations personnel but were not expected to help solve the problems of the SRP construction period.

<sup>5</sup> According to a community resources survey by an engineering firm engaged by Du Pont, the ratio in the white schools in the six main nonsite South Carolina towns ranged from 1:27.1 in Barnwell to 1:41.2 in Aiken and 1:41.6 in North Augusta.

<sup>6</sup> Trailer surveys in the summer of 1951 suggested that the average was considerably lower, and the Office of Education permitted use of a figure no higher than 0.5 in applying for Federal aid.

<sup>7</sup> Amendments providing for more extensive Federal aid to schools were "pocket-vetoed" by the President late in 1951.

fying that such construction would meet temporary as well as permanent needs. Aiken and Barnwell Counties claimed funds for both permanent and temporary school buildings, and Allendale planned only temporary structures.

A total of 187 temporary classrooms accordingly were scheduled to be put up in the three counties for the academic year 1951-52, the largest allocations being made to Aiken and North Augusta. Invitations to bid for the supply and erection of the temporary buildings had not been distributed by November 1951, however. Some observers still expected that the buildings might be available for use early in 1952, but one local authority pointed out that use of demountables did not mean simply setting up a quonset and "running the children into it." Although the metal walls could be put up and taken down readily, he said, wiring, plumbing, toilets, heating, and so on had to be installed and had to meet certain standards. Little information was available as to whether Augusta school construction was on schedule, and none of the federally aided permanent construction had been started in Aiken or Barnwell, although Aiken had obtained some land.

Increased enrollments affected conditions in the various school districts unevenly, reflecting the pre-project size and school capacity of the community as well as the actual size of the increase. Aiken had a numerically greater increase than did Barnwell, but the secretary of the Aiken Chamber of Commerce indicated that in general school facilities had proved adequate so far. In contrast, some Barnwell schools were not only operating on a double shift but classes were being held in churches, the Masonic temple, etc.; at the same time, the number of teachers recruited had been based on the assumption that temporary family housing would be available in the fall. Teachers must be hired for a full school term, and all those newly hired would be needed if, before the end of the current term, an influx of pupils materialized in the numbers originally anticipated. Otherwise, according to a local official, fewer additions would have been adequate, and the added outlay for salaries represented an unnecessary financial drain, for which funds had been diverted from other needed activities. Some Augusta residents pointed to the new schools completed or under construction and, while admitting that existing schools were crowded, were confident that

no serious difficulties would occur. Others maintained that Augusta schools were "overflowing," cited examples of unsafe schools and classes held in buildings other than schools, and doubted whether the new schools, even when completed, would be adequate.

The temporary buildings, once erected, were expected to be sufficient for project-connected children (as well as those of former site residents in these communities), provided employment schedules were not changed (see Part I, MLR, June 1952, p. 631) and Richmond County's permanent school construction program was successfully carried out. By mid-1952, 37 temporary school rooms had been completed in Aiken County (15 classrooms at Jackson; 8 at North Augusta and 12 others in the North Augusta school district; and 2 for Negro pupils at New Ellenton) and 5 in Allendale County (Fairfax); 32 had been completed but not yet accepted by school officials in Barnwell County (15 classrooms for white and 7 for Negro students at Williston and 10 for Negro children at Barnwell).

Queried on the long-run effect of the project, several observers commented that the demountables, while regarded as temporary, would be superior to some local structures which had outside toilets and no central heating or hot water. If the demountables were not taken down after the construction period, they might actually constitute some net improvement of school facilities for the area. School standards, professional qualifications of teachers, and so on continued to occasion some concern, both for the current period and over the long run. An Aiken resident, commenting that a large proportion of the teachers were new, said that many were young people "just out of school" and inexperienced in handling students sometimes little younger than themselves.

**Hospitals.** Additional beds had been made available in Aiken and Augusta hospitals to meet increased population needs as of November 1951, but it was generally conceded that the main pressure from SRP in-migration was yet to come. Pre-project plans for substantial hospital expansion in Augusta, already the area's medical center, were revised somewhat after the SRP announcement, and plans were drawn for a small hospital in Barnwell County, which had no hospital. When provisions for hospital aid were eliminated from

the defense housing legislation at the last minute, local officials urged AEC financing for planned hospital expansion. Project officials, however, continued to regard this as a local responsibility. Further, various authorities in the area still disagreed in November 1951 on both the extent of the need and the best way of increasing capacity.

The costly and lengthy nature of hospital construction, and the difficulties of obtaining additional physicians and nurses made existing facilities and plans already in progress particularly important in this field. Augusta's University Hospital was the only large hospital in the immediate SRP area,<sup>4</sup> and one observer noted that it was virtually the only one with an adequate staff of doctors (nurses, a critical occupation nationally, were in short supply in all of the hospitals). Described as old and in need of remodeling and renovation, it had some 475 beds and a high occupancy rate at the time of the FSA survey; a 200-bed addition to the hospital had been planned before the SRP. A new 100-bed hospital was already under construction at that time, scheduled to be completed in the spring of 1952; it was being constructed with Federal assistance granted under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Hill-Burton), designed to assist long-range State plans and requiring substantial local contributions. In addition, the Georgia State Legislature had authorized the sale of bonds for construction of a 750-bed State teaching hospital in Augusta.

The University Hospital had many South Carolina patients because of its proximity and the lack of comparable staff or facilities in the South Carolina counties. So-called "problem cases" in Aiken County, for example, were sent to Augusta.<sup>5</sup> With a recent addition constructed with the aid of Hill-Burton funds, Aiken County General Hospital (that county's only hospital) had approximately 150 beds at the time of the SRP announcement, but a number were not then in use, reportedly because of the shortage of nurses. Allendale General Hospital had 27 beds, generally regarded as adequate to meet SRP-incurred needs.<sup>6</sup>

By converting private rooms to semiprivate, approximately 100 beds had been added to the University Hospital as of November 1951. At a series of fall 1951 meetings, project and Federal and State health officials discussed the desirability as well as the financing of revised plans for expansion of the hospital. Attention was called

to the nonavailability of steel for hospital construction, the possibility that extra beds or additions which would use existing central facilities might be sufficient to meet temporary needs, and the importance of avoiding construction of facilities which might be superfluous after the SRP construction period. According to recent information, a Hill-Burton project for approximately \$1 million for renovating and improving University Hospital was approved early in 1952. No new beds were to be added, however; neither State nor Federal Public Health officials would approve financial aid for expanding the hospital because of the new State Hospital. (A Federal grant also had been urged for the latter—to cover the added costs of accelerating its construction and thereby make it available for part of the SRP construction period; with no such aid authorized, the hospital was not scheduled for completion in less than 3 to 4 years.)

The extra beds in the Aiken hospital had been put in use by mid-1951, and in November consideration was given to opening up an unfinished floor (with a 30-bed capacity) in the pre-project addition. A local leader, interviewed at that time, said that this floor could presumably take care of the added population but that the additional staff required would be very difficult to get. Another Aiken resident, active in hospital work, commented that lack of nurses had already forced them to employ untrained aides.

Apart from hospital capacity, health departments in the counties affected were generally described as understaffed and short of money.<sup>10</sup>

### Social Problems and Changes

Both short-run social problems and long-range social and cultural changes were still expected at the time of this survey. The former were anticipated largely in connection with the temporary barracks to be put up in the smaller towns, which had been reduced in number and were relatively little occupied by mid-1952, as noted. The long-range changes were predicted mainly in the com-

<sup>4</sup> Two Veterans Administration hospitals were also located in Augusta.

<sup>5</sup> Or to Orangeburg County (adjacent to Aiken and Barnwell Counties on the east). This county had a 200-bed general hospital which served five counties, including Barnwell and Allendale, and several small specialty hospitals.

<sup>6</sup> A brief section on commercial facilities will be included when this article is reprinted as a bulletin.

munities where the permanent workers were expected to settle, and a variety of local sources indicated in November 1951 that, even at that early date, such changes were becoming evident.

**Social Problems.** Except for isolated instances, few local residents interviewed in November 1951 had observed any increase in crime, juvenile delinquency, prostitution, or other such social problems—in spite of the large number of people who had already arrived in the area and the general lack of recreation facilities. Lack of major social problems was attributed by some people to the dispersal of workers' homes among several established communities. Others suggested that, because of Augusta's relatively greater facilities, the concentration of single workers there had tended to minimize the problems or at least had made them less apparent to local residents. Still others, however, pointed out that recreation was a more important problem for single men, and emphasized once more the change in the migrant force to men accompanied by families.

Augusta was frequently described as having "always been a wide-open town" and local residents said that "entertainment on the light side" had increased substantially since the SRP and Camp Gordon expansion. In September 1951, a Superior Court judge in Augusta, commenting favorably on the newly opened "Teen Town" (a center sponsored by the Junior Women's Club), said that "the increasing trend toward crime and law violation by teen-agers" had been brought forcibly to his attention from first-hand observation. Some local officials described "a lot of drunkenness" in Augusta, but several residents said that if crime and drunkenness had increased it "wasn't obvious to the average citizen." Most people contrasted conditions with those during the war, when Augusta was flooded with unattached servicemen from Camp Gordon, and stressed that even with the "double expansion," of the Camp and the SRP, the problems were not as great.

The smaller numbers of single workers in the South Carolina towns, most of whom reportedly went to Augusta for entertainment, had similarly created few new problems, although organized prostitution was reported to have "hit" Aiken in the early fall of 1951 and some sources described a "rather bad situation" in Ellenton and New Ellenton. Local fears concerning trailers had also

proved unfounded, according to various observers; they were regarded as unlikely to create future special problems for nearby communities. Emphasis was laid on the fact that trailer migrants "regard their trailers as their homes these days," and also that only the better-paid workers could afford to buy trailers.<sup>11</sup>

Those South Carolina towns scheduled to have temporary barracks located near them, however, continued to be apprehensive over the arrival of such a large body of single workers. Barnwell officials, for example, with the prospect of "1,500 strangers in town," feared trouble even though the men would probably go to Augusta for amusement. They were reported to have under consideration the barring of construction workers from local events, such as the regular square dances, or, if necessary, the elimination of such activities during the period of major influx. Allendale officials were even more concerned; if the site were closed to traffic, Augusta would be nearly 70 miles around the site from Allendale and the nearest city in the other direction was even farther. One observer said that Allendale was not even attempting to plan, but "just throws up its hands in despair."

Welfare authorities, particularly at the State level, were "definitely awake to the problems" which could arise, according to local observers in November 1951. Welfare activities had already increased substantially in the area. In Augusta, an integrated welfare council had been organized, which had established a community chest organization and had helped such private agencies as the Travelers' Aid and the National Recreation Association to establish themselves and the Red Cross to increase its organization. In the fall, the Augusta YWCA announced plans for an expanded program and representatives of the national Y spent a few days in the area, studying the problems and helping formulate plans; by November classes for women had been started, and a day nursery. The American Social Hygiene Association also sent a representative to Aiken in the early fall, and, at local request, again in November, to discuss the possibility of arranging a leadership training institute in the handling of problems which had

<sup>11</sup> Trailers were priced in the area at from about \$1,500 for a used 1-bedroom trailer to some \$5,000 for a new 2-bedroom trailer, with a one-third down-payment required. According to a Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association survey, the annual income of the average trailer resident topped the national average, being over \$4,000 on both the East and West Coasts.

developed elsewhere with large groups of migrant workers. The danger of such difficulties arising was also discussed at the Western Carolina Council's November meeting, in connection with the council's new welfare committee.

The churches, numbering over 150 in the Augusta metropolitan area according to the Chamber of Commerce, were also reported to be expanding their activities. A newly appointed area director for the National Council of Churches had arrived in the area just prior to this survey.

*Social and Cultural Changes.* One Augusta "old-timer" was volatile on how "the place is full of strangers . . . You have to wait in line for movies . . . The town even looks different." Similar comments were frequently quoted. Most community leaders interviewed, however, indicated that the temporary construction workers had been accommodated without noticeable friction, although they were not "a part of the community" to any great degree. Workers living in trailers outside Aiken, for example, came in to town to market but otherwise were fairly self-sufficient in their trailer communities. In the opinion of some observers, those workers who lived in rooms also regarded themselves as too transient to be interested in local affairs and tended to mix largely with other SRP workers.

Permanent AEC and Du Pont operations staff, on the other hand, residing chiefly in Aiken and Augusta, were repeatedly described as having become remarkably well integrated. Both SRP and local residents remarked that at first the Aiken people resented the newcomers, but gradually they had been accepted and by November were "pretty well assimilated." Many were even active in community affairs.

Aiken and Augusta leaders consistently emphasized that they expected these new permanent residents to make a large social and cultural contribution. The head of the Augusta YWCA pointed out, for example, that some of the newly arrived SRP women had worked in the Community Chest drive, and that benefit thus had been derived from other communities' experience in such activities. The concert organization in Aiken had more members than ever before, making possible a "bigger and better" concert program. Formation of Aiken chapters of the American Association of University Women and League of Women Voters

was also under discussion. A major reason given for the SRP women's desire to form a League chapter quickly was their discovery that they would be ineligible to vote in the 1952 Presidential election; South Carolina required 2 years' residence to establish the right to vote, in contrast to the 1-year requirement in Georgia and elsewhere. The group mentioned wanted to work for a change in the law, according to local sources, and, even though that was impossible before the coming election, to make their opinions heard.

Several persons interviewed also expected the newcomers to have a "healthy" effect on local politics. More than one Augusta resident pointed out that the incoming people had different ideas, were not committed to local parties, and would have the right to vote after a year's residence; they were a sizable enough group, these residents suggested, to "worry" the local politicians, who might modify existing policies to gain their support. This was a particularly opportune moment for any such change, it was pointed out, since one of the two major parties in Augusta (both being wings of the Democratic Party) had split in the fall 1951 mayoralty election, and party lines and policies were in process of being reshaped.

All the new ideas and experience which the newcomers brought to the area and the mingling of people from all over the country would also eventually produce a change in local attitudes, most sources agreed. Augusta's new interest in welfare was largely attributed to the new residents, and Augusta officials were being "stirred up" and made aware of inadequate conditions, according to some people. The new arrivals could not vote yet, but they could talk, write letters, and otherwise exert pressure and make the needs clear.

Again it was emphasized that such effects had not yet been fully felt. Less than a year had elapsed since the SRP announcement; many SRP personnel did not bring their wives and families immediately; and the temporary expansion had not reached its peak. Many local residents continued, of course, to view the question of change in terms of a "3-year temporary disruption" and to expect a return to the "status quo" when the construction workers departed. Most local leaders interviewed on this subject, however, seemed to share the opinion of the Barnwell official, who said: "You can't bring several thousand people to a town of under 2,000 and not have change."

# Summaries of Studies and Reports

## Thirty-fifth Conference of the International Labor Organization

THE ADOPTION of a Recommendation on industrial relations and a Convention on Minimum Standards of Social Security occupied a position of prominence in the deliberations of the Thirty-fifth International Labor Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland, in June 1952. Also considered were questions relating to agricultural labor, health of workers in places of employment, maternity protection, and the employment of young persons underground in coal mines. The Conference also approved a budget of \$6,223,368 for 1953 (\$1,554 less than for 1952), admitted Libya as the sixty-sixth member of the Organization, adopted a resolution setting forth six principles designed to insure the independence of trade-unions from government control, and reviewed the growing "operational" program of the Organization.

The 4-week Conference was attended by 218 delegates representing 60 countries; 184 government advisers; 115 employers' advisers; and 137 workers' advisers. Total attendance was 654 including the representatives from the newly admitted United Kingdom of Libya. Although no dissenting votes were cast in connection with Libya's membership application, the Polish and Czech Government delegates took the opportunity to make speeches attacking the Western powers for continuing to dominate that country. The challenge over the seating of Chinese representatives by these two delegations and the rejection of the challenge by the Credentials Committee were repeated this year as in 1951.

In addition to delegates and advisers, the thirty-fifth ILO Conference was attended by many observers from the United Nations as well as specialized agencies and nongovernmental organizations. The following groups were represented: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; International Cooperative Alliance; International Fed-

eration of Christian Trade Unions; International Federation of Agricultural Producers; International Organization of Employers; and the World Federation of Trade Unions. The Saar was also represented by an observer delegation.

The Conference elected José de Segadas Vianna, Brazilian Minister of Labor, Industry, and Commerce, as its president; George Philip Delaney, United States workers' delegate, as worker vice president; and Julio B. Pons and Vyankatesh V. Dravid as employer and government vice presidents. Frances Perkins, former U. S. Secretary of Labor and currently a U. S. Civil Service Commissioner, was elected chairman of the Committee on Workers' Health. During the sessions of the Conference, three Conventions, three Recommendations, and five substantive resolutions were adopted.

The Convention on Minimum Standards of Social Security was adopted by a vote of 123 for, 32 against, with 22 abstentions. The Convention deals with 9 branches of social security: medical care, sickness, unemployment, old-age, employment injuries, and family, maternity, invalidity, and survivor benefits. It is not binding upon a country unless ratified by it, and ratification may be made on the basis of only 3 of the 9 branches which the ratifying country may select, providing that at least one of these is selected from among the unemployment, old-age, employment injury, invalidity or survivors' benefit branches. The Convention takes into account diverse methods of social security and recognizes not only compulsory social insurance but voluntary private insurance. The employers and the delegates of some Governments, including the United States, favored the form of a Recommendation instead of a Convention. An amendment to this effect, however, was defeated by 43 votes to 111. The employers also believed that its coverage should be limited to employees only, on the grounds that ILO was not competent in fields affecting nonemployees. They proposed separate instruments for dealing with each substantive part or program. Their proposals

on these points were defeated and the Convention, as finally adopted, appears to represent a substantial achievement, although it probably does not satisfy all parties concerned.

The texts of the Convention and the Recommendation on Holidays with Pay in Agriculture were developed with a minimum amount of controversy in committee as workers' and employers' groups were in agreement on most points and opposed amendments to the Office text. This Convention deals almost entirely with general principles rather than specific details relating to paid holidays and leaves implementation of the principles up to each participating country. Efforts to specify the allowable minimum holiday and the period of service were defeated. The Convention and Recommendation were adopted by votes of 124 to 16 with 51 abstentions and 136 to 12 with 31 abstentions, respectively. The United States Government abstained from voting on the adoption of these two instruments on the grounds that: (1) in the United States, holidays with pay is a matter for collective bargaining and individual arrangements rather than legislation; (2) the vast amount of farm workers are seasonally employed, work on farms less than 3 months a year, and are faced with the basic problem of insufficient employment and too much leisure; and (3) there would be great difficulties in the United States in adopting and implementing the Convention to meet the needs of seasonal workers.

In discussing the revision of the Maternity Protection Convention which was first approved by the ILO in 1919, some speakers expressed the belief that the revised version was too rigid and inflexible and that it would obtain relatively few ratifications. The new Convention extended its scope to include agricultural occupations and women domestic workers. It specified "at least 12 weeks" maternity leave. Joint discussions between the officers of the two committees interested in this Convention (the Committee on Maternity Protection and the Committee on Social Security) prevented the incorporation of provisions contradictory to those in the Minimum Standards of Social Security Convention. The revised Convention was adopted by a vote of 114 to 36 with 25 abstentions and a supplementary Recommendation by a vote of 112 to 31 with 29 abstentions.

The Recommendation on Cooperation at the Level of the Undertaking provided that, at the

plant level, "appropriate steps should be taken to promote consultation between employers and workers on matters of mutual concern not within the scope of collective-bargaining machinery." This Recommendation—the last in a series of international standards that began in 1948 with the adoption of the Convention on Freedom of Association—on industrial relations that is scheduled for consideration by the Conference, was adopted by a vote of 174 to 2 with 13 abstentions. Although this subject was one of the most controversial on the Conference's agenda, the Committee on Industrial Relations achieved remarkable success in developing a text that was supported by the largest majority vote for the adoption of any Convention or Recommendation at this session. A supplementary resolution on this subject was adopted by a vote of 137 to 2 with 16 abstentions.

The Conference adopted a resolution on the Regulation of the Employment of Young Persons in Underground Work in Coal Mines by a vote of 104 to 13 with 24 abstentions. The resolution outlined desirable standards or practices on minimum age, vocational guidance, vocational training, medical examination, night work, rest periods and holidays, and inspection services. The Governing Body was requested to refer the problems of social security and social welfare to the next session of the Coal Mines Committee for thorough examination with regard to all workers in coal mines, including young persons. The matter of minimum age (for underground work as well as night work in the mines) proved the most controversial. The British Government and employer delegates were particularly concerned over the provision of the resolution prohibiting night work underground for coal miners under 18 years of age because, under their system of rotating shifts, the employment of anyone under 18 years would be precluded. They reserved their right to reopen this question when the Conference in 1953 considers the adoption of a Recommendation on Minimum Age of Admission to Work Underground in Coal Mines.

The Committee on Workers' Health recognized the need for international standards and the Conference decided to put the subject on the agenda of the 1953 Conference for the adoption of either a Recommendation or of a Convention supplemented by a Recommendation. Conclusions concerning the notification of occupational diseases, technical measures for the control of

health hazards, and medical examination, adopted in 1952, will serve as the basis for the second discussion at the 1953 ILO meeting.

#### Report of the Director-General

ILO operational activities during the past year were described by the Director-General in his report to the Conference. He called special attention to ILO work in Technical Assistance. Most of the more than 100 speakers who commented on the Director-General's report devoted considerable attention to this phase of the Organization's work.

In his response to the report, Philip M. Kaiser, Assistant Secretary of Labor of the United States, stated that the heart and strength of the Technical Assistance Program is cooperation, freely sought and freely given, with an aim to helping those countries who want to help themselves. He said that there was no one solution to all the world's social and economic problems and that "those who insist on a single inclusive formula or panacea for social progress are moving down the road to disillusionment and disaster." He noted that, in the United States, institutions arose from the needs and problems of the people and their willingness to improvise and undertake experimentation to find solutions. "We prefer to place primary reliance on the resourcefulness and voluntary cooperation of our people. . . . We use our Government, as necessary, to buttress and sustain and promote the growth of our voluntary system . . . We do not rely on Government alone." He stated that one of the greatest accomplishments of the ILO is that it has not been lured down the path of doctrinaire inclusiveness and that its Technical Assistance Program is an example of the flexible approach that is indispensable to the cooperative efforts of free nations to solve their problems.

Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, in an address to the delegates, pointed out that the free nations have contributed generously to the co-operative effort of the United Nations and the specialized agencies under the Technical Assistance Program, but that "neither the Soviet Union nor any of its satellites have contributed to the UN programs to aid the economically underdeveloped countries." With a steadily increasing world population, he said, greater emphasis on efficient production of food, raw materials, and clothing

was needed. "The problem is to increase production and to provide for an equitable sharing of the fruits of production." He added that the free nations of the world, although forced by Communist aggression to devote much of their energies to build military strength, "are not neglecting the well-being of their people. We carry on the struggle for human betterment, even though we must arm, at the same time, to protect human freedom. We look forward to the day when all our efforts can be directed toward improving the welfare of mankind."

#### Earnings in Synthetic Textiles, March 1952

PRODUCTION WORKERS in the synthetic textile industry in March 1952 averaged \$1.27 an hour, exclusive of payments for late-shift and overtime work, according to a survey conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.<sup>1</sup> Although individual earnings ranged from 75 cents to more than \$2.10 an hour, the middle 50 percent of the workers earned from \$1.05 to \$1.45 (table 1). Nearly a fifth of the production-worker employment in this industry received hourly earnings of \$1.50 and over.

Average earnings, by type of mill, increased with the proportions of skilled workers required in the processing operations. Considerably more skilled workers are needed in weaving and related departments than in the yarn processing departments. Hourly earnings averaged \$1.34 in weaving mills, \$1.27 in integrated mills, and \$1.16 in yarn mills.<sup>2</sup>

Women comprised about 45 percent of the production work force in synthetic textiles in March 1952. By type of mill, they constituted about two-thirds of the employment in yarn

<sup>1</sup> This survey included synthetic textile mills employing 21 or more workers. The synthetic textile industry, as defined for the study, includes the spinning and throwing of silk, rayon, acetate, nylon, and other synthetic fibers and the weaving of fabrics from synthetic yarns. It was estimated that the total employment including office, executive, and supervisory employees in the industry, as covered for the study, was approximately 102,000. The data exclude premium pay for overtime and late-shift work. More detailed information on wages and related practices is available on request.

<sup>2</sup> Yarn mills include establishments primarily engaged in the spinning of staple synthetic fibers and/or the throwing of filament synthetic fibers.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of all production workers in synthetic textile mills by average straight-time hourly earnings,<sup>1</sup> United States and selected regions, March 1952

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	United States <sup>2</sup>	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast
Under 75.0	(9)			
75.0 and under 80.0	0.4	0.9	0.2	
80.0 and under 85.0	6	1.7	.4	
85.0 and under 90.0	1.4	0.1	2.7	1.3
90.0 and under 95.0	1.8	.2	3.8	1.4
95.0 and under 100.0	4.0	.8	2.8	5.8
100.0 and under 105.0	9.1	1.1	4.0	14.2
105.0 and under 110.0	11.5	6.6	3.0	17.3
110.0 and under 118.0	10.4	5.2	9.2	12.9
115.0 and under 120.0	10.9	9.0	16.0	7.9
120.0 and under 125.0	7.5	12.5	5.7	6.2
125.0 and under 130.0	6.3	8.6	7.6	4.9
130.0 and under 135.0	4.3	6.5	4.5	5.4
135.0 and under 140.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.6
140.0 and under 145.0	5.2	5.6	4.4	5.4
145.0 and under 150.0	3.9	6.5	4.4	2.8
150.0 and under 155.0	3.2	5.6	3.9	2.6
155.0 and under 160.0	2.6	4.9	2.6	1.7
160.0 and under 165.0	2.5	4.3	2.0	2.3
165.0 and under 170.0	2.4	3.3	2.4	2.6
170.0 and under 175.0	2.1	4.4	2.0	1.8
175.0 and under 180.0	3.0	4.4	1.8	1.3
180.0 and under 185.0	1.2	2.2	2.4	.3
185.0 and under 190.0	.7	1.8	1.3	.1
190.0 and under 195.0	.6	—	1.8	.1
195.0 and under 200.0	.3	.4	.8	(9)
200.0 and under 205.0	.3	.3	.9	—
205.0 and under 210.0	.2	.1	.6	(9)
210.0 and over	.7	.4	2.2	.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	96,355	18,644	24,629	52,650
Average hourly earnings	\$1.27	\$1.39	\$1.32	\$1.30

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

mill, and two-fifths each in weaving and integrated mills.

Women textile workers are generally employed in the lighter and less-skilled tasks; consequently, their earnings are below the levels for men. The \$1.19 average for women was 15 cents lower than the average for men. By type of mill, the differences ranged from 4 to 19 cents an hour (table 2).

Between the summer of 1946, the date of the last Nation-wide study of synthetic textiles,<sup>3</sup> and March 1952, average hourly earnings had increased approximately 60 percent, from 79 cents to \$1.27, and the proportions of workers earning \$1 and over an hour advanced from about 15 to 90 percent of the industry's work force.

Nearly a third of the synthetic textile workers were employed in mills which had collective-bargaining agreements. The extent of unionization varied by region. Union contracts covered approximately two-thirds of the industry's workers

<sup>1</sup> See Series 2, No. 41—Wage Structure, Rayon and Silk Textiles, 1946.

<sup>2</sup> For purposes of this study the regions include: New England—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; Southeast—Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

in New England, two-fifths in the Middle Atlantic States, and a tenth in the Southeast.

### Regional Variations

Synthetic textiles are produced primarily in three economic regions.<sup>4</sup> Of the 96,000 production workers in the industry, 53,000 were employed in the Southeast, 25,000 in the Middle Atlantic States, and 18,000 in New England. Earnings averaged \$1.20, \$1.32, and \$1.39 in these regions, respectively.

Earnings of individual workers in the major regions varied widely. For the middle 50 percent, however, earnings ranged from \$1.20 to \$1.60 in New England, from \$1.10 to \$1.50 in the Middle Atlantic States, and from \$1.05 to \$1.35 in the Southeast (table 1). The proportion of workers with earnings of less than \$1 was greater in the Middle Atlantic States than in the Southeast (12 percent compared with 9 percent). The position was reversed at the upper end of the wage distribution: about 1 out of 4 workers in the Middle Atlantic region and about 1 out of 9 in the Southeast had hourly earnings of at least \$1.50. New England workers showed up best at both ends of the distribution—less than 1 percent under \$1 and a third of the workers at \$1.50 and over.

Workers in Middle Atlantic weaving mills averaged \$1.44, which was 4 and 20 cents an hour higher than the respective earnings in New England and in the Southeast. In the other types

TABLE 2.—Average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of production workers in synthetic textile mills, by type of mill, United States and selected regions, March 1952

Type of mill	United States <sup>2</sup>	New England	Middle Atlantic	Southeast
<i>All mills</i>				
All production workers	\$1.27	\$1.39	\$1.32	\$1.30
Men	1.34	1.47	1.47	1.25
Women	1.19	1.29	1.20	1.14
<i>Vera mills</i>				
All production workers	1.16	1.19	1.17	1.15
Men	1.19	1.25	1.22	1.15
Women	1.15	1.17	1.15	1.15
<i>Wearing mills</i>				
All production workers	1.34	1.40	1.44	1.24
Men	1.42	1.47	1.60	1.28
Women	1.33	1.30	1.24	1.17
<i>Integrated mills</i>				
All production workers	1.27	1.44	1.38	1.20
Men	1.33	1.50	1.47	1.25
Women	1.19	1.34	1.28	1.13

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

of mills, New England averages were highest—\$1.19 in yarn mills and \$1.44 in integrated mills. Only 4 cents an hour separated the low and high regional levels in yarn mills, but in integrated mills, this difference amounted to 24 cents an hour (table 2).

Regional earnings of men and women synthetic textile workers were generally highest in New England. With the exception of the \$1.15 average for women in both Middle Atlantic and Southeast yarn mills, earnings of men and women, by type of mills, were greater in the former than in the latter region (table 2).

The variation between the earnings of men and women was smallest in the Southeast and amounted to 11 cents an hour. Men earned, on the average, 18 cents more than women in New England and 27 cents in the Middle Atlantic States. In Southeast yarn mills, both men and women had the same average—\$1.15 an hour; in weaving mills and integrated mills, the differences were 11 and 12 cents, respectively. By type of mill, men in the other regions had earnings advantages over women, ranging from 8 to 17 cents an hour in New England and from 7 to 36 cents in the Middle Atlantic States. These differences, at least in part, reflect differences in occupational employment among men and women.

#### Occupational Variations

Nation-wide average hourly earnings for the selected occupations studied in the synthetic textile industry in March 1952 varied from \$1.02 for janitors to \$1.87 for Jacquard loom fixers. The range in the average earnings for women's jobs was much narrower than that for men (56 cents compared with 85 cents); women spinning-frame doffers had the lowest level of earnings (\$1.05) and Jacquard loom weavers, the highest (\$1.61). Other men's occupations having wage levels of \$1.50 and over were fixers of other types of looms, maintenance machinists, warper tenders (slow speed), and all weaving categories. Among women workers, plain loom weavers constituted the only other group with average hourly earnings of at least \$1.50.

Women weavers, who comprised slightly more than a third of all weavers, averaged 7 cents an hour less than their men counterparts. In other

occupations employing men and women, the differences favored the men and ranged from 6 to 20 cents an hour.

Occupational average earnings, by region, ranged from \$1.15 to \$1.84 in New England, from 99 cents to \$2.08 in the Middle Atlantic States, and from 99 cents to \$1.67 in the Southeast. In all instances, the top averages related to the earnings of loom fixers. The highest averages for men's jobs occurred most frequently in the Middle Atlantic region and for women's jobs, in New England.

Occupational earnings in the Southeast were generally lower than the averages for the Nation as a whole; most frequently, the differences ranged from 1 to 6 cents. In the other two regions, the comparison was reversed, with regional job earnings generally being 5 to 15 cents higher than national earnings. Men weavers on plain looms in New England averaged 4 cents less the national wage levels for workers in this occupation. Several of the women's jobs in the northern regions also recorded earnings below the Nation-wide averages (table 3.).

There was no consistent pattern of regional differences in the earnings of men and women in the same jobs. In the numerically important job of weaving, women in New England had the same average earnings as men; in the other regions, men earned on the average more than women—by 17 cents an hour in the Middle Atlantic States and 6 cents in the Southeast. Men had the higher earnings in other jobs, employing both sexes, by amounts ranging from 1 to 14 cents in New England, from 17 to 23 cents in the Middle Atlantic States, and from 8 to 9 cents in the Southeast.

#### Wage Practices and Related Benefits

Paid vacations were established practices in synthetic textile mills employing 95 percent of the total work force in the industry in March 1952. The typical policy in the Middle Atlantic and Southeast regions provided for a 1-week paid vacation after a year of service; a second week after 5 years' employment was granted by mills employing about half of the industry's work force in these regions. In New England, the predominant practice was to provide vacation pay of 2

TABLE 3.—Average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of production workers in selected occupations in synthetic textile mills, United States and selected regions, March 1952

Sex and occupation	United States <sup>2</sup>		New England		Middle Atlantic		Southeast	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
<b>Men</b>								
Card grinders.....	127	\$1.40	15	\$1.50			111	\$1.39
Card tenders.....	313	1.14	50	1.29			259	1.11
Doffers, spinning frame.....	837	1.25	56	1.44			476	1.23
Inspectors, cloth, machine.....	562	1.24	42	1.32	109	\$1.36	407	1.20
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners).....	1,306	1.02	153	1.16	181	1.09	971	.99
Loom fixers.....	5,456	1.73	1,499	1.77	1,135	1.82	2,822	1.67
Box looms.....	1,274	1.71	101	1.84	430	1.76	743	1.67
Jacquard looms.....	368	1.87			180	2.08	179	1.65
Plain and dobby looms.....	3,814	1.72	1,389	1.76	525	1.78	1,900	1.67
Machinists, maintenance.....	534	1.55	112	1.61	118	1.70	304	1.47
Slasher tenders.....	954	1.48	288	1.67	116	1.56	550	1.36
Slubber tenders.....	379	1.32	28	1.38			351	1.31
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys).....	3,684	1.09	546	1.19	972	1.16	2,133	1.04
Warper tenders, high speed (300 y. p. m. and over).....	239	1.33	12	1.38	65	1.55	162	1.24
Warper tenders, slow speed (under 300 y. p. m.).....	238	1.53			175	1.61	65	1.30
Weavers.....	7,028	1.55	1,198	1.54	2,436	1.68	3,394	1.45
Box looms.....	1,807	1.51	82	1.59	714	1.64	1,011	1.40
Dobby looms.....	3,137	1.50	651	1.53	717	1.55	1,769	1.47
Jacquard looms.....	1,020	1.72	10	1.83	682	1.82	328	1.50
Plain looms.....	1,064	1.58	455	1.54	323	1.74	286	1.46
<b>Women</b>								
Battery hands.....	3,133	1.10	866	1.18	225	1.14	2,042	1.07
Doffers, spinning frame.....	179	1.05	34	1.30	139	.99		
Inspectors, cloth, machine.....	2,262	1.15	669	1.22	292	1.13	1,281	1.12
Spinners, ring frame.....	2,132	1.16	352	1.27	105	1.15	1,545	1.15
Twister tenders, ring frame.....	2,544	1.16	302	1.15	1,564	1.18	678	1.12
Uptwisters.....	975	1.19	146	1.19	367	1.24	456	1.15
Warper tenders, high speed (300 y. p. m. and over).....	308	1.27	126	1.37	95	1.38	177	1.15
Warper tenders, slow speed (under 300 y. p. m.).....	558	1.32	84	1.37	329	1.38	145	1.21
Weavers.....	3,892	1.48	803	1.54	1,735	1.51	1,354	1.39
Box looms.....	1,276	1.46	46	1.58	861	1.49	369	1.36
Dobby looms.....	1,730	1.46	513	1.52	468	1.47	749	1.40
Jacquard looms.....	362	1.61	10	1.60	317	1.62	35	1.54
Plain looms.....	524	1.50	234	1.56	89	1.55	201	1.40
Winders, yarn <sup>3</sup> .....	12,044	1.17	1,526	1.29	5,819	1.14	5,445	1.17
Automatic spooler.....	299	1.17	40	1.42	50	1.08	209	1.15
Cone and tube, automatic.....	458	1.22	104	1.32	70	1.29	284	1.17
Cone and tube, nonautomatic, high speed.....	5,602	1.18	419	1.24	1,332	1.17	1,818	1.17
Cone and tube, nonautomatic, slow speed.....	1,757	1.21			1,087	1.15	665	1.22
Filling, automatic.....	1,772	1.19	570	1.30	529	1.12	673	1.15
Filling, nonautomatic.....	2,349	1.14	182	1.37	826	1.12	1,341	1.13

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Includes data for workers not shown separately.

percent of total annual earnings after 1 year's service, 3 percent after 3 years', and 4 percent after 5 years'.

Insurance or pension plans, financed wholly or in part by the employers, were in effect in mills with 88 percent of the total employment in the synthetic textile industry. Hospitalization, health, and life insurance were of almost equal importance in the Southeast and Middle Atlantic regions; each type of coverage affected about seven-eighths of the workers in the former region and three-fourths in the latter. In New England, health insurance plans were applicable to about 95 percent of the synthetic textile workers, life insurance to 7 of every 8 workers, and hospitalization plans to 3 of every 4 workers. Retirement pension plans were in effect in mills with 6 percent of the total industry employment in the Southeast, 4 percent in Middle Atlantic States, and 9 percent in New England.

Paid holidays were granted by mills employing about half of all synthetic textile workers in the country. By region, the proportion of employees receiving paid holidays varied widely. Over nine-tenths of the industry's employment in New England, and three-fourths in the Middle Atlantic region were in mills providing such payments. The most common practice in these regions was 6 days a year. Mills employing about a sixth of the synthetic textile workers in the Southeast had provisions for paid holidays varying from 1 to 5 days a year.

Approximately half of the workers in the synthetic textile industry were employed on late shifts in March 1952. The payment of premium rates for second-shift work is not a common practice in this industry; only about a seventh of the second-shift workers, employed primarily in the Middle Atlantic States, received differential payments. In

that region, a majority of the second-shift workers receiving differentials were paid a premium of either 5 cents an hour or 5 percent of earnings. Practically all of the third-shift workers, however, received extra compensation for late shift work. The most prevalent differentials were 7 cents an hour in New England, 5 cents in the Southeast, and 10 cents in the Middle Atlantic States. Differential payments ranging from 5 to 10 percent of earnings were also common in the Middle Atlantic region.

Minimum entrance rates and minimum job rates in the synthetic textile industry relate to the lowest rates paid in an establishment to inexperienced and experienced workers, respectively. Advancement from the entrance rate to the job rate often involves either a formal training period or a progression of rates based on length of service or merit ratings. In many mills, however, no intervening steps between the minimum entrance and job rates were reported, both rates being identical.

No significant pattern of hiring rates existed for

the industry as a whole; there were, however, marked differences regionally. In New England, minimum entrance and job rates of at least \$1.165 were reported by mills employing about half of the synthetic textile workers in this region. In the Middle Atlantic and Southeastern States, there was no concentration of minimum entrance rates, except for the 75-cent rate. This rate was reported to be in effect in synthetic textile mills employing two-fifths of the workers in the Middle Atlantic States and one-third of those in the Southeast. The next greatest concentrations, each affecting a tenth of the workers, were at 85 cents in the Middle Atlantic States and at \$1.01 in the Southeast. Minimum job rates, however, tended to concentrate at \$1.02 in the Southeast and at \$1.14 or more in the Middle Atlantic region, and were found in mills employing over a third of the synthetic textile workers in the respective regions.

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## Wages in the Industrial Chemical Industry

PRODUCTION WORKERS employed in the industrial chemical industry generally received higher earnings than the average worker in all manufacturing combined. In its monthly earnings series, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that the average factory worker received \$1.57 an hour exclusive of overtime in November 1951.

The largest occupational group—class A chemical operators—in the selected branches of the industrial chemical industry surveyed by the Bureau in October–November 1951<sup>1</sup> had straight-time earnings of \$1.98 an hour. In only 5 of the 40 production occupations selected for study were a majority of the workers paid less than \$1.60 an hour. At least half the workers in 19 of the jobs earned between \$1.60 and \$1.90 an hour.

The survey covered establishments primarily manufacturing industrial inorganic and organic chemicals (excluding synthetic rubber, synthetic fibers, and explosives) and compressed and lique-

fied gases. Chemicals produced by the surveyed plants were widely diversified. Sulfuric acid, alkalies and chlorines, cyclic crudes, dyes, and plastics were among the more important products.<sup>2</sup>

Occupations in which hourly earnings of a majority of the industry's workers were concentrated within a narrow range were cylinder fillers (\$1.50 to \$1.75); class A filterers (\$1.85 to \$1.95); electric-cell men (\$1.85 to \$2.10); and maintenance machinists (\$1.90 to \$2.20). Jobs with at least a fifth of the workers receiving \$2.20 or more an hour were absorberman, class A chemical operator, class A stillman, and the maintenance jobs of carpenter, electrician, lead burner, and pipe fitter.

Workers in the 40 selected production occupations comprised about half of the labor force in the industry. In 28 of the 40 jobs, average earn-

<sup>1</sup> The survey was limited to industrial organic and inorganic chemical establishments employing 21 or more workers. The branches of the industry selected for study were estimated to include about 183,000 employees, of whom 136,000 were classified as production workers. The data exclude premium pay for overtime and late-shift work. More detailed information on wages and related practices is available on request.

<sup>2</sup> For a discussion of product uses and employment trends, see Employment Trends in the Industrial Chemicals Industry, Monthly Labor Review, May 1952 (p. 522).

ings fell between \$1.55 and \$1.85 an hour. The lowest average (\$1.38) was recorded for women janitors and the highest average (\$2.22), for lead burners. Operators of continuous-process equipment, comprising the largest part of the work force, received average earnings ranging from \$1.61 for class B millers to \$2.03 for absorbermen. The greatest number of workers employed in individual occupations studied were the chemical operators on a combination of various types of equipment. Besides the class A chemical operators, class B chemical operators averaged \$1.80 an hour, and chemical operators' helpers, \$1.63.

Large numbers of workers in the BLS study were involved in duties not directly connected with the processing of chemicals. A large force of maintenance workers were required to maintain the processing equipment; in five selected maintenance jobs, workers averaged \$1.99 or more an hour in October-November 1951. Along with the job of operating absorber units, these were the highest-rated occupations among those surveyed.

Employees in other major types of work had lower earnings levels. The largest numerical groups in filling and packaging departments were drum fillers and cylinder fillers, who earned \$1.68

TABLE 1.—Average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> in selected occupations in the industrial chemical industry, United States and selected regions, October-November 1951

Occupation, grade, and sex	United States <sup>2</sup>		Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> in—					
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Great Lakes	Southwest	Pacific
<i>Production occupations—Men</i>								
Absorbermen	310	\$2.03		\$1.74	\$1.60	\$1.85		
Autoclave operators	405	1.86		1.94	1.79	1.79		
Carboy fillers	105	1.60		1.52	1.52	1.52		\$1.75
Carpenters, maintenance	1,269	1.60	\$1.70	2.03	1.92	1.97	\$2.13	2.02
Chemical operators, class A	10,833	1.98	1.62	2.01	2.10	1.83	2.20	1.91
Chemical operators, class B	9,917	1.80	1.48	1.79	1.71	1.71	2.12	1.85
Chemical operators' helpers	7,834	1.63	1.45	1.63	1.69	1.62	1.75	1.69
Compressors	955	1.73	1.59	1.67	1.80	1.76	1.92	2.00
Cylinder fillers	931	1.55	1.35	1.54	1.66	1.66	1.64	
Driers, class A	437	1.79	1.60	1.74	1.74	1.85		1.80
Driers, class B	499	1.67	1.61	1.50	1.78	1.51	1.66	
Drum fillers	981	1.68	1.64	1.66	1.63	1.63	1.71	
Electric-cell men	441	1.89	1.69	1.99	1.83	1.83	1.91	
Electric-cell repairmen and cleaners	604	1.75	1.86	1.86	1.71	1.71	1.74	
Electricians, maintenance	2,170	2.02	1.81	2.00	1.97	1.98	2.21	2.05
Evaporator men, class A	383	1.85	1.90	1.77	1.79	1.66		2.00
Evaporator men, class B	348	1.68	1.72	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.74	
Filling-machine tenders	786	1.65	1.57	1.57	1.75	1.75		1.84
Filterers, class A	475	1.80	1.59	1.88	1.67	1.83		1.77
Filterers, class B	553	1.64	1.62	1.62	1.69	1.69		
Guards	1,259	1.68	1.55	1.63	1.72	1.81	1.67	
Janitors	2,516	1.47	1.36	1.49	1.35	1.56	1.44	1.56
Kettlemen, class A	362	1.85	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84		
Kettlemen, class B	401	1.67	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.68		
Laboratory assistants	3,013	1.77	1.48	1.83	1.65	1.87	1.81	
Lead burners	233	2.22	2.01	2.31	2.11	2.27	2.09	2.26
Machinists, maintenance	2,195	2.01	1.84	2.02	1.96	1.83	2.12	2.04
Millers, class A	205	1.70	1.64	1.64	1.70	1.63		
Millers, class B	492	1.61	1.57	1.57	1.61	1.61		
Miners, class A	491	1.52	1.64	1.66	1.63	1.83		1.74
Miners, class B	450	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.71	1.71	1.55	
Pipe fitters, maintenance	3,495	2.01	1.80	2.02	2.00	1.92	2.15	2.02
Pumpmen	481	1.79	1.82	1.82	1.77	1.80		
Stillmen, class A	932	1.97	1.87	1.97	1.87	1.89		
Stillmen, class B	595	1.80	1.64	1.87	1.66	1.66		
Stock clerks	865	1.68	1.54	1.64	1.68	1.69	1.79	1.66
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	3,653	1.55	1.41	1.54	1.39	1.66	1.58	1.63
Truck drivers	2,234	1.70	1.56	1.80	1.71	1.70	1.59	1.80
Truckers, power	870	1.67	1.60	1.66	1.47	1.72	1.84	1.75
Watchmen	596	1.46	1.10	1.39	1.42	1.63		1.49
<i>Production occupations—Women</i>								
Janitors	153	1.38	1.42	1.35				
Laboratory assistants	676	1.58	1.48	1.62	1.39			
<i>Office occupations—Women</i>								
Bookkeepers, hand	112	1.53	1.53			1.50	1.51	
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	73	1.50				1.80		1.41
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	202	1.28		1.27	1.22	1.32		1.24
Clerks, payroll	418	1.39		1.51	1.27	1.30	1.51	1.42
Stenographers, general	1,638	1.38	1.16	1.41	1.23	1.37	1.48	1.44
Typists, class A	605	1.32	1.15	1.41	1.08	1.48	1.35	1.37
Typists, class B	771	1.18		1.23	.98	1.15	1.30	1.22

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

<sup>2</sup> Includes data for regions not shown separately.

and \$1.55 an hour, respectively. Principal material movement was performed by stock handlers and hand truckers, who averaged \$1.55 an hour. Of the custodial workers, men janitors (\$1.47) and guards (\$1.68) were numerically the most important. Hourly wage levels of the laboratory assistants who performed standard and routine laboratory tests were \$1.77 for the men and \$1.58 for the women.

### Earnings Variations

Variations in earnings within the individual production occupations were influenced by such factors as location, type of chemical produced, and size of establishment. Of minor importance in this industry were earnings variations by sex or method of wage payment. Women constituted less than 3 percent of the nonoffice personnel, and less than 5 percent of the workers were paid on an incentive basis. About four-fifths of the production workers were employed in chemical plants which had negotiated collective-bargaining agreements with one of the many unions in the industry.

By region, occupational averages of industrial chemical workers varied considerably. Although industrial chemical plants are located in all the principal economic regions, 85 percent of the industry employment was reported in four regions: Middle Atlantic (35 percent), Great Lakes (23 percent), Border States (16 percent), and Southwest (11 percent); smaller concentrations of workers were employed in the New England and Pacific regions.<sup>3</sup> Lowest earnings generally prevailed in New England and the highest in the Southwest. In the 13 production jobs for which comparable earnings data were available in these six principal industrial chemical regions, the differences between the highest and lowest averages, by region, ranged from 15 to 43 percent. In the five lowest-paid jobs, for which average hourly earnings were \$1.80 or less in each of the six regions, the differences were from 15 to 21 percent. The highest regional averages for 7 of

the 8 higher-paid jobs ranged from 19 to 43 percent above the lowest. In the two major regions, Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes, job averages approximated the national levels. No consistent wage advantage existed between these two regions, each being higher than the other in about half the occupational averages. Earnings on the Pacific Coast were typically above the national levels; Border State occupational averages were generally less than those for the whole country.

Among selected product branches of the industrial chemical industry in October-November 1951, lowest job earnings were reported primarily in plants employing relatively few workers. Cyclic crude plants had the lowest job averages; almost all these plants employed fewer than 150 workers. In compressed and liquefied gas plants, also employing relatively few workers, occupational averages were generally below the levels for the total industry surveyed. Workers primarily engaged in processing sulfuric acids and alkalies and chlorines tended to earn more than workers in all establishments combined. In these branches of the heavy chemical industry, three-fourths of the workers were employed in plants with over 500 persons.

Grouped by size of establishment, occupational wage averages were higher in the larger industrial chemical establishments. On a national basis, 39 of the 40 production job averages were higher in establishments employing more than 500 workers than in those with 21 to 500 workers. For half of the jobs, the wage advantage in the large plants ranged from 5 to 12 percent. Higher averages in the larger establishments were reported for most jobs in all the major regions except the Pacific Coast, where no consistent pattern existed; in the latter region, averages for almost half the comparable jobs were higher in the smaller-size group.

Chemical plants employing more than 500 persons comprised an eighth of the 600 establishments in the survey; they employed 70 percent of the work force. In five of the six major regions, at least two-thirds of the workers were reported in the larger plants; in the Pacific region, on the other hand, less than 28 percent were in large-size establishments.

Minimum entrance rates ranging from 75 cents to \$1.75 an hour were effective in industrial chemi-

\* For purposes of this study, the regions for which separate data are presented include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 2.—Average straight-time hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of production workers in selected occupations in the industrial chemical industry by selected branches of the industry, United States, October–November 1951

Occupation, grade, and sex	Sulfuric acid	Alkalies and chlorines	Cyclic crudes	Intermediates, dyes, color lakes, and toners	Plastic materials and elastomers	Compressed and liquefied gases
<b>Men</b>						
Absorbermen		\$1.78				
Autoclave operators				\$1.63		
Carpenters, maintenance	\$1.94	1.87		2.12	\$1.85	
Chemical operators, class A	2.01	1.83	\$1.69	2.15	1.85	\$1.75
Chemical operators, class B	1.75	1.76	1.57	1.89	1.74	1.75
Chemical operators' helpers	1.64	1.71		1.72	1.59	1.48
Compressors		1.68		2.37		1.62
Cylinder fillers		1.59				1.52
Driers, class A		1.90		1.61		
Driers, class B	1.79	1.81		1.47	1.63	
Drum fillers		1.72	1.43	1.61	1.59	
Electric-cell men		1.81				
Electric-cell repairmen and cleaners		1.68				
Electricians, maintenance	1.99	1.90		2.10	1.93	2.02
Evaporator men, class A		1.88				1.65
Evaporator men, class B		1.74		1.64		
Filling-machine tenders	1.72	1.67			1.53	
Filters, class A		1.80			1.85	
Filters, class B	1.74	1.72		1.54	1.69	
Guards	1.77	1.69		1.68	1.59	
Janitors	1.56	1.58		1.62	1.34	1.26
Kettlemen, class A		1.91		1.97	1.84	
Kettlemen, class B	1.75			1.54	1.71	1.78
Laboratory assistants		1.73	1.82	1.55	1.62	
Lead burners	2.07			2.35		
Machinists, maintenance	1.98	1.95		2.14	1.96	1.90
Millers, class A		1.78		1.74		1.74
Millers, class B	1.79			1.82	1.56	
Mixers, class A		1.85		1.75	1.85	
Mixers, class B	1.86	1.79		1.63	1.65	
Pipe fitters, maintenance	1.99	1.90	1.63	2.13	1.92	1.86
Pumpmen		1.75	1.48	1.77	1.77	
Stillmen, class A		1.87	1.65	2.28	1.80	
Stillmen, class B	1.76	1.81	1.59	1.87	1.69	
Stock clerks		1.76		1.62	1.65	1.60
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	1.45	1.55	1.32	1.54	1.53	1.51
Truck drivers	1.82	1.66		1.86	1.67	1.64
Truckers, power	1.73	1.65		1.70	1.59	
Watchmen	1.51	1.61	1.19	1.28	1.46	1.44
<b>Women</b>						
Janitors		1.38			1.28	
Laboratory assistants		1.65		1.41	1.47	

<sup>1</sup> Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

cal plants in October–November 1951. In a distribution of workers by plant-entrance rate, the middle 50 percent were employed at plants with rates of \$1.20 to \$1.50 an hour. Minimum entrance rates exceeding this concentration were reported principally in the Pacific and Great Lakes regions.

#### Related Wage Practices

Almost all industrial chemical plants studied had a work schedule of 40 hours a week for first-shift workers. The major variation from this practice was reported in New England, where a seventh of the men regularly worked 48 hours. Because the industry operates mainly on a continuous-process basis, relatively large portions of workers were employed on late shifts; about 16 percent were on the second shift and about 14 percent on the third. Most late-shift workers were paid a shift premium; the typical differen-

tials were 5 cents an hour on the second shift and 10 cents on the third.

All chemical workers surveyed were covered by a formal vacation plan. Plants employing a majority of the workers granted vacations of 1 week after 1 year, 2 weeks after 2 years, and 3 weeks after 15 years. Regionally, there were two major variations from the national pattern: in New England, a majority of the workers received a 2-week vacation after 1 year of service; and in the Great Lakes region, a majority of the production workers were required to serve from 3 to 5 years for a 2-week vacation. The predominant vacation benefit for office workers in each of the major regions was 2 weeks after 1 year and at least 3 weeks after 15 years. Six paid holidays a year were received by most chemical workers; seven holidays were granted to about a seventh.

Formal plans for the immediate payment of sick leave with full-time pay were effective for those with 1 year's service in industrial chemical

plants employing about a ninth of the workers. The principal plans provided for 5, 10, or 15 days of sick leave a year. An additional sixth of the employees received sick leave pay after a specified waiting period or at reduced rates.

Nonproduction bonuses, paid mainly at Christmases or at the end of the year, were reported at plants employing about a fifth of the workers. The Middle Atlantic, Border, and Pacific regions had the highest proportions of workers receiving these bonuses.

Industrial chemical establishments with at least 95 percent of the industry employment in each of the major regions financed insurance or pension plans either partially or totally. Life insurance was the most common; health and hospitalization plans were also prevalent. Employers with about three-fourths of the work force contributed to pension plans for their workers.

—JEAN A. WELLS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## Wage Chronology No. 29: San Francisco Printing, 1939-51

**WAGE RATES** and related working conditions for printing trades employees in San Francisco, as in many other large cities, have been determined by collective bargaining for several decades. Trade-unions in the San Francisco printing trades predated the formal establishment of national organizations in the industry. A local typographical union is known to have been in existence in the city in 1850, 2 years before the National Typographical Union was formed at Cincinnati, Ohio.<sup>1</sup> The San Francisco local did not formally affiliate with the national union until some years later, and was first represented at the national convention in 1860.

In their early days, both the local and the national typographical unions included not only compositors but also pressmen, press feeders, photoengravers, stereotypers, electrotypers, bookbinders, and mailers. In 1886, the San Francisco pressmen withdrew from the local, organized their own unit, and immediately affiliated with the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, then in process of formation. Subsequently, the bookbinders withdrew from the national union and organized independently. Early in the 1900's, the stereotypers and electrotypers, and shortly after, the photoengravers, withdrew from the typographical union and organized separate national unions.

This chronology traces the developments and changes in hourly and weekly wage rates and

related conditions of employment from January 1, 1939, through July 1951 for two basic crafts in the San Francisco commercial and newspaper printing industry. Because of the long history of collective bargaining in the industry, the initial entries do not necessarily indicate changes in prior conditions of work.<sup>2</sup>

In commercial (book and job) printing the two crafts covered are (1) hand compositors and typesetting operators, represented by the San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, International Typographical Union (AFL), and (2) cylinder pressmen, represented by the San Francisco Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 24, International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America (AFL). Throughout the period covered by this chronology, the commercial printing establishments operating under the terms of union agreements with the compositors were represented by the Employing Printers' Association of San Francisco (formerly known as the Franklin Printing Trades Association). In dealing with the pressmen, they were represented by the Employing Printers' Association until January 1942; subsequently, the Employing Printers' Association and the Printing Trades Conference of San Francisco represented the employers.

<sup>1</sup> The first national convention of journeymen printers was held in New York City in December 1850 and the second was held the following year in Baltimore. At this time a constitution, subject to ratification by the locals in the various States, was adopted. The constitution provided for a convention in May 1852 and the adoption of the official title of the body.

For further information on the history of this union, see *The International Typographical Union, Monthly Labor Review*, May 1932 (p. 493).

<sup>2</sup> This is the third wage chronology dealing with the commercial and newspaper printing industry. The two printing chronologies previously published covered negotiations in New York and Chicago since January 1, 1939. See *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1951 or Serial No. R. 2037, and *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1951 or Serial No. R. 2043.

Throughout the entire period, The San Francisco Newspaper Publishers Association negotiated for four English-text daily newspapers in dealing with the hand compositors and machine operators, who were represented by San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and with the pressmen, represented by the San Francisco Web Pressmen's Union No. 4.

Separate contracts are negotiated for each of the four union groups. Contracts in effect in the spring of 1952 are as follows:

*Commercial:*

Compositors—negotiated June 20, 1951, to be effective from July 2, 1951, through May 31, 1952.

Cylinder pressmen—negotiated June 18, 1951, to be effective for 1 year from June 4, 1951.

*Newspapers:*

Compositors—negotiated July 17, 1950, to have been in effect from that date through July 28, 1951; the new wage rates were made retroactive to April 16, 1950. However, on January 15, 1951, a supplemental agreement extended the contract to April 26, 1952. New wage rates were made retroactive to December 31, 1950.

Web pressmen—negotiated June 28, 1950, to have been in effect from June 26, 1950, through July 28, 1951; the new wage rates were made retroactive to April 16, 1950. By supplemental agreement of January 15, 1951, the contract was extended to April 26, 1952. New wage rates were made retroactive to December 31, 1950.

These contracts cover a total of approximately 2,300 employees: 1,600 compositors; 400 cylinder pressmen; 300 web pressmen.

#### A—Changes in Wage Rates and Weekly Hours for Day Shifts

Effective date	Increase in hourly rates (cents)				Standard weekly hours of work <sup>1</sup>			
	Commercial		Newspaper		Commercial		Newspaper	
	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder pressmen <sup>2</sup>	Compositors, hand and machine	Pressmen	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder pressmen <sup>2</sup>	Compositor, hand and machine	Pressmen
1939: Jan. 9				1.0				37.5
Oct. 9				1.0				37.5
1940: Jan. 29				4.0				37.5
Mar. 8		2.5				40.0		
Oct. 21			2.7				37.5	
1942: Jan. 19			6.7				37.5	
Jan. 30		5.6				40.0		
Feb. 13	6.3				40.0			37.5
Apr. 13				6.7				
Oct. 1		10.0				40.0		37.5
Dec. 28			8.0				37.5	
1943: Jan. 4				8.0				37.5
Mar. 18	10.0				40.0			
Dec. 27				3.3				37.5
1945: Dec. 17			39.3	36.0				37.5
1946: Jan. 1	20.0	20.6			40.0	40.0		
Aug. 26	10.0	10.0			40.0	40.0		
Sept. 30	9.3	9.3			38.0	38.0		
Dec. 16			30.7				37.5	
1947: Jan. 1	25.0	25.0			38.0	38.0		
Jan. 19	2.8	2.8			37.5	37.5		
Feb. 10				30.7				37.5
1948: Jan. 1	28.0	28.0	28.0		37.5	37.5		
Jan. 2							37.5	37.5
Feb. 1				28.0				
1949: January			14.4				37.5	
Jan. 3	16.7	16.7			37.5	37.5		
Jan. 30				14.4				37.5
1950: Jan. 2	5.0	5.0			37.5	37.5		
Apr. 16			3.7	3.7			37.5	37.5
Dec. 31			8.0	8.0			37.5	37.5
1951: June 4		13.3				37.5		
July 2	13.3					37.5		

<sup>1</sup> Hours shown represent net working time, exclusive of lunch periods. In effect, Jan. 1, 1939: 40 hours for commercial crafts; 37.5 hours for newspaper crafts.

<sup>2</sup> Increases shown for cylinder pressmen reflect changes in basic wage scales for journeymen. In San Francisco, the basic rate was paid for work on

the following equipment throughout the period covered: cylinder or manifold presses; second position on rotary magazine presses; 3-color presses; coupon or roll ticket presses; wrapper roll presses; job cylinder presses. Special rates were paid for work on other presses. Changes in these rates did not always correspond to changes in the basic scale.

B—Hourly and Weekly Rates<sup>1</sup> for Day Shifts

Effective date	Commercial				Newspaper			
	Compositors, hand and machine		Cylinder pressmen <sup>2</sup>		Compositors, hand and machine		Pressmen <sup>3</sup>	
	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate	Weekly rate
1939: Jan. 1 <sup>4</sup>	\$1.30	\$52.00	\$1.275	\$51.00	\$1.28	\$48.00	\$1.18	\$44.25
Jan. 9					1.29	48.375		
Oct. 9					1.30	48.75		
1940: Jan. 29							1.22	45.75
Mar. 8			1.30	52.00				
Oct. 21					1.327	49.75		
1942: Jan. 19					1.393	52.25		
Jan. 30			1.356	54.25				
Feb. 13	1.363	54.50					1.287	48.25
Apr. 13								
Oct. 1			1.456	58.25				
Dec. 28					1.473	55.25		
1943: Jan. 4							1.367	51.25
Mar. 18	1.463	58.50						
Dec. 27							1.40	52.50
1945: Dec. 17					1.867	70.00	1.76	66.00
1946: Jan. 1	1.663	66.50	1.663	66.50				
Aug. 26	1.763	70.50	1.763	70.50				
Sept. 30 <sup>5</sup>	1.855	70.50	1.855	70.50				
Dec. 16					2.173	81.50		
1947: Jan. 1	2.105	80.00	2.105	80.00				
Jan. 19 <sup>6</sup>	2.133	80.00	2.133	80.00				
Feb. 10							2.067	77.50
1948: Jan. 1	2.413	90.50	2.413	90.50				
Jan. 2					2.453	92.00		
Feb. 1							2.347	88.00
1949: January					2.597	97.40		
Jan. 3	2.58	96.75	2.58	96.75				
Jan. 30							2.491	93.40
1950: Jan. 2	2.63	98.63	2.63	98.63				
Apr. 16					2.635	98.80	2.528	94.80
Dec. 31					2.715	101.80	2.608	97.80
1951: June 4			2.763	103.60				
July 2	2.763	103.60						

<sup>1</sup> Weekly rates are based on standard hours, as shown in table A.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A.<sup>3</sup> Except make-ready men on color presses and men who set color on color presses. Until Dec. 17, 1945, 50 cents a shift more than the journeyman day or night rate was paid for this work; on that date, the extra premium was changed to 10 percent over the journeyman rate.<sup>4</sup> Rates in effect at beginning of year.<sup>5</sup> Weekly hours reduced from 40 to 38 with no loss in pay.<sup>6</sup> Weekly hours reduced from 38 to 37.5, effective Jan. 19, 1947.

## C—Premium Pay for Night Work (cents per hour in excess of day rates)

Effective date	Commercial				Newspaper		
	Compositors, hand and machine		Cylinder pressmen <sup>1</sup>		Compositors, hand and machine	Pressmen <sup>2</sup>	
	First night shift <sup>3</sup>	Second night shift <sup>3</sup>	First night shift <sup>3</sup>	Second night shift <sup>3</sup>	First night shift <sup>3</sup>	Second night shift <sup>3</sup>	Night work
1939: Jan. 1	8.8	40.0	7.3	38.7	6.7	16.7	None
Jan. 9					6.7	16.7	None
Oct. 9					6.7	16.7	None
1940: Jan. 29							4.0
Mar. 8			7.5	39.2			
Oct. 21					6.7	16.7	
1942: Jan. 19			7.5	40.6	6.7	16.7	
Jan. 30							
Feb. 13	8.8	42.3					
Apr. 13							4.0
Oct. 1			7.5	42.9			
Dec. 28					6.7	16.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

## C—Premium Pay for Night Work (cents per hour in excess of day rates)—Continued

Effective date	Commercial				Newspaper		
	Compositors, hand and machine		Cylinder pressmen <sup>1</sup>		Compositors, hand and machine		Pressmen <sup>2</sup>
	First night shift <sup>3</sup>	Second night shift <sup>4</sup>	First night shift <sup>3</sup>	Second night shift <sup>4</sup>	First night shift <sup>3</sup>	Second night shift <sup>4</sup>	Night work
1943: Jan. 4							4.0
Mar. 18	8.8	42.3					
Dec. 27							4.0
1945: Dec. 17					13.3	27.6	13.3
1946: Jan. 1	12.5	53.8	12.5	53.8			
Aug. 26	12.5	56.1	12.5	56.1			
Sept. 30	13.2	46.8	13.2	46.8			
Dec. 16					13.3	29.8	
1947: Jan. 1	13.2	51.0	13.2	51.0			
Jan. 19	13.3	48.2	13.3	48.2			
Feb. 10							13.3
1948: Jan. 1	13.3	52.5	13.3	52.5			
Jan. 2					13.3	31.8	
Feb. 1							13.3
1949: Jan. 3	13.3	55.1	13.3	55.1	13.3	33.3	
Jan. 30							13.3
1950: Jan. 2	13.3	55.8	13.3	55.8			
Apr. 16					13.3	33.1	13.3
Dec. 31					13.3	33.6	13.3
1951: June 4			13.3	57.9			
July 2	13.3	57.8					

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table A.<sup>2</sup> Except make-ready men on color presses and men who set color on color presses. Until Dec. 17, 1945, 50 cents a shift more than the journeyman day or night rate was paid for this work; on that date the extra premium was changed to 10 percent over the journeyman rate.<sup>3</sup> Standard workweek same as for day shift (table A).<sup>4</sup> The higher hourly premiums shown are due in part to the fact that while weekly earnings are the same for first and second (longer) night shifts, the

standard workweek for the latter is shorter. In commercial printing, the second night-shift workweek for compositors and cylinder pressmen was 32.5 hours throughout the period covered.

Until Dec. 17, 1945, the workweek was 37.5 hours for all shifts. The premium for the second night shift was computed on the basis of the first night-shift rate plus 75 cents for each shift worked between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.; on Dec. 17, 1945, the workweek for the second night shift was reduced to 35 hours and a second night-shift scale, as such, was established.

## D—Hourly and Weekly Rates for Night Shifts in Newspaper Printing

Effective date	Compositors, hand and machine				Pressmen	
	First night shift		Second night shift		Night work <sup>1</sup>	
	Hourly rate	Weekly rate	Hourly rate <sup>2</sup>	Weekly rate <sup>3</sup>	Hourly rate	Weekly rate
1939: Jan. 1	\$1.347	\$50.50	\$1.447	\$54.25	None	None
Jan. 9	1.357	50.88	1.457	54.64	None	None
Oct. 9	1.367	51.25	1.467	55.00	None	None
1940: Jan. 29					\$1.26	\$47.25
Oct. 21	1.393	52.25	1.493	56.00		
1942: Jan. 19	1.46	54.75	1.56	58.50	1.327	49.75
Apr. 13						
Dec. 28	1.54	57.75	1.64	61.50		
1943: Jan. 4					1.407	52.75
Dec. 27					1.44	54.00
1945: Dec. 17	2.00	75.00	2.143	75.00	1.893	71.00
1946: Dec. 16	2.307	86.50	2.471	86.50		
1947: Feb. 10					2.20	82.50
1948: Feb. 1	2.587	97.00	2.771	97.00	2.48	93.00
1949: Jan. 3	2.731	102.40	2.926	102.40	2.624	98.40
Jan. 30					2.661	99.80
1950: Apr. 16	2.768	103.80	2.966	103.80	2.741	102.80
Dec. 31	2.848	106.80	3.051	106.80		

<sup>1</sup> Except make-ready men on color presses and men who set color on color presses. Until Dec. 17, 1945, 50 cents a shift more than the journeyman day or night rate was paid for this work; on that date, the extra premium was changed to 10 percent over the journeyman rate.<sup>2</sup> Until Dec. 17, 1945, the workweek was 37.5 hours for all shifts. The premium for the second night shift was computed on the basis of the first night-shift rate plus 75 cents for each shift worked between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m.; on Dec. 17, 1945, the workweek for the second night shift was reduced to 35 hours and a second night-shift scale, as such, was established.

E—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>

Effective date	Commercial		Newspaper	
	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder pressmen	Compositors, hand and machine	Fressmen
<i>Premium Pay for Unscheduled Shifts</i>				
Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	No provision for premium pay for unscheduled shifts. <sup>3</sup>		First night rate plus 33½ cents per shift paid to shifts beginning between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. and ending after 6 p. m., except Thursday. <sup>3</sup>	No provision for premium pay for unscheduled shifts. <sup>3</sup>
Jan. 29, 1940				Night rate paid for all hours worked by crews called during a shift and required to work into the hours of another shift.
Apr. 12, 1940	First night rate plus 50 cents paid to shifts beginning before 4 p. m. and ending after 8 p. m.; second night rate plus 50 cents paid to shifts beginning before 5 a. m. and ending after 9 a. m.			
Dec. 17, 1945			Changed to: First night rate plus 50 cents paid to shifts beginning between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m. and ending after 6 p. m.	
Jan. 1, 1946	Increased to: \$1 a shift.			
<i>Overtime Pay—Daily</i>				
Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	Time and one-half for work beyond regular maximum shift. <sup>4</sup>	Time and one-half for work beyond regular hours on day shifts to 12 midnight except on holidays; double time thereafter.	Time and one-half for work after 7½ hours (all shifts). <sup>5</sup>	Time and one-half for work after 7½ hours. <sup>5</sup>
Mar. 8, 1940		Time and one-half for work beyond regular hours on night shifts except on holidays.		
		Changed to: Time and one-half for first 4 hours in excess of regular working hours; double time thereafter.		
		Added: Time and one-half for work before the regular starting time within the shift hours.		
Apr. 12, 1940	Changed to: Time and one-half for first 4 hours beyond regular shift; double time thereafter.			
Jan. 30, 1942		Added: Time and one-half for work before posted starting time within the shift hours; double time for work before posted starting time outside the shift hours.		
Dec. 17, 1945			Changed to: Time and one-half for work after 7 hours (second night shift).	
Jan. 1, 1946		Changed to: Time and one-half for first 4 hours in excess of regular hours, double time for the next 4 hours, and triple time thereafter until an 8-hour rest period was given.		
Jan. 1, 1947	Changed to: Time and one-half for first 4 hours beyond regular shift, double time for the next 4 hours, and triple time thereafter until an 8-hour rest period was given.			

See footnotes at end of table.

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E—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Commercial		Newspaper	
	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder presmen	Compositors, hand and machine	Presmen

*Premium Pay for Work on Sixth Day or Saturday*

Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	No provision for premium pay for work on sixth day or Saturday.	Time and one-half for work on Saturday if employee worked previous Monday. Not applicable if there was a recognized holiday during the week. Changed to: Time and one-half for all Saturday shifts as such. <sup>2</sup>	No provision for premium pay for work on sixth day or Saturday.
Mar. 8, 1940.			
Feb. 13, 1942.	Time and one-half for work on sixth consecutive shift or on regular day or night off.		
Dec. 17, 1945.			Time and one-half for work on regular day or night off or the sixth shift within the financial week.
Aug. 26, 1946.	Added: Time and one-half for all Saturday shifts as such. <sup>3</sup>		
Feb. 10, 1947.			Changed to: Time and one-half for work on sixth shift within financial week.

*Premium Pay for Work on Sunday*

Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	Double time for regular shift hours; triple time thereafter.		No provision for premium pay for work on Sunday as such.
Mar. 8, 1940.		Changed to: Minimum of double time for 4 hours guaranteed for each call to work on Sundays; double time, if 5 continuous hours worked; after 8 hours, employee required to return to work following lunch period was paid double time for complete shift. Triple time for first 4 hours of Sunday overtime; quadruple time thereafter.	
Jan. 1, 1946.		Changed to: Triple time for first 4 hours beyond regular shift; quadruple time for the next 4 hours; and sextuple time thereafter.	
Jan. 1, 1947.	Changed to: Triple time for first 4 hours beyond regular shift; quadruple time for the next 4 hours; and sextuple time thereafter until an 8-hour rest period was given.	Changed to: Double time for regular shift hours worked, with minimum of 4 hours.	
January 1949.			Time and one-half on Sunday shifts on 5- or 6-day newspapers that began before 12 noon.

See footnotes at end of table.

E—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Commercial		Newspaper	
	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder pressmen	Compositors, hand and machine	Pressmen

*Holiday Pay*

Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	Double time for work within regular hours on 6 holidays; triple time thereafter. No pay for holidays not worked.		1 day's pay for 4 hours and 20 minutes continuous work on 6 holidays; time and one-half thereafter, exclusive of lunch period. No pay for holidays not worked.	1 day's pay for 5 hours continuous work on 6 holidays; time and one-half thereafter, exclusive of lunch period. No pay for holidays not worked.
Mar. 8, 1940.....		Changed to: Triple time for first 4 hours overtime; quadruple time thereafter. Minimum holiday pay, double time for 4 hours.		
Dec. 17, 1945.....			Changed to: 1 day's pay for 4 hours' work; double time thereafter, exclusive of lunch period.	Changed to: 1 day's pay for 4 hours and 40 minutes work; double time thereafter, exclusive of lunch period.
Jan. 1, 1946.....	2 paid holidays established.	2 paid holidays established; double time for hours worked (minimum of 4 hours). Triple time for first 4 hours of holiday overtime; quadruple time for next 4 hours; and sextuple time thereafter.		
Dec. 16, 1946.....			Changed to: Double time and one-half for holiday overtime, exclusive of lunch time.	
Jan. 1, 1947.....	Added: 4 paid holidays (total 6).....			Changed to: Double and one-half time for holiday overtime, exclusive of lunch time.
Feb. 10, 1947.....	Changed to: Double time for regular shift hours worked. Triple time for first 4 hours of overtime; quadruple time for next 4 hours; and sextuple time thereafter.			
Jan. 1, 1948.....	Changed to: Double and one-half time for regular shift hours worked on recognized holidays.			
Feb. 1, 1948.....				Changed to: 1 day's pay received for 4½ hours work. Added: Straight-time pay for work normally scheduled if publisher failed to publish, or no work was performed in pressroom on a holiday.
June 4, 1951.....		Added: 1 paid holiday (total 7).		
July 2, 1951.....	Added: 1 paid holiday (total 7).			

E—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Commercial		Newspaper	
	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder pressmen	Compositors, hand and machine	Pressmen
<b>Paid Vacations</b>				
Jan. 1, 1909 (in effect). Oct. 21, 1909.	No provision for paid vacations.		No provision for paid vacations.	
Apr. 12, 1940.	Employer to contribute 2 percent of weekly or daily earnings, to be accumulated for vacation fund. Length of vacation not specified.		Paid vacations established: 2 weeks with pay for employees with 1 year's service prior to November 1 of each year; other employees granted 1 day for each 25 shifts worked.	
Apr. 21, 1941.				1 day with pay for each full unit of 25 straight-time shifts worked in year ending May 1 of each year. <sup>2</sup>
Jan. 30, 1942.		Employer to contribute 2 percent of weekly or daily earnings to be accumulated for vacation fund. Length of vacation not specified.		
Dec. 17, 1945.			Changed to: 2 weeks for employees holding regular situations <sup>3</sup> during entire previous calendar year and working at least 225 shifts; other employees granted $\frac{1}{2}$ s of a day's pay for each shift worked, but not to exceed 10 days. <sup>4</sup>	Changed to: 2 weeks for employees who worked at least 225 shifts in entire previous calendar year; other employees granted $\frac{1}{2}$ s of a day's pay for each shift worked, but not to exceed 10 days. <sup>4</sup>
Jan. 1, 1946. Dec. 16, 1946.	Increased to: 4 percent.		Added: 3 weeks for employees with 3 or more years' continuous service holding regular situations during entire previous calendar year and working at least 220 shifts; others with more than 3 years' continuous service granted $\frac{1}{2}$ s of a day's pay for each shift worked, but not to exceed 15 days.	
Jan. 1, 1947.	Extra day's vacation with pay at straight time if a holiday fell within vacation period.			Added: 3 weeks for employees with 3 or more years' continuous service, holding regular situations during entire previous calendar year and working at least 220 shifts; others with more than 3 years' continuous service granted $\frac{1}{2}$ s of a day's pay for each shift worked, but not to exceed 15 days.
Feb. 10, 1947.				Added: Regularly scheduled employees working 4 shifts in 1 week and required to work 12 or more hours overtime received vacation credit for 5 shifts.
Feb. 1, 1948.				

E—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Commercial		Newspaper	
	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder pressmen	Compositors, hand and machine	Pressmen
<i>Paid Lunch Periods</i>				
Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	No provision for paid lunch periods.			$\frac{1}{2}$ hour paid lunch period provided during regular 8-hour shift; $\frac{1}{4}$ hour paid lunch period after every 5 hours of continuous overtime, provided employee returned to work at expiration of lunch period.
Mar. 8, 1940		Time and one-half paid for any part of the lunch period worked after 5 consecutive hours until lunch period was taken.		
Dec. 17, 1945				Paid lunch periods during regular shifts discontinued.
Jan. 1, 1946	Double time paid for any part of lunch period worked after 4½ consecutive hours until lunch period was taken.	Changed to: Double time.		
Jan. 1, 1947		Changed to: Double time paid for any part of the lunch period worked after 4½ consecutive hours until lunch period was taken.		
Feb. 10, 1947				Changed to: Any subsequent lunch periods after the first lunch period were paid.
<i>Reporting Time</i>				
Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	Minimum of 4 hours' pay guaranteed day-shift extras starting work during a shift.		Full shift's pay guaranteed except when employee was discharged for cause or excused at his own request.	Full shift's pay guaranteed except in emergency. <sup>11</sup>
Mar. 8, 1940		Changed to: Day-shift extras, minimum of 4 hours' pay guaranteed if called before shift began; balance of the shift, with minimum of 4 hours guaranteed, if called before shift ended. Full shift's pay guaranteed employee called to work the first or second night shift or hired and not put to work, unless discharged for cause. Minimum of double time for 4 hours guaranteed for each call to work on Sundays or holidays. Double time if 5 continuous hours worked; after 5 hours, employee required to return to work following lunch period was paid for complete shift.		
Apr. 12, 1940	Changed to: Day-shift extras, guaranteed 4 hours or balance of the shift, whichever was greater, if starting work after the posted starting time of the shift.			
Jan. 1, 1947	Changed to: All employees, full shift's pay guaranteed except when employee was discharged for cause or excused at his own request.	Deleted: "Minimum of 4 hours' pay guaranteed if called before shift ended."		

See footnotes at end of table.

E—Related Wage Practices<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Effective date	Commercial		Newspaper	
	Compositors, hand and machine	Cylinder presmen	Compositors, hand and machine	Presmen
<i>Call-Back Time</i>				
Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	No provision for call-back time.		Time and one-half plus \$1 for call-backs of more than one-half hour after completed shift; overtime rate paid until dismissed, without deduction for the time unemployed, if called within a half hour.	Fifty cents extra if called back within 10 hours to work another shift; \$1 extra if required to work another shift with no time off between shifts.
Feb. 10, 1947.				Changed to: If called back within 10 hours, \$1 an hour extra paid for each hour less than 10, except Saturday, when an extra \$1 was paid for each hour worked less than 9.
Apr. 16, 1960.			Added: Extras not hired and not given starting time at "showing-up time" but called back within 7½ hours thereafter paid \$1 in addition to the scale.	
<i>Severance Allowance</i>				
Jan. 1, 1939 (in effect).	No provision for severance allowance.			1 week's notice or 1 week's pay in case of permanent suspension of publication.
Dec. 17, 1945.			4 weeks' straight-time pay to employees with 6 months or more as regular situation holders who were dismissed by reason of permanent suspension of publication or newspaper merger and not reemployed at full time by merged newspaper.	Changed to: 4 weeks' straight-time pay to employees with 6 months or more as regular situation holders who were dismissed by reason of permanent suspension of publication or newspaper merger and not re-employed at full time by merged newspaper.

<sup>1</sup> The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.<sup>2</sup> Regular shift hours for compositors, hand and machine, throughout the period covered:

Day, between 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

First night, between 4 p. m. and 3:30 a. m.

Second night (lobster), starting after 8 p. m.

For cylinder presmen:

Day, between 7:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

First night, until Jan. 1, 1946, call must have been within 1½ hour of the termination of the previous shift; after that date, call must have been within 4 hours of the termination of the previous shift.

Second night, until Mar. 8, 1940, starting after 9 p. m.; Mar. 8, 1940, to Jan. 30, 1942, starting after 8:30 p. m. except when the day shift had worked 3 hours or more overtime; since Jan. 30, 1942, starting after 7:30 p. m. except when the day shift had worked 3 hours or more overtime.

<sup>3</sup> Regular shift hours for compositors, hand and machine:

Day, between 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.

First night, until Dec. 17, 1945, starting between 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.; Dec. 17, 1945, to Dec. 16, 1946, starting between 6 p. m. and 9 p. m.; since Dec. 16, 1946, starting between 6 p. m. and 8:30 p. m.

Second night, until Dec. 17, 1945, starting at or after 10 p. m.; Dec. 17, 1945, to Dec. 16, 1946, starting at or after 9 p. m.; since Dec. 16, 1946, starting at or after 8:30 p. m.

For web presmen, since Jan. 29, 1940:

Day, between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Night, beginning or ending between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

<sup>4</sup> Length of day shift and first night shift: 8 hours, up to Sept. 30, 1946; 7 hours and 36 minutes, Sept. 30, 1946 to Jan. 19, 1947; 7½ hours thereafter. Length of second night (lobster) shift: 6½ hours throughout period covered.<sup>5</sup> Length of day shift and first night shift: 7½ hours throughout period covered. Length of second night (lobster) shift: 7½ hours up to Dec. 17, 1945; 7 hours thereafter. At bonus pay rates workers called to work more than 2 hours before regular starting times, effective Dec. 16, 1946, changed to: more than 1½ hours before starting times, effective January 1949, changed to: "early starts, 50 cents in addition to scale (every day)."<sup>6</sup> Length of day or night shift: 8 hours (consecutive) of which 1½ hour allowed and paid for as lunch time. Dec. 17, 1945, wording changed to read: 7½ hours within 8 hours constitute day's (or night's) work.<sup>7</sup> Effective Jan. 1, 1947, no employee obliged to work Saturday, but any who did was paid at time and one-half; effective Jan. 3, 1949, if called to work on Saturday day shifts, 4 hours constituted minimum shift.<sup>8</sup> Vacation credits nullified when employment ceased before scheduled vacation, whether because of resignation, death, or final discharge.<sup>9</sup> A "regular situation" is a full-time job held by a journeyman.<sup>10</sup> Employee leaving job, voluntarily or otherwise, received vacation credit on pro rata basis if employee died, employer paid to union accrued vacation credit on pro rata basis, such money to be held in escrow until proper beneficiaries had been determined.<sup>11</sup> "Emergency" was defined in the contract as an unusual condition caused by circumstances over which the publisher had no control.

—MARION W. ROBBINS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## A National Policy on Youth Employment

TO ALERT CITIZENS to the importance of education for the Nation's youth as well as to the need for the provision of good working conditions for young people, a National Policy on Employment of School-Age Youth has been issued by the Secretary of Labor.<sup>1</sup> Suggestions by the Committee on Manpower Policy of the Office of Defense Mobilization were embodied in this policy, which was formulated with the aid and approval of the Advisory Committee on Young Workers to the Bureau of Labor Standards of the U. S. Department of Labor.

The policy is directed to employers, placement workers, schools, parents, unions, Government, and community groups. It recommends the encouragement of young people to obtain the best education they can—at least to complete high school—and encouragement of schools to adjust their curriculums and services to meet students' needs more adequately.

Help should be given to youth who are seeking jobs through vocational guidance, training opportunities, and placement services. Part-time and vacation jobs, the policy points out, should be arranged to provide constructive experience and, at the same time, allow time and energy for education, recreation, and personal development.

All child-labor and school-attendance laws should be continuously observed and enforced, the policy states, and full protection of labor and social-security laws should be provided. Workers employed during school hours or in manufacturing should be at least 16 years of age; those employed outside school hours as part of the regular hired labor force should be at least 14; and those in hazardous occupations should be 18 years of age. Employment or age certificates should be obtained by all workers under 18, as proof of age and assurance that local child-labor standards are being met.

Minor workers should be treated with understanding and respect; their work places should be

safe and healthful; they should be given good supervision, training, and a chance to develop on the job; their hours of work should not exceed 8 a day or 40 a week—and when the young worker is attending school, not more than 4 hours daily at the most. The part-time work limit set should take into consideration the age, strength, and obligations of the young worker as well as legal child-labor standards, school hours, and duration of the job. Early morning and night work should be avoided; and at least 1 full day of rest in 7 should be provided.

With regard to young men at or near draft age, it is urged that they be given full opportunity for employment pending their call into military service. Those entering the Armed Forces should be helped to make use of opportunities in military service that will advance their long-range vocational objectives.

Because the country's interests require the development and use of its manpower for defense and essential civilian needs, voluntary cooperation by all groups concerned is needed to develop and apply the practices that will carry out the policy.

In connection with the adoption of this policy, the Bureau of Labor Standards stressed the importance of encouraging those who seek college educations. It stated that "American leadership will depend for the foreseeable future on quality-trained technicians, alert citizens, mature adults." Many more engineers are needed than the number who are graduating in 1952, and the number of young people who are earning degrees in all fields is far below professional needs.

Agencies undertaking to direct the implementation of the National Policy on Employment of School Age Youth should obtain, as background information for the locality covered, data on work permits issued and number of young workers of various ages. The kinds of jobs they fill, their wages, school status, and condition of health should also be ascertained. Careful attention should be given to the counseling and guidance services available and to the degree of moral and financial support which citizens give to the schools in their efforts to furnish the educational facilities needed.

<sup>1</sup> Copies of the policy statement and accompanying leaflets are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

## Ceiling Price Regulations 154-161; Suspension of Some Price Controls

ADOPTION of eight new ceiling price regulations and the suspension of controls on certain commodities comprised stabilization activity for July 1952.<sup>1</sup> These are summarized in the following tabulations.

*Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted in July 1952*

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
154	July 3	July 8	Charcoal.....	Retail.....	Establishes dollar-and-cent ceiling prices, on a harvesting and nonharvesting basis, for charcoal sold in the Virgin Islands.
155	July 10	July 15	Western Red Cedar and Inter-Mountain poles and pilings.	Producers.....	Fixes ceilings for sales of untreated Western Larch and Inland Douglas Fir poles, piling, anchor logs, reinforcing stubs, and short round material produced in the portion of the U. S. west of the 100th meridian and east of the crest of the Cascade Mountains. Also covers all sales of the same items of Western Red Cedar produced west of 100th meridian. In addition, it establishes ceilings for the sales by treaters of these items after they have been preservatively treated.
156	do	do	Fabricated structural steel, miscellaneous and ornamental iron, and vessel shop products for field assembly or erection.	Fabricators.....	Provides that a fabricator must determine ceilings for the product involved by estimating costs (on the basis of prices and rates in effect at the time of submission of bid), and adding nine-tenths of the percentage markup for profit received for a comparable product during the base period (July 1, 1950, thru March 31, 1951). In general, products covered are the structural components of buildings, bridges, and other construction projects and large equipment and facilities used in various industrial processes.
157	July 11	July 16	Eastern wood.....	Producers and treaters.	Establishes ceiling prices for the service of preservatively treating forest products and for sales by treaters by pressure or non-pressure processes, when the treatment is done in the part of the U. S. east of the 100th meridian, except N. Dak., and S. Dak.
158	July 18	July 23	California Redwood lumber.	Manufacturers....	Fixes dollars-and-cents ceilings for California Redwood lumber produced in any plant or mill located in Calif., or Oregon.
159	do	do	Milk sold in Juneau, Alaska.	Wholesale and retail.	Establishes ceilings for sales of fresh milk in Juneau, Alaska and a radius of 10 miles from the city limits.
160	July 21	July 26	Used steel drums sold in Alaska.	Various.....	Establishes ceiling prices at all levels of distribution for empty raw and reconditioned used steel drums of 40- to 58-gallon capacity, inclusive, fabricated of 16- to 20-gage steel, inclusive, sold in Alaska. Also covers the service of reconditioning raw steel drums.
161	July 24	Sept. 24	Consumer durable goods.	Manufacturers....	Provides method for establishing ceiling prices for certain new consumer durable commodities, replacing the new-commodity sections of CPR 22 and of the GCPR. Basic technique used in establishing ceilings is comparison pricing.

*Suspension of Controls (Supplementary Regulations)*

123	July 7	July 7	Untreated Eastern railroad ties.	Producers.....	Suspends from the provisions of CPR 123, producers sales for export of untreated Southern Pine cross ties. This action was taken in order to remove any price impediment to an adequate production for export.
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<sup>1</sup> Sources: *Federal Register*, vol. 17, No. 131, July 4, 1952, p. 6034; vol. 17, No. 132, July 8, 1952, p. 6086; vol. 17, No. 135, July 11, 1952, pp. 6216 and 6224; vol. 17, No. 136, July 12, 1952, p. 6228; vol. 17, No. 141, July 19, 1952, pp. 6660 and 6667; vol. 17, No. 142, July 22, 1952, p. 6696; and vol. 17, No. 146, July 26, 1952, p. 6812.

# Technical Note

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## The New Daily Index of Spot Market Prices

THE DAILY INDEX of commodities traded on spot markets and organized exchanges has been revised by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as part of its general program for maintaining its various price indexes. This price index is designed to measure the general trend and movement of those commodity prices which, as a result of daily trading in fairly large volume of standardized qualities, are particularly sensitive to factors affecting spot markets and traders' estimates of current and future economic forces and conditions.

The revised daily index is not a continuation of the former one. It is a separate and distinct index and is based on the prices of 22 commodities; it replaces the former index, based on 28 commodities, which has been published since January 1940. A comparison of the two indexes over the past several years shows that the amplitude of the fluctuations in the revised index is greater than in the former index.

The commodities included in the revised daily index are either raw materials or commodities very close to the initial production stage. Highly fabricated commodities which have relatively large fixed costs built into their prices, and therefore have more stability, are not included. In order to avoid having the index dominated by specific agricultural conditions or seasonal patterns for a few raw commodities, certain commodities are priced at the semi-fabricated stage and some agricultural products are not included. The exclusion of fabricated products and most semi-fabricated commodities, and the careful selection of commodities which are particularly sensitive to the forces acting on open markets and organized

exchanges, contribute to the greater sensitivity of this index compared with the Bureau's wholesale price index. The influence of some international markets upon the economy is also reflected by the inclusion of various commodities which are important in international trade.

The commodities included in the former index were reviewed in light of market developments since World War II, and some have been changed for the revised index. Six commodities (barley, coffee, flaxseed, shellac, silk, and Philadelphia steel scrap) included in the former index were excluded from the revised index. These were excluded because (1) they are no longer traded in large enough volume to get accurate daily prices, (2) their prices tend to be stable over long periods of time, or (3) they react to forces which reflect specialized conditions and not broad economic conditions. For other commodities, the item has been retained, but the specification has been changed.

The most apparent difference between the former and the revised indexes is the change in the base period. The revised index is based on the average of prices for the 3 years—1947, 1948, and 1949; the former index was based on August 1939 prices. This 3-year average is also the base period for the Bureau's revised wholesale price index, and it conforms with the postwar base period for Federal index numbers recommended by the Division of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget.

The daily index is an unweighted geometric mean of the individual commodity price relatives, i. e., the ratio of the current price to the base period price. This means that price differentials among the commodities have no distorting effect upon the index numbers. A 10-percent change in the price of tallow which is quoted in cents per pound has the same effect as an equal percent

**Daily Index of Spot Market Prices**

## (1) Commodities to be included in index:

<i>Commodity and unit</i>	<i>Specification</i>	<i>Market</i>
Burlap, yd.	40", 10-ounce yard	New York
Butter, lb.	Grade A, 92 score	Chicago
Cocoa beans, lb.	Accra	New York
Copper scrap, lb.	No. 1 heavy copper and wire, refiners' buying price	New York
Corn, bu.	No. 3 yellow	Chicago
Cotton, lb.	1½" middling staple	Chicago
Cottonseed oil, lb.	Crude, southeast and valley	Memphis
Hides, lb.	Cow, light native packers	Chicago
Hogs, 100 lb.	Good to choice, 200-220 pounds	Chicago
Lard, lb.	Prime steam, in tierces	Chicago
Lead scrap, lb.	Battery plates, flat price, smelters, buying price	New York
Print cloth, yd.	39", 80 x 80 count, 4 yds./lb., average of spot and forward	New York
Rosin, lb.	WG grade	New York
Rubber, lb.	Plantation ribbed smoked sheets	New York
Steel scrap, ton	No. 1 heavy melting, consumers' buying price	Chicago
Steers, 100 lbs.	Good, 900-1100 pounds	Chicago
Sugar, 100 lbs.	Raw, 96°, duty paid	New York
Tallow, lb.	Packers, prime, inedible	Chicago
Tin, lb.	Grade A, prompt delivery	New York
Wheat, bu.	Average of— No. 2 hard winter No. 1 dark northern spring	Kansas City Minneapolis
Wool tops, lb.	Spot market	New York
Zinc, lb.	Prime western, pig	New York

## (2) Commodities for which prices will be published but not included in the index computation:

- Barley, bu.—Good malting, Minneapolis  
 Coffee, lb.—Santos No. 4, New York  
 Copper, lb.—Electrolytic ingot, New York  
 Lead, lb.—Desilverized pig, New York  
 Shellac, lb.—TN grade, New York

## (3) Special groupings and their commodity composition:

- (a) *Foodstuffs*—Butter, cocoa beans, corn, cottonseed oil, hogs, lard, steers, sugar, and wheat.
- (b) *Raw Industrials*—Burlap, copper scrap, cotton, hides, lead scrap, print cloth, rosin, rubber, steel scrap, tallow, tin, wool tops, and zinc.
- (c) *Livestock and Products*—Hides, hogs, lard, steers, and tallow.
- (d) *Metals*—Copper scrap, lead scrap, steel scrap, tin, and zinc.
- (e) *Textiles and Fibers*—Burlap, cotton, print cloth, and wool tops.
- (f) *Fats and oils*—Butter, cottonseed oil, lard, and tallow.

change in the price of steers which is quoted in dollars per 100 pounds. The index is not a simple aggregate of prices in which a change in the price of a commodity with a high-unit price such as steers would have several hundred times the importance of a price change for a commodity such as tallow with a low-unit price. In maintain-

ing the daily index over time, it occasionally becomes necessary to change or modify commodity specifications. These specification changes are handled so that only the actual price movements are reflected in the index; substitution of commodities or specifications of a commodity does not in itself affect the index. All substitutions

will be properly indicated in the daily releases of the index.

In addition to the index based upon the prices of all 22 commodities, indexes are calculated and published according to the unique classification of each commodity as either a "raw industrial" commodity or as a "foodstuffs" commodity. Included in the special group indexes are four major product groupings: (1) livestock and products, (2) metals, (3) textiles and fibers, and (4) fats and oils. Not all commodities fall into one of these four product groups; for example, sugar is not included in any of the four groupings. Nor is each grouping unique. For example, lard is included in the group indexes for both "livestock" and "fats and oils." These group indexes are based on the prices for relatively few commodities, all of which are extremely price-sensitive. They are, therefore, in no way comparable to corresponding groups in the comprehensive wholesale price index.

The historical series of the revised daily indexes will be published in three volumes. Volume 1 consists of index numbers for all of the groupings for three dates of special historical significance—August 15, 1939; December 6, 1941; August 17, 1945; and for one day (normally Tuesday) of each

week from June 1946 through December 1951. Volume 2 consists of daily index numbers for all of the groupings from January 1, 1952, to September 1, 1952. (Monthly or annual averages will not be published.) Volume 3 consists of a tabulation of the prices for each commodity in the index from January 1, 1952, to September 1, 1952.<sup>1</sup>

Each Monday release will publish indexes and prices for every trading day of the previous week and for the Friday preceding that week. Daily releases will contain indexes and prices for every trading day from and including the previous Friday.

Because of interest that has developed through the years in the actual prices for commodities in the daily index, prices for five of the commodities (barley, coffee, copper ingot, lead, and shellac) included in the former index but deleted from the revised index will continue to be published daily. However, the prices for these commodities are not used in the computation of either the "all commodities" index or any of the special group indexes.

—P. A. DON VITO

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

<sup>1</sup> Copies of these three volumes are available upon request.

# Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor<sup>1</sup>

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## Wages and Hours<sup>2</sup>

**FLSA Applicable to Flood Control.** A United States court of appeals held<sup>3</sup> that employees engaged in removing trees and other obstructions from an area in which a dam was to be constructed were entitled to the minimum-wage and overtime-compensation provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. The dam was situated on a non-navigable tributary of a navigable river, and was being constructed as part of a project to control floods and improve navigation on the Arkansas and Mississippi Rivers.

The court of appeals cited *Walling v. Patton-Tully Transportation Co.*,<sup>4</sup> which held that employees engaged in the construction of dikes and revetments on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers were engaged in the production of goods for commerce. The only difference between that case and the instant case, the court pointed out, was that in the former, the construction was performed on navigable rivers, while in the latter, it was performed on a non-navigable tributary. This was held to be insufficient reason for distinguishing the cases.

**Roads and Rivers Instrumentalities of Commerce.** A United States court of appeals recently ruled<sup>5</sup> that employees at rock quarries producing crushed rock for maintenance and improvement in the same State of roads and a river over which interstate traffic moves were covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. In view of a United States Supreme Court ruling (in *Oversstreet v. North Shore Corp.*)<sup>6</sup> that roads "used by persons and goods passing between the various States" are "instrumentalities of interstate commerce," and that the persons employed in maintaining such roads are "engaged in commerce," the appeals court reasoned that goods produced for instrumentalities of commerce and applied by persons engaged in commerce have been produced "for commerce." The court emphasized that movement across State lines of the article produced is not a conclusive factor in determining whether the act is applicable.

The court also cited *Tobin v. Alstate Construction Co.*,<sup>7</sup> in which case, off-the-road employees, producing material used to repair and maintain the surface of instrumentalities of commerce, were held to be engaged "in the production of goods for commerce."

However, a State court recently refused to extend the act to off-the-road employees.<sup>8</sup>

**Guaranteed Wage Plans.** (1) A United States district court recently held<sup>9</sup> that section 7 (e) of the amended Fair Labor Standards Act is merely a codification of the law previously established by the Supreme Court. Citing *Walling v. Belo Corp.*<sup>10</sup> and *Walling v. Haliburton*,<sup>11</sup> the court set forth the following requirements of a valid guaranteed weekly income plan: A contract, a regular rate of pay bearing a reasonable relation to the amount guaranteed (as opposed to arbitrary or artificial rates), and a condition of irregularity or instability of work under which the guaranty would yield the employee a stability of income otherwise absent.

(2) A United States district court recently ruled<sup>12</sup> that a weekly guaranteed-pay plan which did not meet the requirements of section 7 (e) was in violation of the act, and awarded the Secretary of Labor an injunction prohibiting its future use.

Defendant operated an air field and was engaged in the aerial dusting and spraying of agricultural crops with insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides. He paid certain of his employees "the same amounts each week as guaranteed compensation purportedly computed at straight time and time and one-half for the number of hours recorded."

The court noted that there was no showing of irregular hours of work, that there was no contract specifying a regular hourly rate, and that no additional payments had been made when employees worked hours in excess of those for which compensation was guaranteed.

## Labor Relations

**Secondary Boycott Not Bylaw's Objective.** The National Labor Relations Board ruled<sup>13</sup> that enforcement by Glaziers' Union Local 27 of a bylaw prohibiting union members from working for construction contractors who did not have all glazing work done at the construction site

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

<sup>2</sup> This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

<sup>3</sup> *Tobin v. Pennington-Winter Construction Co.* (C. A. 10, July 2, 1952).

<sup>4</sup> 134 F. 2d 945.

<sup>5</sup> *Tobin v. Johnson et al* (C. A. 3, July 17, 1952).

<sup>6</sup> 318 U. S. 125, 129.

<sup>7</sup> 105 F. 2d 577.

<sup>8</sup> *Thomas v. Hemp Bros.* (Sup. Ct. Penna., E. D., June 24, 1952).

<sup>9</sup> *Shure v. Rubenstein Bros. Jewelry Co.* (N. D. Ill., Apr. 7, 1952).

<sup>10</sup> 316 U. S. 624.

<sup>11</sup> 331 U. S. 17.

<sup>12</sup> *Tobin v. Wenatchee Air Service, Inc.* (E. D. Wash., May 27, 1952).

<sup>13</sup> *In re Glaziers' Union Local #7 (AFL), Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America* (99 NLRB No. 146, June 30, 1952).

did not constitute an illegal secondary boycott under section 8 (b) (4) (a) of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. The Board noted that the bylaw had a legitimate purpose—to provide as much work as possible for glazing employees in that particular area—and that it did not prohibit glaziers from working for a "secondary" employer.

**Exclusive Jurisdiction of NLRB.** A United States district court enjoined<sup>11</sup> the New York State Labor Relations Board from proceeding further with unfair labor practice charges over which the National Labor Relations Board claimed exclusive jurisdiction.

Section 2283 of the Judicial Code provides that a Federal court cannot grant an injunction staying proceedings in a State court "except as expressly authorized by act of Congress or where necessary in aid of its jurisdiction or to protect or effectuate its judgments." It was argued by defendant that the Judicial Code prohibited the issuance of the injunction in this case. The court pointed out, however, that the purpose of this statute was to avoid friction between Federal and State courts in litigation over which the two have concurrent jurisdiction, and not to prevent the Federal courts from restraining State-court interference when jurisdiction is vested exclusively in the Federal courts or in a Federal agency.

**Union Initiation and Reinstatement Fees.** The NLRB found<sup>12</sup> that a union did not per se violate the LMRA by charging former members a reinstatement fee greater in amount than the initiation fee charged new members.

It was not the intention of Congress, the Board's opinion stated, that labor organizations should be considered in violation of section 8 (b) (5) of the act, when, following a well settled practice, they established a different, but fairly reasonable, classification of former members as distinguished from new applicants.

There was no claim before the Board that the fee was excessive. The sole question considered was whether the respondent union violated the act by setting a reinstatement fee which was higher than the initiation fee.

**Employer Interference.** The NLRB ordered<sup>13</sup> an employer to cease his attempts to dominate or support a union, or in any other manner to interfere with the employees' self-organizational rights, in violation of section 8 (a) (1) of the LMRA.

The employer had called 35 employees to a meeting, at which he served refreshments and liquor. At this meeting he advised the employees that he did not want a union in his shop and also that he had applied for permission to grant an increase in wages. Without Government approval of this application, he proceeded to put the wage increase into effect. The meeting was called after 40 employees had signed union authorization cards, and after a union claiming to represent a majority of the employees had requested a bargaining conference.

The Board held that the employer thus engaged in an unlawful interference with the employees' right of self-organization.

**Refusal to Bargain.** The NLRB recently ordered<sup>14</sup> an employer to furnish a union with data on wages and changes in productivity. The employer had contended that bargaining on productivity wage increases would be fruitless because of his unwillingness to accept conditions which the Wage Stabilization Board attached to its approval of wage increases.

Citing *NLRB v. Hoppers Mfg. Co.*,<sup>15</sup> the Board pointed out that the employer's attitude did not meet the statutory standard of good-faith bargaining.

### Unemployment Compensation

**Definition of Unemployment.** An Ohio common pleas court held<sup>16</sup> that a claimant who was engaged in trying to sell real estate was not unemployed even though he earned no commissions for a period of 2 months. The Ohio law states that an individual is totally unemployed "in any week during which he performs no services" and with respect to which "no remuneration is payable to him." The court also held that claimant was liable to repay benefits received during the period when he was trying to sell real estate, because he was at fault, within meaning of the provision on restitution of benefits, in not reporting his real-estate selling efforts to the State Bureau of Unemployment Compensation.

**Good Cause.** An Ohio court of appeals held<sup>17</sup> that a claimant who was totally deaf and who had been in a mental institution had good cause for quitting his job when the employer made him nervous by constant pressure to hurry in his work, and that he also had good cause for refusing to return to the same job. The decision of the board of review was reversed.

**Failure to Receive Offer.** The Indiana Appellate Court held<sup>18</sup> that a claimant was not disqualified for refusing to accept an offer of suitable work which had been sent to her, but which she had not received. Claimant's former employer had mailed her a recall notice in accordance with the seniority provisions of the employer's contract with claimant's union. This notice had not been delivered because it was mailed to an old address. The claimant had moved without notifying her former employer of her new address. However, her new address was on file with the employer on a notice of her claim for unemployment benefits, and the employer had in fact mailed her bonus check to the new address. The court

<sup>11</sup> *NLRB v. N. Y. State Labor Relations Board* (S. D. N. Y.), July 1, 1952.

<sup>12</sup> *Food Machinery & Chemical Corp.* (99 NLRB No. 167, June 30, 1952).

<sup>13</sup> *In re Connor Foundry Co. et al* (100 NLRB No. 28, July 14, 1952).

<sup>14</sup> *In re Hughes Tool Co.* (100 NLRB 39, July 15, 1952).

<sup>15</sup> 170 F. 2d 962.

<sup>16</sup> *Sink v. Bureau of Unemployment Compensation* (Com. Pleas Ct., Montgomery Co., Ohio, June 20, 1952).

<sup>17</sup> *Johnston v. Bureau of Unemployment Compensation of Ohio* (App. Ct., Stark Co., Ohio, June 13, 1952).

<sup>18</sup> *Mouldings Division of Thompson Industries v. Review Board of the Indiana Security Division* (App. Ct. Ind., June 13, 1952).

held that, while claimant was at fault, the employer had not mailed the notice to her "last known address" in accordance with the union contract, and claimant was therefore entitled to benefits.

**Double Disqualification.** The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court held<sup>22</sup> that a claimant who had been disqualified for quitting her job without good cause could be disqualified again for refusing to return to the same job.

Claimant had worked in a laundry and was disqualified for benefits for 6 weeks after quitting her job. When she again filed for benefits, at the end of the disqualification period, the laundry offered to take her back at the same kind of work but at a slightly lower wage and without full seniority rights. There was no showing that the job was not one for which claimant was reasonably qualified by training and experience or that claimant had good cause for refusing it.

The court held that, since the voluntary quit and the refusal of suitable work disqualifications are entirely separate provisions of the law, the fact that claimant had been disqualified for voluntarily leaving a job did not prevent her from being disqualified for a refusal of suitable work when she declined to return to the same job. The decision of the New York Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board was thus reversed.

**State of Coverage.** The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court held<sup>23</sup> that an employee who had worked for the same employer in both New York and New Jersey was covered by the New York law only for the services performed in that State. Claimant was a store clerk in New York, but for 8 or 9 months during 1 year had been assistant manager of a branch store in New Jersey owned by the same employer. The statute provides that where service is performed both within and

without the State of New York, but the service outside the State is incidental to the service in New York, all of the service may be deemed to be performed in New York. The court held that service as an assistant store manager in New Jersey was not incidental to claimant's service as a clerk in New York.

**Retroactive Vacation Payment.** The New Jersey Superior Court held<sup>24</sup> that an employee who received, retroactively, additional pay for a vacation period during which he worked could not be required to relate such payment to a period when he had been receiving unemployment benefits.

The claimant was laid off in April and was paid unemployment benefits through June. On July 5 he was called back to work by his former employer, during a period which the employer had declared a vacation for most employees. The employer contended that employees who had been laid off during the past year were not entitled to vacation with pay, but in September, after a dispute with the claimant's union, the claimant was given a vacation payment. Thereafter the employer contended that since claimant was working during the July vacation period, he should be considered to have been on vacation during the last 2 weeks of June and should be required to refund the payments he received for that period.

The court held that a vacation payment cannot be related to any period except that specified as such by the employer in accordance with his contract with the union. Even if it could, claimant cannot be required to refund benefits to which he was entitled when paid.

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<sup>22</sup> *In the Matter of the Claim for Benefits of Crows* (Sup. Ct. N. Y., App. Div., June 13, 1952).

<sup>23</sup> *In the Matter of the Claim for Benefits of Krant* (Sup. Ct. N. Y., App. Div., June 13, 1952).

<sup>24</sup> *Campbell Soup Co. v. Board of Review, Division of Employment Security* (Super. Ct. N. J., App. Div., June 5, 1952).

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

## July 15, 1952

PRESIDENTS of the 19 AFL building-trades unions unanimously adopted a "Declaration of Policy" which strengthens earlier measures against jurisdictional strikes by providing for revocation of the charter of (1) any local union that places pickets on a job involved in a jurisdictional dispute or (2) any local Building and Construction Trades Council that authorizes picket lines in such a dispute. (Source: AFL News-Reporter, July 18, 1952; and New York Times, July 16, 1952.)

## July 16

THE PRESIDENT approved the act amending the Civil Service Retirement Act, effective September 1, 1952, to provide increases in pensions for retired Federal workers. (Sources: Public Law 555, 82d Cong., 2d Session, July 16, 1952.)

THE PRESIDENT approved the Federal Coal Mine Safety Act, which amends an earlier act and authorizes Federal mine inspectors to close unsafe mines in order to prevent disasters from certain causes. (Source: Public Law 552, 82d Cong., 2d Sess., July 16, 1952.)

## July 18

THE PRESIDENT approved the Social Security Act Amendments of 1952, which include provisions for: (1) increases, after August 1952, in old-age and survivor insurance benefits (\$5 a month or 12½ percent, whichever is greater); (2) a \$75-a-month limit (formerly \$50) on earnings as a condition of eligibility for benefits; and (3) larger Federal contributions to State public assistance programs. (Source: Public Law 500, 82d Cong., 2d Sess., July 18, 1952.)

## July 19

THE PRESIDENT submitted to the Congress his Midyear Economic Report, together with the Midyear 1952 Economic Review of the Council of Economic Advisers, in accordance with the terms of the Employment Act of 1946. (Source: The Midyear Economic Report of the President and the Midyear Economic Review by the CEA, July 1952.)

THE Secretary of Labor informed the President that 80 railroad carriers, under terms of a master agreement with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (see Chron. item for Jan. 18, 1952, MLR, Mar. 1952), had put into effect a 5-day workweek for yard service employees. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, July 19, 1952.)

## July 24

THE Order of Railway Conductors (Ind.) and the Pullman Co. settled their dispute by negotiating an agreement which provides a 12½-cent hourly basic wage increase retroactive to January 1, 1951, a cost-of-living wage escalator clause, and a "wage and rules moratorium to October 1, 1953." (Source: New York Times, July 25, 1952; and Labor, Aug. 2, 1952.)

## July 26

THE United Steelworkers of America (CIO) ended their strike (see Chron. item for June 2, 1952, MLR, July 1952) after the union's Wage Policy Committee, on the previous day, had ratified an agreement with six major steel companies providing: an average wage increase of 16 cents an hour, retroactive to March 1, 1952; other benefits amounting to 5.4 cents an hour; and a modified union shop. The union postponed the return-to-work order until it had negotiated with mining companies an agreement covering iron-ore miners, who received additional increases to bring their wage levels up to those in the steel industry by July 1, 1953. (Source: New York Times, July 27, 1952.)

On July 30, the Office of Price Stabilization authorized price increases for steel producers, as ordered by the Acting Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization. (Source: OPS release, July 30, 1952.) (For discussion of preceding items, see p. 309 of this issue.)

## July 28

THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD announced settlement of its last pending disputes case (see Chron. item for Jan. 26, 1952, MLR, Mar. 1952), with the signing of new contracts by the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and two major aluminum companies; some workers in one of the companies were covered by an agreement negotiated a few weeks earlier with the International Council of Aluminum Workers (AFL). (Source: New York Times, July 29, 1952; and CIO News, Aug. 4, 1952; for discussion, see p. 309 of this issue.)

THE Sailors Union of the Pacific (AFL) voted to approve a new agreement with the Pacific Maritime Association, thus ending their strike (see Chron. item for May 26, 1952, MLR, July 1952). Provisions include a 5-percent wage increase, higher overtime rates and employer contributions to the union welfare fund, and a reduction in the workweek. (Source: AFL News-Reporter, Aug. 1, 1952; and New York Times, July 29, 1952.)

**July 30**

THE PRESIDENT appointed 14 of 18 members of the new tripartite Wage Stabilization Board, subject to Senate confirmation (see Chron. item for June 30, 1952, MLR, Aug. 1952). The chairman is Archibald Cox, former Chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission; two industry and two public members are to be appointed; the six labor members were named. (Source: New York Times, July 31, 1952.)

**August 7**

The Cook County (Illinois) Circuit Court granted the International Harvester Co.'s request for an injunction against mass picketing by Local 141 of the United Electrical Workers (Ind.) in a strike protesting the transfer of the

company's Chicago twine mill to New Orleans. (Source: New York Times, Aug. 8, 1952.)

**August 10**

The Cloak Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (AFL) refused to bargain with the Independent Association of Women's Apparel Manufacturers, Inc., a new organization representing nonunion employers. However it indicated that members of the new employers' group could bargain directly with the union or join one of the associations representing unionized employers. The dispute developed after the union began picketing unorganized companies; later, the Association filed suit under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act against union and industry officials. (Source: New York Times, Aug. 11, 1952; and AFL News-Reporter, Aug. 8, 1952.)

**Union Conventions Schedule, October 1952**

Among union conventions, which are usually held periodically to determine policy and to elect officers, those scheduled for October 1952 are listed below by type—national or international and State—in chronological order.

<i>National or International Conventions</i>			<i>Place</i>	
<i>October</i>				
2	Air Line Dispatchers Association, AFL-----		Chicago	
3	American Railway Supervisors Association, Ind.-----		Chicago	
6	International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, CIO.-----		Pittsburgh	
6	United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Ind.-----		Los Angeles	
7	United Mine Workers of America, Ind.-----		Cincinnati	
13	Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, CIO.-----		Cleveland	
13	International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL-----		Los Angeles	
13	International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal Lathers, AFL-----		Houston	
19	Commercial Telegraphers' Union, AFL-----		Vancouver, B. C.	
20	International Air Line Pilots Association, AFL-----		Chicago	
20	International Union of United Cement, Lime, and Gypsum Workers, AFL-----		Long Beach, Calif.	
21	National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers, Ind.-----		St. Joseph, Mo.	
27	International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, AFL-----		St. Louis	
27	International Union of Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers, AFL-----		Minneapolis	
<i>State Conventions</i>			<i>Place</i>	
<i>October</i>				
2	West Virginia, AFL-----	Wheeling	Illinois, AFL-----	Peoria
2	Wyoming, AFL-----	Casper	13 Nebraska, AFL-----	Norfolk
3	Georgia, CIO-----	Atlanta	16 Oklahoma, AFL-----	Oklahoma City
3	New Mexico, AFL-----	Roswell	17 Nebraska, CIO-----	Lincoln
3	Wisconsin, CIO-----	Oshkosh	18 Kentucky, CIO-----	Louisville
6	Minnesota, AFL-----	Minneapolis	18 Missouri, CIO-----	Jefferson City
6	Mississippi, AFL-----	Meridian	27 Kentucky, AFL-----	Lexington
11	Vermont, CIO-----	Rutland		

# Developments in Industrial Relations<sup>1</sup>

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MORE THAN half a million steel workers started back to work late in July, after a tentative agreement on basic issues was reached with major steel firms. Long-standing disputes with leading aluminum companies were terminated without a work stoppage during the month. The Bituminous Coal Operators Association was served with a 60-day notice of contract termination.

## Basic Steel Agreement

The prolonged steel strike<sup>2</sup> ended late in July but its imprint was left on the Nation's defense effort, economic controls program, and constitutional law. Steel production for military and civilian requirements was severely curtailed, the Wage Stabilization Board was reconstituted under an amended Defense Production Act without authority to intervene in labor-management disputes,<sup>3</sup> and the President's power to act in an emergency without specific legal authority was interpreted by the United States Supreme Court.<sup>4</sup>

The Steelworkers (CIO) and 6 major steel companies—United States Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Jones and Laughlin, Youngstown, and Inland—reached a tentative 2-year agreement on basic wage, fringe, and union-security issues on July 24. It was ratified by the union's wage policy committee the following day, but back-to-work orders were withheld until July 26 when a wage agreement was reached in the closely-related dispute involving iron-ore miners.<sup>5</sup> Major steel plants reopened, but the signing of formal contracts, pending at the end of the month, awaited the outcome of negotiations on such issues as incentive rates, managerial rights, and seniority. Some smaller steel companies remained closed following failure to agree with the union on certain local working conditions.

As a part of the agreement ending the strike, an increase of \$5.20 a ton in the ceiling price of carbon steel was authorized by Acting Defense Mobilizer John R. Steelman. In addition to increases permitted for special types of steel, the total price adjustment averaged \$5.65, or almost twice the \$2.84 permissible under the Capehart Amendment to the Defense Production Act, prior to the negotiation of the steel settlement.<sup>6</sup>

The wage and fringe benefit "package" of slightly more than 21 cents an hour was substantially similar to the industry offer of June 9.<sup>7</sup> Major terms of the settlement which expires June 30, 1954, include (1) a general hourly increase of 12.5 cents in the lowest job rate, retroactive to March 1, 1952, plus a widening of the increments between job classes by half a cent an hour—the combined increases to average 16 cents an hour; (2) liberalized fringe benefits amounting to a little more than 5 cents an hour, including 3 weeks' vacation with pay after 15 years' service (formerly 25 years) retroactive to January 1, straight-time pay for 6 holidays not worked, an increase in pay for holidays worked from time and a half to double time, and increased shift differentials from 4 to 6 cents an hour for the second shift and from 6 to 9 cents for the third shift; and (3) a reduction in the southern differential affecting the United States Steel Co. and the Republic Steel Co. A wage reopening on June 30, 1953, was also provided.

In contrast to the union's original proposal for a union shop, it accepted a compromise security clause which differed only slightly from the maintenance-of-membership provision in the previous contract. The clause requires new employees to apply for union membership at the time of hiring, but permits cancellation of the application between the 15th and 30th day of work by written notification to the employer; present nonunion employees are exempted from this requirement.

Earlier in the month there had been several weeks of intermittent and unsuccessful bargaining meetings arranged under White House auspices. The union filed a complaint of unfair labor

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

<sup>2</sup> See August 1952 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 201).

<sup>3</sup> *Idem* (p. 201).

<sup>4</sup> See June 1952 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 696).

practices with the National Labor Relations Board, accusing the "Big Six" steel producers of a conspiracy to prevent other companies from reaching individual agreements. In a parallel action, it requested the United States Department of Justice to institute anti-trust proceedings against these companies.

The negotiations which resulted in the steel agreement followed reports that the President was considering a partial seizure of the industry under the terms of the Selective Service Act and a warning by the Secretary of Defense that the defense program was "grinding to a halt." Mounting steel shortages had led to the closing of the Army's largest shell-producing plant and reportedly had forced sharp lay-offs in the manufacturing and transportation industries.

### Aluminum Settlements

Several protracted disputes in the aluminum industry<sup>8</sup> which involved issues similar to those in the steel controversy were terminated by agreements between the Steelworkers (CIO) and the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Co.,<sup>9</sup> the Aluminum Co. of America, and the Reynolds Metals Co. ALCOA also settled with the AFL International Council of Aluminum Workers.<sup>10</sup> Under the terms of these settlements, about 40,000 workers received a wage "package" approximately the same as that provided in the basic steel agreement.

The Kaiser agreement of July 19 extends for a 2½-year period ending July 1, 1954, and covers about 5,000 workers in five plants. Major wage provisions included general hourly increases of 12 cents retroactive to July 1 and 4 cents retroactive to January 1, and a further 6.3-cent hourly increase in 2 plants, also retroactive to January 1. Increased shift differentials, improved health and welfare benefits, a wage-reopening clause effective July 1, 1953, and renewal of the existing unionshop clause were also agreed upon.

The Steelworkers' 1-year contract with ALCOA, reached on July 28, averted a strike of about 15,000 workers scheduled for the following day. Settlement terms included (1) a 15-cent hourly increase in base pay, retroactive to March 10 and an additional 4 cents an hour retroactive to July 1; (2) a reduction of the 7-cent North-South differential to 4 cents, retroactive to July 1, and then to 2 cents, effective January 1, 1953; and (3) 3 weeks'

vacation with pay after 15 years' service instead of 25 years, hourly increases in second- and third-shift differentials from 4 and 6 cents to 6 and 9 cents, respectively, and increases in hospitalization benefits from \$8.50 a week to \$10 and in nonoccupational sickness and accident benefits from \$26 a week to \$30—all retroactive to July 1. The contract also contained the same union-security provision agreed upon in the steel settlement. A similar wage agreement covering about 10,000 employees of the Reynolds Metals Co. was reached on July 30.

A 5-year contract reached between ALCOA and the Aluminum Workers (AFL) on July 9 preceded the Steelworkers' agreements. It affected about 9,500 workers in 6 plants. Principal wage terms provided (1) a general wage increase of 10 percent (averaging about 15 cents an hour) retroactive to March 10; (2) an "annual improvement factor" wage increase of 4 cents an hour for each year of the contract period, effective July 1; and (3) a cost-of-living escalator clause providing for quarterly wage adjustments based on the Consumers' Price Index. The "annual improvement factor" clause is an unusual arrangement which specifies that if the CPI reaches 200 by July 1, 1953, 1 cent an hour will be added to the second annual increase and this adjustment will be added to the remaining three annual increases depending on the trend in living costs. If the index fails to maintain a specified upward movement, the wage provisions may be reopened on 30 days' notice by either party. Contract terms providing liberalized vacation pay, shift differentials, and health and welfare benefits were the same as those contained in the ALCOA-Steelworkers' settlement. A reopening, limited to fringe issues, is permitted on July 1, 1954. The maintenance-of-membership clause in the previous contract was renewed. The agreement was made contingent on authorization of higher aluminum ceiling prices by the Office of Price Administration and approval by the WSB.<sup>11</sup>

### Other Major Strike Activity and Negotiations

The strike involving major carpet and rug companies continued but stoppages by construction

<sup>8</sup> See March 1952 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 315).

<sup>9</sup> The contracts were approved by the WSB (industry member dissenting) late in July 1952.

and maritime workers were terminated. The United Mine Workers (Ind.) filed a 60-day notice of contract termination with bituminous-coal producers.

**Construction.** Construction workers at the Paducah, Ky., project of the Atomic Energy Commission returned to work July 7, ending a strike which began June 5 and idleness affecting about 14,000 employees. The walk-out was allegedly in protest against delay by the prime contractor at the project in paying a wage increase which had been submitted for Wage Stabilization Board approval.

**Textiles.** Wages of about 17,000 cotton-textile workers in 13 New Bedford-Fall River mills were reduced an average of about 8.5 cents an hour on July 19 by an arbitration decision. The award eliminates the 6.5-percent wage increase approved by the WSB<sup>1</sup> effective March 1951—the date when the adjustment was negotiated with the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO).<sup>2</sup> It does not, however, affect the subsequent 4-cent hourly increase which resulted from a cost-of-living escalator clause in their contract. A wage reduction ranging from 13 to 15 cents an hour had been requested by the employers on the basis that substantially lower textile labor costs in the South jeopardized their competitive position. Company proposals for elimination of the escalator clause and certain fringe benefits provided in the present contract were denied by the arbitrator.

In line with the decision, the TWUA on July 22 agreed to permit the Pepperell and Continental textile mills in Maine to reduce wages of some 3,500 employees by the same amount. The award was also expected to influence pending arbitration cases affecting large numbers of workers in other northern cotton and rayon mills. In June 1952, some 7,700 Bates Manufacturing Co. employees received a wage cut under an arbitration decision.<sup>3</sup>

Unsettled economic conditions in the textile trades were also reflected in the continuation of the strike involving major carpet and rug firms.<sup>4</sup> Employees of the Mohawk Carpet Co. rejected two tentative settlements that had been reached with the TWUA. Both provided for an hourly wage increase of 7 cents. A partial settlement of the strike had occurred in June when about

1,000 employees of two smaller companies—Roxbury and A & M Karagheusian—returned to work. The Roxbury employees accepted a 7-cent hourly wage increase contingent upon the final settlement reached between the union and major carpet firms. Karagheusian employees returned to work under the present contract terms pending settlement by the major companies.

**Communications.** Approximately 120,000 telephone workers received wage increases under the terms of 1-year contracts agreed upon by telephone companies and the Communications Workers of America (CIO). The Southwestern Bell Telephone Co. agreed to increases averaging 9.2 cents an hour, effective July 6, for about 50,000 workers. Increases ranging from \$3 to \$6 a week were provided for some 20,000 American Telephone and Telegraph Co. long-lines telephone operators, effective July 5. In addition, the WSB approved wage adjustments ranging from \$2 to \$6 a week, effective June 8, and covering about 50,000 Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. nonsupervisory employees.

**Maritime.** Wage negotiations between East and Gulf Coast ship operators and the Masters, Mates and Pilots (AFL) which represents about 8,000 deck officers, collapsed early in the month when the employers rejected the union's requests for a 10-percent hourly wage increase and acceptance of its interpretation of the appropriate scope of discussions under a contractual wage-review clause. The union, in turn, rejected a proposal to arbitrate both issues. The present contract could be terminated August 8 under a clause which provides for such action 60 days after the start of wage discussions.<sup>5</sup> Further bargaining meetings were scheduled in July.

West Coast shipowners and the union reached an agreement on July 29 providing for a 5-percent wage increase and an increase in employer welfare and pension contributions from 50 to 60 cents a day per worker. The settlement came after the Sailors Union of the Pacific (AFL) and the Pacific Maritime Association (representing 24 major ship operators) agreed upon the same wage rise and a reduction in the present basic workweek at sea from 48 hours (beyond which overtime is paid)

<sup>1</sup> See October 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 471).

<sup>2</sup> See May 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 571).

to 40. The settlement, subject to WSB approval, ended a 2-month old strike that had idled approximately 4,000 workers and tied up Pacific Coast nonmilitary shipping.

**Railroads.** Seventeen nonoperating railroad unions rejected a union-security offer made by eastern and western carriers employing about 800,000 maintenance and clerical employees. Southern railroads have refused to participate in negotiations on the union-security issue. The unions claimed the railroads' offer was merely the equivalent of a modified maintenance-of-membership clause and insisted on the union-shop provision recommended by an emergency board in February.<sup>9</sup> According to the unions, 40 percent of all railroad mileage is worked by employees covered by union-shop agreements.

The Secretary of Labor reported to the President on July 19 that the 5-day workweek had been made effective for yard-service and related employees of 80 major railroads as a result of agreements reached with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.). The union's request for the shorter workweek is still pending with seven other railroads.<sup>10</sup>

Asserting that "annual improvement" wage increases are permissible in the railroad industry, despite the fact that a general policy pronouncement on this issue was still pending at the WSB, representatives of 15 nonoperating and 3 operating railroad unions requested the President to arrange immediate meetings with major railroads in order to discuss such increases. Present agreements with the carriers permit negotiations on this issue on or after July 1, 1952 "if Government wage stabilization policy permits so-called annual improvement wage increases."

**Rubber.** The United Rubber Workers (CIO) and the U. S. Rubber Co. began wage negotiations affecting about 33,000 employees on July 7.

Bargaining meetings with other major rubber firms started in June.<sup>11</sup> Discussions with U. S. Rubber were limited under the contract to the union's proposals for higher wages but the union requested the company voluntarily to consider liberalization of pension and welfare benefits.

**Bituminous Coal.** The United Mine Workers (Ind.) on July 22 filed a 60-day notice of contract termination with the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, leading employer bargaining group in the soft-coal industry.<sup>12</sup> The termination notice is specified in the present agreement which was reached late in January 1951.<sup>13</sup>

**Aircraft.** The United Automobile Workers (CIO) accepted a proposal by the North American Aviation Co. to submit their wage dispute<sup>2</sup> to binding arbitration by a fact-finding board to be appointed by the President. The company agreed to include in the corporation-wide bargaining structure about 1,000 employees at its Fresno, Calif., plant for which the union recently won bargaining rights. Acceptance of the arbitration agreement was a departure from the union's normal collective-bargaining practice, but this action was decided upon "as a last measure" in order to avoid curtailment in the supply of Sabre-jet fighter planes to Korea.

**Nonferrous Metals.** Negotiations during the month between the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.) and major copper mining and other nonferrous mining and processing firms were reported to be largely unsuccessful. Contracts with most of the principal companies expired June 30. The union is requesting an hourly increase of 25 cents, in addition to numerous improvements in fringe benefits. In 1951, a dispute over the union's wage and pension proposals led to a widespread strike.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>9</sup> See April 1952 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 435).

<sup>10</sup> See May 1952 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 370).

<sup>11</sup> See March 1951 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 310).

# Publications of Labor Interest

BORRER'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, are shown with the title entries.

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

## Special Review

*Socialism and American Life.* Edited by Donald Drew Egbert and Stow Persons; bibliography by T. D. Seymour Bassett. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1952. Two vols.: Vol. 1, xiv, 776 pp., \$10; Vol. 2, xiv, 575 pp., \$10; ordered together, \$17.50.

In addition to providing a worthy and fitting obituary for American socialism as a political force, these two massive volumes bring order and perspective to the history of a political organization whose publishing habits have been chaotic if prolific. To the many living Americans who have at some time during their lives been a part of this movement, the study is a memento of value. Its more general value, however, lies in the 15 essays by 16 authors who joined pens and erudition to produce volume 1 of the history.

Volume 2 of the set is a descriptive and critical bibliography of more than 500 pages keyed to the topical essays. In this impressive compilation may be the enduring value of the entire work.

Though the essays include treatises on left-wing writers, religious influences, the influence of Marxian economics, the social implications of socialist theory, European socialism before and after 1848, and others, there strangely is no single treatise on socialism and the American labor movement. Perhaps this is because the failure here was part and parcel of the general failure on the whole political scene.

Nevertheless, as two of the authors (Daniel Bell, "The Background and Development of Marxian Socialism in the United States," and Will Herberg, "American Marxist Political Theory") point out, socialism did have an important influence on the American trade-union movement. It seeded it but was not seeded by it.

According to Bell, socialism in the United States failed because "by its very statement of goal and in its rejection of the capitalist order as a whole, [it] could not relate itself to the specific problems of social action in the here-and-now, give-and-take political world. It was trapped by the unhappy problem of living 'in but not of the world,'

so it could only act, and then inadequately, as the moral, but not political, man in immoral society. It could never resolve but only straddle the basic issue of either accepting capitalist society, and seeking to transform it from within as the labor movement did, or becoming the sworn enemy of that society, like the Communists. A religious movement can split its allegiances and live in but not of the world . . . ; a political movement can not." And in conclusion: . . . "by 1950 American socialism had become simply a notation in the archives of history."

And as for the labor movement, he finds, in favor of Gompers: "If socialism as an historically organized movement has not achieved a permanency in American life, it is largely due to the role of the American Federation of Labor." The socialists failed to perceive the unique adaptive quality of the AFL in its "day-to-day acceptance of capitalist society." This stemmed in large measure from the very fact that early, formative AFL leaders like Strasser, McGuire, and Gompers had progressed through the anguish of labyrinthian sectarian socialist dogmas and reacted as would be expected. Bell sees two important results: eschewing of the (generally speaking) populist movements and schematic economic nostrums; accepting "concentration of economic power as an inevitable fact of industrial capitalism."

Nevertheless, the Marxist imprint was evident. The Herberg essay, in a section on "Early Gompersism," notes: "The early pronouncements of Samuel Gompers clearly reveal the Marxist inspiration of the ideology of the American Federation of Labor . . ." He terms it a "conservative syndicalism," citing the early stress of Gompers on "direct action and . . . distrust of government and politics" as evidence of a syndicalist tendency. But to Gompers, he contends, without more than a bare hint of explanation, the "movement" was pragmatic American trade-unionism as opposed to "social democracy" for the European, making the latter a gradualist socialist and the former a "conservative" syndicalist. He hopes that a "reinterpretation of old line 'pure and simple' trade-unionism from this point of view" can be made. One might wonder to what purpose even if one can imagine to what end.

There is no general attempt to evaluate the contribution, if any, of latter-day socialist trade-unionists to present-day industrial relations or to the trade-union movement as such.

Authors (in addition to the editors, the bibliographer, and those quoted) include E. Harris Harbison, Harry W. Laidler, Albert T. Mollegen, Sidney Hook, Paul M. Sweezy, Wilbert E. Moore, George W. Hartmann, and Willard Thorp.

—L. R. K.

## Education and Training

*Industrial Training: A Guide to Selected Readings.* By John M. Brophy, I. Bradford Shaw, Fred T. Golub. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1952. 62 pp. (Bull. 20.) Free to New York State residents, 25 cents to others.

*Labor and Education in 1951.* Washington, American Federation of Labor, 1952. 40 pp. 10 cents.

Contains the report of the Workers Education Bureau, resolutions pertaining to education adopted by the AFL convention, and a list of research and education directors of the various AFL national and international unions.

*Workers' Education at the University Level.* By Irvine L. H. Kerrison. New Brunswick, N. J., Rutgers University Press, 1951. 177 pp., bibliography. \$3.

*Problems of Vocational Education—An International Survey.* Edited by Harold Robinson. Stuttgart, Reinhold A. Mueller, 1952. 149 pp., bibliographies, diagrams, illus. DM 5.80.

Report of International Conference on Vocational Education, Stuttgart, 1950, and facts and figures on vocational education in various countries. Translated from second German edition of "Probleme des beruflichen Bildungswesens," by Walter Drechsler.

*Bibliografia de la Literatura Sobre Educación de Adultos en la América Latina.* Washington, Pan American Union, Department of Cultural Affairs, Columbus Memorial Library, 1952. 88 pp. (Bibliographic Series, 37.) 25 cents.

Includes references to material on workers' education.

## Income

*Labor Income in the Postwar Period.* By Lawrence Gross. (In Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, May 1952, pp. 7-13, 24, charts. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Summary of trends in employees' compensation, by major industry groupings, since end of World War II, and a comparison of prewar and postwar employment patterns. The article is based mainly on the Commerce Department's national income data.

*Incomes of Physicians, Dentists, and Lawyers, 1949-51.* (In Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, July 1952, pp. 5-7. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Statistics of National Income and Expenditure.* New York, United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, Statistical Office, 1952. 58 pp., bibliographies. (Statistical Papers, Series H, No. 1.) 50 cents.

Gives data by country, in national currencies, for varying periods from 1919 to 1951. Total wage and salary payments are shown by country, for different years, 1938 to 1951.

*The National Income, [Canada], 1928-1951.* (In Labor Research, Ottawa, April-May-June 1952, pp. 1-10, 12, charts. 10 cents.)

Summarizes some of the more significant data of labor interest in three official Canadian reports. Includes a tabulation showing the percentage of the national income going to wages, salaries, and supplementary labor income.

## Industrial Health

*The Health of Welders.* By A. T. Doig and L. N. Duguid. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, Factory Department, 1951. 84 pp., bibliography, illus. 3s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

*Lectures Presented at the Inservice Training Course on the Acoustical Spectrum, Sound—Wanted and Unwanted, February 5-8, 1952.* Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, School of Public Health and the Institute of Industrial Health, 1952. 192 pp., bibliographies, charts, diagrams, illus.

Causes, effects, measurement, costs, and control of noise (particularly industrial) are discussed.

*Quest for a Suspected Industrial Carcinogen.* By Carroll S. Weil, Henry F. Smyth, Jr., Thomas W. Nale, M.D. (In A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, June 1952, pp. 535-547. \$1.)

Reports of studies and experiments made to identify and control the potential chemical cause of cancer among workers engaged in production of isopropanol.

*Recommended Safe Practice for Radium Dial Painting Plants.* (In Monthly Review, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Hygiene and Safety Standards, New York, February-March 1952, pp. 5-10.)

Outlines a program for safe handling of radioactive luminous compounds, to protect workers against radium poisoning and radiation hazards.

*Traumatic Vasospastic Disease of the Hand (Raynaud's Phenomenon).* By Earl F. Hoerner, M.D. (In Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, June 1952, pp. 297-302, bibliography. 75 cents.)

Industries in which vibratory tools are employed are on the increase, and vascular disorders have become more pronounced over the last decade, according to the author.

## Industrial Relations

*Human Relations in Industry.* By E. Daya. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, May 1952, pp. 578-599. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*The Employers' Right of Free Speech Under the Taft-Hartley Act.* By Walter L. Daykin. (In Iowa Law Review, Vol. 37, No. 2, Iowa City, 1952, pp. 212-241. \$1.)

*Labor-Management Contract Provisions, 1950-51: Prevalence and Characteristics of Selected Collective-Bargaining Clauses.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 33 pp. (Bull. 1091.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Labor Views Collective Bargaining.* By J. A. Beirne. Washington, Communications Workers of America (CIO), [1952]. 22 pp. Single copies free.

*Railroad Grievance Machinery: A Critical Analysis.* By Herbert R. Northrup and Mark L. Kahn. (*In Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1952, pp. 365-382; July 1952, pp. 540-559. \$1.25 each.)

*Work Stoppages: Federal Fact-Finding Boards and Boards of Inquiry, 1945-1951.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [1952]. 30 pp.; processed. Free.

*Work Stoppages in New York State, 1951.* New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1952. 25 pp.; processed. (Publication B-59.)

*Industrial Relations in the British Shipping Industry.* By L. H. Powell. (*In International Labor Review*, Geneva, June 1952, pp. 681-702. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

### Interindustry Economics

*The Interindustry Relations Study for 1947.* By W. Duane Evans and Marvin Hoffenberg. (*In Review of Economics and Statistics*, Cambridge, Mass., May 1952, pp. 97-142. Reprints available at \$1 each.)

The interindustry relations or input-output method of analysis, originated by Prof. W. W. Leontief of Harvard University, has been the subject of work at the Bureau of Labor Statistics since 1942. The method makes use of empirically established materials and service input patterns for all the separate industries of the economy to determine the detailed production requirements which are implied by any desired or anticipated schedule of finished goods deliveries (purchases by consumers, investors, exporters, and government). An obvious extension is a check of the implied production requirements against manpower, machinery, and materials resource limitations. Because of projected use of the approach for improvement of industrial mobilization and feasibility analyses, a major data compilation project, financed largely by the Department of Defense, was started by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1949. The monograph listed is a preliminary report on this study. It includes discussions of the approach itself, of the practical and conceptual problems met in carrying through the study, and of the research areas in which the results may in time be applied. Appended 50-sector tables (aggregated from the 500 sectors distinguished in the basic work) show preliminary results.

*Input-Output Analysis as an Aid to Manpower Policy.* By James Burtle. (*In International Labor Review*, Geneva, May 1952, pp. 600-625. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Nontechnical discussion of the interindustry relations or input-output method of analysis and its application to problems of labor supply and demand, employment structure and location, policies for alleviating unemployment, and employment balance in inflationary situations. Includes input-output tables for the United States (1947—

identical with those given in report noted in preceding reference), Holland (1948), and Denmark (1946), and a projected (1953) table for Israel.

*Marketing Uses of Input-Output Data.* By W. Duane Evans. (*In Journal of Marketing*, Chicago, July 1952, pp. 11-21. \$1.)

Contains analysis of ultimate distribution among finished product and demand categories of iron and steel industry output in 1947. Discusses application of interindustry relations data and methods to national market analysis problems of basic industries.

### Labor and Social Legislation

*Time Off for Voting Under State Law.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1952. 12 pp.; processed. (Bull. 138, rev.) Free.

*Asian Labor Laws.* New Delhi, International Labor Office, Indian Branch, 1951. 1285 pp. \$7.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

The volume deals with Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, China, French establishments in India, Hong Kong, India, Indochina, Indonesia, Japan, Federation of Malaya, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. It is divided into two parts. In the first part, international regulations and national legislation are summarized by subject; in the second, the more important laws are reproduced chronologically by country.

*Law and Social Change in Contemporary Britain.* By W. Friedman. London, Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 1951. xxiv, 322 pp., bibliography. 37s.6d.

*Lois Sociales, Sécurité Sociale.* By Perraud-Charmantier and L. de Riedmatten. Paris, Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence, 1952. 288 pp. 4th ed.

Handbook of French labor and social legislation. Laws and regulations are listed and briefly described in nonlegal terminology.

*Législation Sociale de la Suisse, 1951.* Zurich, Office Fédéral de l'Industrie, des Arts et Métiers et du Travail, 1952. 304 pp. In French and German.

### Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

*Annual Survey [of] Accident and Health Coverage in the United States, as of December 31, 1951.* New York, Health Insurance Council, 1952. 31 pp., bibliography, map, charts.

Presents estimates of the number of individuals protected by insurance and other organizations against hospital, surgical, and medical expenses.

*Health Education and Preventive Medicine—"New" Horizons in Medical Care.* By George Rosen. (*In American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, June 1952, pp. 687-693. \$1.)

Describes preventive and educational program carried out by the Health Insurance Plan of Greater New York among its members, in conjunction with provision of prepaid medical care.

*Medical Services in Industry—A Symposium.* (In Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, June 1952, pp. 282-296. 75 cents.)

Includes discussions of the roles of management, physician, and nurse, and a report on a survey of medical services in industry.

*Patient Load and Volume of Medical Services.* By Antonio Cioceo, Isidore Altman, T. David Truan. (In Public Health Reports, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Washington, June 1952, pp. 527-534, bibliography, charts. 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Findings of a survey among physicians in 27 counties of western Pennsylvania, made in connection with a study of national health manpower requirements.

*Comparison of Temporary Disability Insurance Laws, April 1952.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1952. 4 p.p.; processed. Free.

*California [Temporary] Disability Insurance Program.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1952. 83 pp.; processed. Free.

*Off-the-Job Sickness and Disability Benefits in Connecticut.* (Hartford, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 22 pp., chart; processed.

Prepared by Governor's committee appointed to draft an off-the-job sickness and disability insurance bill.

## Older Workers and Retirement

*Company Practices Regarding Older Workers and Retirement.* Libertyville, Ill., Edwin Shields Hewitt and Associates, 1952. 34 pp., charts.

Based on information furnished by 657 companies with approximately 2.5 million employees, of whom about 2.3 million were covered by retirement benefit plans.

*Employment and Economic Status of Older Men and Women.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 58 pp., map, charts. (Bull. 1092.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Policies of Recruitment and Retirement of Older Workers Among Denver Employers.* By Fred Wilkins. (In Industrial Relations Newsletter, University of Denver, Department of Personnel and Industrial Relations, Denver, Colo., Spring 1952, pp. 4-16.)

*Retirement Plans in Colleges and Universities, and Important Factors Affecting Them.* Norman, University of Oklahoma, 1951. 110 pp.; processed.

Report on policies and practices in 37 institutions in 1950-51.

## Personnel Management and Policies

*Building Employee Morale.* Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1952. 15 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 12.) \$1.

*The Development of Executive Talent: A Handbook of Management Development Techniques and Case Studies.* Edited by M. Joseph Dohrer and Vivienne Marquis. New York, American Management Association, 1952. 576 pp., bibliography, charts, diagrams, forms. \$5.75 to members of Association, \$6.75 to others.

*Selected Reading List on Personnel Administration Through Supervisors.* Pasadena, California Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, June 1952. 8 pp. (Circular 19.)

*Successful Employee Benefit Plans.* New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. 561 pp., forms. \$8.85.

Analyzes for management the components which make for successful planning of programs.

## Social Security (General)

*The Cost of Social Security.* (In International Labor Review, Geneva, June 1952, pp. 726-791. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Minimum Standards of Social Security; Objectives and Advanced Standards of Social Security.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 313 and 164 pp. (Reports V (a) (2) and V (b) prepared for 35th session of International Labor Conference.) \$1.75 and \$1, respectively. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

A preliminary draft of a proposed convention on minimum standards of social security was published in report V (a) (1) for the 35th session of the Conference.

*Economic Security of Farm Operators.* By Alfred M. Skolnik. (In Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, May 1952, pp. 3-9, 21. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

*Social Security Trends in the Countries of the Near and Middle East.* By Ferit H. Saymen. (In Bulletin of the International Social Security Association, Geneva, March 1952, pp. 89-109.)

*Thirty Years of Family Allowances in Belgium.* By Leon L. Homès. (In Bulletin of the International Social Security Association, Geneva, April 1952, pp. 144-150.)

## Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

*Annual Earnings of Boston Fishermen in 1951.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 14 pp., chart; processed. Free.

*Wage Movements: Salaries of Firemen and Policemen—A Quarter Century Review.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, [1952]. 8 pp.; processed. Free.

*Earnings and Employment of Office Workers in Manufacturing, [New York State], 1951.* (In Labor Market Review, State Department of Labor, Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York, March 1952, pp. 11-17.)

*Annual Review of Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, With Average Weekly Wages, [Canada], 1945-1951.* Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1952. 27 pp., charts. 25 cents.

*The Normal Work Week, Canadian Manufacturing (as of October 1, 1951).* (In *Labor Gazette*; Department of Labor, Ottawa, June 1952, pp. 708-722, charts. 10 cents in Canada, 25 cents in other countries.)

*Statistics of Wages and Working Hours in Egypt, January 1951.* Cairo, Ministry of National Economy, Statistical Department, 1951. 101 pp.

*Situation des Salariés Agricoles, [France].* Paris, Conseil Économique, 1951. 180 pp. (Études et Travaux, 20.) 320 francs.

A study of the agricultural labor situation in France, giving detailed information on the number of agricultural wage earners, their working conditions, methods of payment, housing, and benefits derived from social-welfare legislation.

*Social Incentives and Income Differentiation in the U. S. S. R.* By K. Bieda. (In *Australian Quarterly*, Australian Institute of Political Science, Sydney, March 1952, pp. 31-45. 4s.)

Discusses Government promotion of wage equalization in the early years of the Soviet regime and subsequent change of policy in favor of increasing wage inequality.

## Miscellaneous

*Charting Statistics.* By Mary Eleanor Spear. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952. 253 pp. \$4.50.

Describes and illustrates, by means of 176 charts by the author, methods of designing and the proper use of basic charts for the portrayal of economic and statistical data. Includes such subjects of labor interest as employment, earnings, working hours, income, prices, and production.

*Human Relations in Administration: The Sociology of Organization, with Readings and Cases.* Edited by Robert Dubin. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1951. 573 pp. \$7.35.

*Man, Money, and Goods.* By John S. Gambs. New York, Columbia University Press, 1952. 339 pp., bibliography, charts. \$3.75.

Nontechnical evaluation of different schools of economic theory. A chapter on the price of labor, land, and capital includes discussion of wage theories.

*Proceedings of the 4th Annual Meeting, Industrial Relations Research Association, Boston, Mass., December 28-29, 1951.* Edited by L. Reed Tripp. Madison, Wis. (Secretary-Treasurer of IRRA, Park and University, Temp. 3, Room 5), 1952. 289 pp. (Pub. 8.) \$3.

Topics covered included wages, manpower, recent research on employee attitudes and morale, international labor activities, arbitration in labor relations, union-management cooperation, labor's participation in defense effort, and social security. Some of the papers presented were analyzed in the Monthly Labor Review for February (p. 145) and March (p. 275) 1952.

*Proceedings of the 15th Annual National Time and Motion Study and Management Clinic Sponsored by the Industrial Management Society, October 31, November 1-2, 1951, Chicago, Ill.* Chicago, Industrial Management Society, 1952. 122 pp., charts, illus. \$4.

*The Social History of a War-Boon Community.* By Robert J. Havighurst and H. Gerthon Morgan. New York, Longmans, Green and Co., Inc., 1951. xix, 356 pp., charts, maps, illus. \$4.

*Willow Run: A Study of Industrialization and Cultural Inadequacy.* By Lowell J. Carr and James E. Stermer. New York, Harper and Brothers, 1952. xxii, 406 pp., bibliography, charts, maps, illus. \$5.

The two books listed above are case studies of the social changes brought about by the impact of World War II defense production on small communities. Emphasis is on consequences of unusual population influx in relation to business, local community agencies, social relations, and housing.

A similar book, dealing with the Hampton Roads communities (Norfolk, Va., area) in World War II was noted in the June Monthly Labor Review (p. 705).

*British Planning and Nationalization.* By Ben W. Lewis. New York, Twentieth Century Fund, 1952. 313 pp., bibliography. \$3.

Explores selected areas in which the Labor Government attempted (1945-1951) positive economic controls, and evaluates results. Includes chapters on formal economic planning machinery, town and country planning, redistribution of industry, national health service, housing, agriculture, and four nationalized industries (coal, transport, electric power, iron and steel), as well as a general chapter on the issue of nationalization.

*Industrial Democracy and Nationalization.* By H. A. Clegg. Oxford, England, Basil Blackwell, 1951. 147 pp. 9s. 6d. net.

A Fabian Socialist considers how nationalized industries can best be organized in Great Britain so as to provide some measure of worker participation in management, at establishment level; to safeguard independence of unions; and to provide efficient service with a minimum of red tape. Discusses the question of ministerial responsibility and control vis-à-vis the managing board on the one hand, and Parliament on the other. Author's conclusions are of particular interest in view of co-determination issue raised by German trade-unions.

*L'Economia Italiana nel 1951.* Rome, Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana, 1952. 262 pp.

This annual report on the Italian economy by the General Confederation of Italian Industry includes information on population, production, strikes, wages, etc.

*Relazione all'Assemblea dei Delegati delle Associazioni Aderenti (16 Gennaio 1952).* Rome, Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana, 1952. 473 pp.

Annual report of the General Confederation of Italian Industry to its member associations for the year 1951. One section deals with labor-management problems and developments and social security and assistance.

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Note.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 Edition (BLS Bulletin 1016). For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to the appropriate tables in the Handbook.

<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>
A-1	A-13	A-5		A-9	C-3	C-4	D-6
	(A-1)	A-6		None	C-4	C-3	D-7a
A-2	(A-3)	A-7	A-2	C-5	C-2	D-8	None
	(A-4)	A-8	A-2	D-1	D-1	E-1	E-2
	(A-8)	A-9	A-14	D-2	D-2	F-1	H-1
A-3	(A-3)	B-1	B-1	D-3	None	F-2	H-4
	(A-4)	B-2	B-2	D-4	D-4	F-3	H-6
	(A-7)	C-1	C-1	D-5	{D-2	F-4	H-6
A-4	A-6	C-2	None		D-3	F-5	I-1

## A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Civilian Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force <sup>1</sup>	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>1</sup> (in thousands)												
	1952							1951					
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept. <sup>2</sup>	Aug.	July
Total, both sexes													
Civilian labor force.....	64,176	64,390	62,778	61,744	61,518	61,838	61,780	62,688	63,164	63,457	63,186	64,208	64,382
Unemployment.....	1,942	1,818	1,692	1,613	1,804	2,066	2,054	1,674	1,828	1,616	1,606	1,578	1,856
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,174	1,240	1,096	774	880	982	1,068	920	1,072	944	1,004	870	1,122
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	476	288	332	342	418	638	570	374	300	330	280	300	408
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	116	78	96	174	202	174	136	132	130	126	128	102	92
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	106	146	138	196	208	196	172	136	114	126	78	104	100
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	70	66	100	120	96	94	102	92	122	90	116	112	134
Employment.....	62,234	62,572	61,176	60,132	59,714	59,752	59,726	61,014	61,336	61,836	61,580	62,630	62,526
Nonagricultural.....	54,636	54,402	54,216	53,720	53,702	53,688	53,540	54,638	54,314	54,168	54,054	54,942	54,618
Worked 35 hours or more.....	42,112	44,144	45,284	45,002	43,954	44,134	44,046	45,116	43,708	43,040	29,204	43,656	42,312
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,016	5,180	4,946	6,826	5,810	5,652	5,686	5,926	6,832	7,488	8,060	5,080	4,808
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	1,512	1,642	1,034	1,918	2,012	2,078	2,002	2,084	2,102	1,922	1,818	1,558	1,570
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	5,996	3,436	2,052	1,974	1,926	1,824	1,806	1,514	1,672	1,718	2,962	4,648	5,838
Agricultural.....	7,598	8,170	8,960	6,412	6,012	6,064	6,186	6,378	7,022	7,068	7,526	7,688	7,908
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,654	6,482	5,416	4,684	4,152	4,300	4,116	4,392	4,660	6,000	5,724	5,658	6,110
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,610	1,408	1,308	1,416	1,378	1,194	1,378	1,438	1,840	1,270	1,436	1,592	1,468
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	174	184	120	150	202	194	316	250	332	228	224	238	206
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	160	96	116	162	280	376	198	190	80	142	200	124	124
Males													
Civilian labor force.....	44,720	44,464	43,202	42,940	42,810	42,828	42,864	43,114	43,346	43,522	43,672	44,720	44,702
Unemployment.....	1,244	1,138	972	1,048	1,224	1,378	1,384	1,008	1,002	890	842	1,056	1,098
Employment.....	43,476	43,326	42,290	41,898	41,586	41,482	41,480	42,106	42,344	42,632	42,830	43,754	43,604
Nonagricultural.....	37,316	37,050	36,620	36,298	36,246	36,116	36,132	36,726	36,616	36,756	37,050	37,604	37,234
Worked 35 hours or more.....	30,288	31,734	32,060	30,796	31,038	31,346	31,296	31,974	31,102	31,206	32,174	31,554	30,492
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,682	2,400	2,438	3,478	3,060	2,724	2,832	3,906	3,540	3,654	3,140	2,726	2,614
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	462	628	780	778	838	852	828	832	834	780	760	656	608
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	3,786	2,198	1,342	1,246	1,310	1,194	1,156	908	1,140	1,116	1,876	2,668	3,320
Agricultural.....	6,160	6,276	5,670	5,600	5,340	5,396	5,345	5,378	5,728	5,876	5,780	6,160	6,270
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,114	5,450	4,902	4,464	3,966	4,210	3,910	4,110	4,280	5,110	4,810	5,128	5,346
Worked 15-34 hours.....	778	595	618	876	964	768	888	936	1,074	554	660	724	680
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	134	140	76	124	148	154	232	158	216	142	154	132	122
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	134	90	74	136	262	284	318	174	158	70	126	176	122
Females													
Civilian labor force.....	19,456	19,926	19,516	18,708	18,708	18,980	18,916	19,574	19,818	19,930	19,514	19,488	19,750
Unemployment.....	698	660	630	564	580	710	670	666	826	726	764	622	758
Employment.....	18,758	19,246	18,886	18,234	18,128	18,270	18,246	19,908	18,992	19,204	18,750	18,866	19,022
Nonagricultural.....	17,320	17,352	17,506	17,422	17,486	17,572	17,408	17,686	17,686	17,412	17,004	17,338	17,384
Worked 35 hours or more.....	11,296	12,414	12,224	12,206	12,916	12,788	12,850	13,145	12,606	11,831	7,030	12,102	11,820
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,334	2,489	2,508	3,348	2,749	2,928	2,834	3,020	3,292	3,884	7,830	3,354	2,284
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	960	1,014	1,154	1,140	1,174	1,165	1,174	1,228	1,161	1,142	1,058	902	902
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	2,210	1,238	710	516	530	638	518	533	532	1,064	1,064	2,318	1,988
Agricultural.....	1,438	1,894	1,290	812	672	698	638	1,000	1,204	1,702	1,746	1,528	1,638
Worked 35 hours or more.....	540	1,032	514	230	186	180	206	282	380	680	914	830	764
Worked 15-34 hours.....	832	812	690	540	414	426	490	602	766	716	746	868	788
Worked 1-14 hours <sup>4</sup> .....	40	44	44	26	54	40	84	93	116	86	70	106	84
With a job but not at work <sup>4</sup> .....	26	6	42	26	18	52	58	24	32	10	16	24	2

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with January 1951, total labor force is not shown because of the security classification of the Armed Forces component.

<sup>3</sup> Census survey week contains legal holiday.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

<sup>5</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1952							1951							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1951	1950	
Total employees.....	45,941	46,378	46,355	46,299	46,001	45,899	45,913	47,603	46,882	46,902	46,956	46,724	46,432	46,401	44,124	
Mining.....	790	837	885	896	904	908	916	917	917	917	923	900	900	900	900	
Metal.....	78.0	80.3	107.3	107.3	106.8	107.2	106.8	106.4	105.4	104.3	103.7	105.2	105.1	104.9	101.0	
Iron.....	11.2	38.5	38.0	38.9	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.5	37.7	38.2	38.7	39.0	38.3	37.6	35.5	
Copper.....	29.9	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.4	27.9	27.9	28.8	29.0	28.7	28.1	
Lead and zinc.....	21.5	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.4	20.9	19.8	20.0	20.3	20.3	20.8	19.7	
Anthracite.....	65.1	65.5	60.1	66.8	61.8	67.0	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.9	68.3	65.5	69.1	75.1		
Bituminous-coal.....	272.0	304.9	348.7	356.5	362.8	366.0	367.0	368.5	367.9	367.0	366.5	366.6	359.4	378.2	375.6	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	271.2	266.3	267.4	266.1	266.6	267.4	268.8	269.2	268.7	269.1	269.5	267.8	262.2	265.3		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	107.0	105.9	105.5	104.8	101.4	100.7	100.8	105.1	107.3	100.3	109.5	109.8	108.2	105.1	97.4	
Contract construction.....	2,729	2,663	2,550	2,416	2,296	2,308	2,310	2,518	2,633	2,761	2,768	2,809	2,754	2,580	2,318	
Nonbuilding construction.....	542	502	454	398	395	390	453	405	544	554	568	556	486	447		
Highway and street.....	226.3	215.2	179.3	143.2	143.5	140.3	179.4	207.3	234.5	240.4	247.7	242.5	200.4	183.0		
Other nonbuilding construction.....	305.3	287.0	274.2	254.4	251.1	249.5	273.3	288.1	300.6	313.1	320.3	313.8	283.1	264.1		
Building construction.....	2,121	2,018	1,962	1,888	1,913	1,926	2,065	2,138	2,217	2,214	2,241	2,198	2,084	1,871		
General contractors.....	872	818	794	768	775	773	847	887	944	945	963	945	880	797		
Special-trade contractors.....	1,249	1,200	1,168	1,130	1,138	1,151	1,218	1,251	1,273	1,269	1,278	1,253	1,204	1,074		
Plumbing and heating.....	299.5	287.8	286.8	288.6	291.4	290.9	307.9	314.0	316.6	308.7	300.7	300.1	268.8	270.6		
Painting and decorating.....	177.5	174.7	158.2	145.5	145.5	145.5	167.6	175.6	188.9	189.9	188.9	183.0	165.8	132.5		
Electrical work.....	162.2	158.9	154.5	154.9	155.0	155.0	158.9	158.9	158.3	158.3	154.0	149.9	147.5	128.6		
Other special-trade contractors.....	610.1	580.7	558.4	540.9	548.0	550.6	584.4	604.8	621.7	618.6	628.4	620.1	561.9	541.7		
Manufacturing.....	15,104	15,487	15,860	15,795	15,889	15,778	15,913	15,880	15,945	16,039	16,000	15,813	14,931	14,944		
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	8,251	8,689	9,012	9,054	9,035	9,010	9,946	9,000	9,976	9,942	9,913	9,878	8,829	8,008		
Nondurable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	6,533	6,798	6,668	6,741	6,834	6,849	6,830	6,913	6,914	7,023	7,126	7,130	6,974	7,005	6,870	
Ordnance and accessories.....	79.0	79.6	78.2	76.3	74.3	71.7	63.2	66.3	63.4	59.0	55.1	59.8	46.5	46.7	24.7	
Food and kindred products.....	1,599	1,510	1,465	1,444	1,444	1,444	1,452	1,507	1,547	1,644	1,721	1,698	1,615	1,542	1,502	
Meat products.....	204.6	202.9	205.4	201.5	201.5	201.5	210.7	214.5	209.8	226.7	207.2	205.1	206.3	200.1	206.6	
Dairy products.....	154.4	148.0	141.4	136.0	136.0	139.9	133.5	136.6	132.3	144.7	150.2	156.4	168.3	144.5		
Canning and preserving.....	178.0	148.1	138.9	129.6	130.4	131.3	145.5	170.6	203.4	234.6	232.8	206.4	202.9			
Grain-mill products.....	133.4	128.8	129.7	130.6	130.5	131.0	130.5	130.1	131.1	131.7	132.1	131.6	128.9	123.9		
Bakery products.....	200.9	282.4	286.7	287.0	286.4	286.2	288.3	288.6	291.6	289.8	288.3	286.2	285.9			
Sugar.....	28.8	28.0	27.3	26.7	27.4	28.7	42.0	51.7	42.0	30.3	29.7	30.1	34.0	34.5		
Confectionery and related products.....	88.6	87.8	90.6	98.8	96.7	97.8	102.2	104.5	106.3	101.7	95.2	87.5	97.2	90.5		
Beverages.....	227.3	217.8	203.8	207.4	202.8	203.9	214.3	216.2	221.5	225.7	232.0	232.2	218.8	216.3		
Miscellaneous food products.....	124.3	130.1	129.1	131.2	129.0	129.3	132.9	136.1	140.3	137.5	130.2	135.4	135.6	138.5		
Tobacco manufactures.....	86	85	84	86	88	90	92	93	96	96	91	81	88	88		
Cigarettes.....	27.1	26.7	26.5	26.5	26.8	26.8	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.2	26.0	26.0	26.1	25.9		
Cigars.....	43.2	41.6	41.0	41.4	41.7	40.9	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.1	39.9	39.0	41.0	41.2		
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.3		
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	4.4	4.7	4.8	5.4	7.1	9.9	11.5	11.5	16.8	13.3	13.3	4.4	8.0	8.8	8.8	
Textile-mill products.....	1,174	1,181	1,178	1,189	1,209	1,217	1,226	1,237	1,227	1,228	1,231	1,247	1,262	1,282	1,297	
Yarn and thread mills.....	157.1	155.1	155.9	157.9	160.0	160.5	160.3	161.3	164.0	164.8	167.1	161.6	162.0			
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	336.3	312.5	318.1	314.5	316.6	320.7	329.7	357.2	378.0	382.8	392.7	405.8	400.4	416.1		
Knitting mills.....	226.6	229.3	229.3	229.0	230.0	229.1	231.0	229.0	228.4	225.1	230.9	230.1	229.8	242.8		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	84.9	84.9	86.4	89.2	89.3	87.8	87.9	86.4	88.7	83.3	83.2	84.0	88.1	89.7		
Carpets, rugs, other floor covering.....	44.5	51.6	52.6	52.6	53.3	50.9	50.4	49.4	49.5	48.5	49.2	50.7	55.0	60.6		
Other textile-mill products.....	125.2	124.8	126.5	130.6	129.9	128.6	128.2	127.0	124.0	127.0	126.0	126.9	132.4	125.7		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,007	1,092	1,078	1,115	1,172	1,172	1,149	1,155	1,128	1,138	1,156	1,167	1,110	1,160	1,159	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	132.5	125.8	134.3	140.4	141.2	140.7	136.4	131.0	141.2	131.3	132.8	142.9	147.7	148.3		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	299.3	255.9	257.6	256.6	251.9	257.2	253.6	251.6	256.2	257.0	256.2	251.2	264.2	263.2		
Women's outerwear.....	287.6	287.4	309.7	342.3	344.7	335.5	331.5	314.1	320.5	329.2	329.8	326.5	317.7	320.3		
Women's, children's undergarments.....	101.3	101.5	102.2	102.7	103.0	102.9	108.9	100.3	100.3	99.7	97.7	94.8	100.9	102.4		
Millinery.....	16.2	18.1	21.2	26.0	25.5	23.4	21.0	19.1	21.1	21.5	21.6	19.7	21.2	22.0		
Children's outerwear.....	68.4	68.5	64.8	69.9	69.8	65.9	64.0	64.7	63.6	62.8	63.3	65.0	65.2	66.5		
Pur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	89.1	85.3	85.0	88.2	89.5	80.3	98.9	101.5	102.2	102.2	101.4	92.1	97.1	99.6		
Other fabricated textile products.....	137.3	138.6	140.6	145.6	148.6	146.7	149.2	145.6	145.2	143.0	142.5	138.6	145.6	143.5		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	766	772	709	742	735	733	718	761	783	803	808	818	813	805	792	
Logging camps and contractors.....	69.2	47.6	62.1	62.3	61.1	52.1	68.8	74.9	78.1	79.8	76.8	77.3	73.3	67.9		
Sawmills and planing mills.....	461.5	426.9	438.1	430.2	429.0	423.2	445.1	400.7	471.4	475.0	481.8	477.0	469.4	461.6		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	108.5	101.5	107.3	106.0	105.3	107.0	109.3	110.8	115.2	115.6	118.4	115.9	118.8	124.3		
Wooden containers.....	73.9	74.3	75.1	76.0	76.5	76.5	77.9	70.7	77.0	78.0	80.3	80.3	77.7			
Miscellaneous wood products.....	59.1	58.5	59.8	60.4	60.6	59.2	65.8	60.2	61.1	60.8	62.9	62.7	62.7	60.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>—Con.  
[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952							1953							Annual average	
	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1951	1950	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Furniture and fixtures	334	337	336	342	346	345	345	344	342	337	334	333	331	349	337	337
Household furniture	230.9	231.0	235.3	237.8	236.4	237.2	236.3	235.1	229.8	225.0	223.9	223.7	240.8	235.8	235.8	235.8
Other furniture and fixtures	106.1	104.5	106.6	107.7	108.2	107.5	108.1	106.0	107.3	108.5	108.8	106.9	108.0	101.5	101.5	101.5
Paper and allied products	471	480	476	477	479	482	482	484	486	488	490	494	493	494	494	472
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	243.5	241.6	241.6	243.4	246.4	247.1	245.9	246.1	246.8	247.7	248.1	247.1	246.7	235.8	235.8	235.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	128.2	126.9	127.8	127.1	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.2	130.3	131.1	132.5	133.0	134.9	126.5	126.5	126.5
Other paper and allied products	108.7	108.0	108.4	108.3	108.3	108.4	108.3	109.4	110.4	111.2	113.0	113.0	113.0	107.7	107.7	107.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	771	771	766	763	763	765	768	775	772	769	774	779	783	763	743	743
Newspapers	306.4	305.1	301.5	301.5	303.5	303.2	304.4	302.5	300.7	300.5	300.6	300.5	299.1	299.2	299.3	299.3
Periodicals	53.8	54.1	53.2	54.4	54.6	54.7	55.1	54.5	54.5	53.8	53.5	52.2	53.5	52.7	52.7	52.7
Books	52.3	50.8	51.2	51.3	51.6	51.2	51.3	50.9	51.0	50.3	49.0	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7	48.7
Commercial printing	204.9	203.6	204.0	203.9	207.2	207.9	207.1	206.3	203.7	203.7	203.7	203.6	205.6	200.8	200.8	200.8
Lithographing	39.6	39.8	40.0	40.2	39.9	39.9	41.9	41.9	42.1	41.5	40.9	40.4	41.2	40.7	40.7	40.7
Other printing and publishing	113.7	112.2	111.8	111.4	111.3	112.1	114.2	115.2	114.6	114.1	113.9	112.9	113.5	108.9	108.9	108.9
Chemicals and allied products	738	739	741	734	761	759	757	750	762	763	764	753	744	749	686	686
Industrial inorganic chemicals	84.1	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.4	83.3	84.2	84.0	83.7	84.0	84.1	84.0	82.3	71.5	71.5
Industrial organic chemicals	225.0	221.4	223.3	227.8	228.1	228.0	230.9	233.0	231.3	234.5	233.3	230.9	227.2	200.1	200.1	200.1
Drugs and medicines	111.5	110.5	110.5	110.6	109.1	108.2	108.3	107.9	108.1	108.3	107.3	106.2	106.2	95.8	95.8	95.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	75.0	74.6	74.8	75.0	74.8	74.8	74.8	74.3	74.4	75.1	75.9	76.9	76.9	75.6	75.6	75.6
Fertilizers	31.2	37.1	42.3	41.9	38.8	35.0	32.5	31.8	32.7	32.7	30.6	29.9	34.8	34.0	34.0	34.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	44.8	47.2	51.1	53.7	56.9	56.9	61.9	63.3	64.5	59.8	49.9	47.5	55.1	54.5	54.5	54.5
Other chemicals and allied products	167.1	166.5	167.8	168.7	168.0	166.6	166.6	167.6	165.2	168.6	169.4	167.9	168.2	158.3	158.3	158.3
Products of petroleum and coal	272	270	271	267	267	269	269	269	269	269	267	267	266	265	245	245
Petroleum refining	218.6	188.5	230.0	216.9	217.1	216.4	218.8	217.0	215.4	214.0	213.9	213.7	216.6	194.6	194.6	194.6
Coke and byproducts	26.7	22.6	22.2	22.5	22.2	22.1	22.2	22.2	21.3	22.1	22.2	22.2	21.8	20.8	20.8	20.8
Other petroleum and coal products	36.2	26.8	28.7	28.0	27.6	27.4	28.5	30.4	31.1	30.7	30.4	30.5	30.4	30.5	30.5	30.5
Rubber products	257	270	269	269	270	270	272	273	273	273	272	272	271	272	252	252
Tires and inner tubes	121.0	120.4	120.3	119.3	119.4	119.7	120.5	120.4	115.0	117.7	116.5	115.0	115.5	110.9	110.9	110.9
Rubber footwear	26.4	29.2	27.6	29.9	30.3	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.4	30.8	25.6	25.6	25.6
Other rubber products	112.7	119.0	120.2	120.9	119.6	121.7	121.7	121.5	122.9	123.6	124.5	125.7	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9
Leather and leather products	388	380	370	376	383	382	368	362	356	359	385	382	374	381	394	394
Leather	44.9	43.6	43.7	44.2	44.5	44.2	43.7	43.3	42.6	42.2	44.8	46.0	46.7	59.3	59.3	59.3
Footwear (except rubber)	245.5	237.2	241.0	245.6	244.1	253.1	228.2	220.7	224.0	220.4	234.0	237.0	240.6	229.3	229.3	229.3
Other leather products	89.9	89.5	90.8	90.3	92.3	91.1	90.5	92.3	92.5	92.7	92.8	91.7	91.3	91.1	91.1	91.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	533	535	530	533	530	528	533	545	552	559	561	554	557	556	512	512
Glass and glass products	142.8	142.1	140.9	139.5	138.0	137.6	141.8	142.3	146.7	147.9	148.5	148.1	145.7	133.8	133.8	133.8
Cement, hydraulic	41.1	41.3	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.3	44.0	43.8	43.0	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1
Structural clay products	91.5	88.9	88.3	86.9	87.3	88.8	92.0	93.0	93.2	93.4	93.4	92.1	91.3	82.4	82.4	82.4
Pottery and related products	53.1	53.4	54.1	54.2	54.7	54.7	55.3	55.2	56.8	57.2	57.7	57.4	58.6	57.0	57.0	57.0
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	101.0	98.0	97.5	97.0	96.2	97.2	100.3	101.2	101.3	103.0	103.4	104.1	101.2	92.2	92.2	92.2
Other stone, clay, and glass products	105.8	106.7	108.9	110.2	108.6	111.5	112.7	113.8	115.4	116.2	118.1	116.7	115.6	103.6	103.6	103.6
Primary metal industries	920	945	1,342	1,338	1,350	1,354	1,354	1,355	1,339	1,349	1,341	1,352	1,341	1,345	1,220	1,220
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	270.2	649.7	646.5	658.8	659.2	657.6	658.9	643.6	655.6	659.0	659.8	655.5	650.8	614.1	614.1	614.1
Iron and steel foundries	266.1	271.1	270.7	272.1	275.0	277.4	279.0	281.9	280.4	280.6	280.7	277.9	279.9	231.8	231.8	231.8
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	57.2	57.1	56.9	58.8	58.9	58.3	58.4	56.2	58.3	55.9	58.8	55.5	58.3	54.6	54.6	54.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	98.9	100.6	100.6	100.5	99.9	100.5	97.9	96.6	98.5	97.5	98.7	98.0	100.3	98.9	98.9	98.9
Nonferrous foundries	113.0	113.8	113.3	111.9	111.7	111.1	110.4	108.7	108.3	109.0	108.4	108.6	108.6	103.0	103.0	103.0
Other primary metal industries	139.4	149.3	149.7	151.9	151.8	150.8	151.0	149.8	149.7	149.7	148.8	149.6	146.0	147.7	129.8	129.8
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	906	970	981	990	989	986	988	984	988	989	996	991	1,007	933	933	933
Tin cans and other tinware	49.0	49.0	46.7	45.4	44.4	44.7	46.1	45.9	48.9	51.0	50.9	49.4	49.0	46.4	46.4	46.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	145.5	146.8	148.9	148.4	151.1	151.1	149.9	150.5	152.7	154.3	158.0	159.7	158.7	156.2	156.2	156.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	144.8	142.6	144.4	144.7	144.9	143.8	148.1	148.7	148.6	148.2	151.0	152.2	154.8	150.6	150.6	150.6
Fabricated structural metal products	235.8	242.3	243.3	249.2	241.9	240.9	240.5	235.6	234.2	232.3	233.0	227.9	229.8	201.4	201.4	201.4
Metal stamping, coining, and engraving	172.3	171.5	173.4	175.5	171.0	170.4	168.4	169.1	171.1	168.4	168.0	174.7	170.7	169.8	169.8	169.8
Other fabricated metal products	222.6	230.9	233.1	235.2	236.2	233.3	234.2	234.3	233.2	233.6	234.0	233.7	233.8	206.1	206.1	206.1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,605	1,642	1,651	1,600	1,658	1,655	1,647	1,640	1,625	1,611	1,585	1,573	1,597	1,501	1,352	1,352
Engines and turbines	103.9	102.5	100.8	100.5	100.1	99.0	97.9	95.1	98.5	94.6	94.6	91.8	91.3	72.6	72.6	72.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	188.6	190.0	191.4	186.6	190.9	189.6	188.0	186.3	187.8	170.0	169.7	164.7	167.3	172.4	172.4	172.4
Construction and mining machinery	131.8	132.2	133.3	133.5	132.3	130.9	128.1	126.2	124.8	124.1	122.1	121.1	120.7	109.7	109.7	109.7
Metalworking machinery (except metalworking machinery)	311.2	311.0	312.0	311.8	310.0	307.9	303.5	294.3	295.1	286.1	293.5	298.8	299.8	230.2	230.2	230.2
General industrial machinery	238.8	239.9	241.8	242.6	242.1	240.1	239.8	238.6	236.9	233.3	233.0	230.1	229.7	188.8	188.8	188.8
Office and store machines and devices	107.8	107.9	108.1	107.7	107.8	107.8	106.8	107.2	106.3	105.3	105.3	102.8	104.5	96.9	96.9	96.9
Service-industry and household machines	168.3	172.6	174.3	173.2	170.5	167.4	164.7	169.4	161.0	162.0	163.7	164.8	171.2	170.2	170.2	170.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts	203.6	203.3	204.6	205.8	207.2	208.0	206.6	208.8	207.1	204.4	202.4	201.9	201.2	192.7	192.7	192.7

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>—Con.  
[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952							1951							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1951	1950	
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																
Electrical machinery	926	933	956	960	967	970	965	955	944	942	927	914	937	936		
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	374.6	374.9	376.9	379.8	380.9	378.3	376.2	370.8	369.1	376.3	374.1	372.9	367.6	317.3		
Electrical equipment for vehicles	51.4	82.4	81.5	81.7	82.3	82.5	83.0	82.7	82.9	82.5	81.2	80.6	81.0	70.1		
Communication equipment	362.5	363.2	364.1	367.3	366.5	362.4	362.3	357.3	346.0	334.2	323.2	313.6	339.8	360.3		
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	134.7	135.8	137.3	138.3	139.8	141.4	143.9	144.4	146.9	148.7	145.6	146.4	149.0	139.8		
Transportation equipment	1,409	1,672	1,649	1,629	1,602	1,584	1,560	1,558	1,551	1,511	1,497	1,490	1,511	1,273		
Automobiles	820.8	815.0	809.8	796.6	776.9	775.0	768.0	754.5	745.4	807.1	816.7	812.4	819.1	856.3	839.4	
Aircraft and parts	611.2	696.8	591.9	586.1	581.0	586.4	559.0	539.0	496.2	493.4	486.3	471.3	456.3	275.4		
Aircraft	408.5	398.8	395.1	390.2	386.6	377.5	373.2	364.0	339.8	330.8	330.6	319.7	308.3	184.2		
Aircraft engines and parts	123.4	121.5	120.9	120.7	120.4	116.1	112.6	106.5	90.3	99.8	95.4	92.9	89.6	84.5		
Aircraft propellers and parts	14.1	13.7	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.5	10.5	10.4	10.7	8.1		
Other aircraft parts and equipment	65.2	62.8	62.5	62.0	61.1	60.1	57.8	56.4	54.3	51.3	49.8	48.3	47.7	28.7		
Ship and boat building and repairing	152.0	150.0	144.8	142.5	138.9	131.0	126.5	127.0	115.9	117.2	114.4	115.4	113.7	84.4		
Ship building and repairing	131.4	130.6	126.5	126.1	123.8	116.8	112.6	113.6	105.2	104.3	101.2	101.1	99.7	71.4		
Boat building and repairing	20.6	19.4	18.0	16.4	15.1	14.2	13.9	13.4	12.7	12.0	13.2	14.3	14.0	13.0		
Railroad equipment	76.8	76.0	71.9	76.0	75.7	76.6	77.6	78.3	77.4	75.1	72.4	72.9	72.4	62.2		
Other transportation equipment	11.1	10.9	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.8	11.7	11.1		
Instruments and related products	321	324	322	323	321	319	316	315	313	310	307	302	308	290	290	250
Ophthalmic goods	27.2	27.6	27.7	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.9	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.3	27.5	27.6	25.4		
Photographic apparatus	65.1	64.4	64.7	64.4	64.1	63.7	63.5	62.7	62.3	62.6	62.3	61.3	60.1	51.9		
Watches and clocks	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.0	35.4	35.5	35.3	35.5	35.0	34.2	33.9	33.2	34.3	30.1		
Professional and scientific instruments	195.2	193.9	193.9	192.4	189.4	188.6	186.6	185.0	183.2	178.3	178.4	177.3	143.4			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	452	450	458	461	463	461	453	463	469	471	467	465	460	480	480	480
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	43.7	43.0	45.4	45.0	45.2	45.7	46.8	47.2	47.6	48.1	48.5	48.5	51.4	54.8		
Toys and sporting goods	75.7	72.3	70.1	68.9	67.0	64.5	65.9	70.3	72.1	72.2	73.2	70.8	73.5	73.5		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	50.1	49.1	51.1	53.8	54.5	52.6	52.9	53.7	53.4	51.9	53.4	52.3	56.7	58.2		
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	289.7	292.6	294.6	295.0	293.2	290.6	297.0	297.9	297.8	294.9	290.3	288.4	288.6	272.3		
Transportation and public utilities	4,194	4,163	4,134	4,096	4,119	4,111	4,105	4,161	4,185	4,105	4,178	4,190	4,170	4,144	4,010	
Transportation	2,833	2,890	2,894	2,855	2,853	2,852	2,852	2,908	2,912	2,915	2,925	2,918	2,905	2,801		
Interstate railroads	1,395	1,416	1,404	1,395	1,392	1,394	1,426	1,426	1,440	1,440	1,457	1,468	1,449	1,300		
Class I railroads	1,224	1,243	1,230	1,221	1,218	1,222	1,247	1,258	1,271	1,287	1,297	1,296	1,274	1,226		
Local railways and bus lines	137	138	139	139	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	142	141	143		
Trucking and warehousing	650	648	648	641	641	637	651	649	641	631	621	614	628	584		
Other transportation and services	698	692	686	680	679	680	690	694	693	696	698	695	686	679		
Air transportation (common carrier)	90.4	90.4	89.2	87.8	87.5	86.3	85.3	84.7	84.1	83.7	83.7	81.5	80.9	74.6		
Communication	730	720	(1)	(1)	712	708	701	702	701	697	696	700	698	688	683	
Telephone	672.5	668.6	663.8	660.3	652.8	654.1	652.8	648.5	647.8	651.5	648.2	648.0	614.8			
Telegraph	45.2	(1)	(1)	47.0	47.1	47.2	47.3	46.8	47.5	47.4	47.7	48.5	47.9	47.2		
Other public utilities	571	563	554	553	551	550	551	552	554	557	561	560	551	546		
Gas and electric utilities	537.5	529.6	526.0	525.3	525.6	525.5	527.0	527.6	528.7	531.7	534.7	533.7	530.0	520.6		
Electric light and power utilities	238.6	235.5	234.9	234.4	234.1	234.4	234.3	234.9	236.2	239.2	237.1	237.5	234.3	234.0		
Gas utilities	121.6	118.9	118.6	117.8	117.6	117.3	118.5	118.6	118.4	118.8	120.3	119.8	117.7	114.9		
Electric light and gas utilities combined	177.3	175.2	174.5	174.1	173.9	173.8	174.2	174.1	174.1	176.7	177.3	176.4	174.0	171.6		
Local utilities	25.0	24.4	24.8	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.5	25.0	25.4	26.2	25.5	25.1	25.2		
Trade	9,781	9,836	9,773	9,841	9,848	9,843	9,700	10,860	10,109	9,998	9,781	9,641	9,667	9,804	9,804	
Wholesale trade	2,622	2,618	2,601	2,626	2,624	2,622	2,637	2,637	2,622	2,604	2,604	2,604	2,602	2,544		
Retail trade	7,159	7,218	7,172	7,249	7,045	7,019	7,068	8,033	7,452	7,271	7,187	7,045	7,073	7,203	6,980	
General merchandise stores	1,417	1,457	1,466	1,527	1,437	1,416	1,472	2,092	1,701	1,450	1,487	1,399	1,407	1,536	1,493	
Food and liquor stores	1,297	1,296	1,296	1,295	1,287	1,296	1,282	1,316	1,295	1,281	1,274	1,290	1,268	1,272	1,209	
Automotive and accessories dealers	750	751	741	737	728	743	749	768	759	748	757	766	749	728		
Apparel and accessories stores	525	551	532	589	529	515	531	561	580	561	544	500	512	550	536	
Other retail trade	3,170	3,163	3,117	3,092	3,054	3,059	3,064	3,176	3,117	3,131	3,128	3,129	3,130	3,097	3,014	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group<sup>1</sup>—Con.  
[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952											1951							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1951	1950					
Finance	1,906	1,976	1,856	1,952	1,937	1,916	1,909	1,913	1,907	1,906	1,906	1,914	1,906	1,883	1,819					
Banks and trust companies	491	481	481	479	477	472	472	470	467	466	471	471	469	457						
Security dealers and exchanges	64.3	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.1	63.9	64.1	64.1	63.7	63.4	64.3	64.3	63.7	59.6						
Insurance carriers and agents	713	706	705	702	692	685	690	682	684	680	682	674	668	660						
Other finance agencies and real estate	710	707	701	692	686	686	684	685	685	689	691	686	680	680						
Service	4,859	4,830	4,795	4,745	4,681	4,667	4,671	4,700	4,734	4,770	4,831	4,930	4,850	4,759	4,781					
Hotels and lodging places	476	449	438	430	425	424	426	430	437	473	507	510	455	456						
Laundries	368.1	363.3	357.5	352.9	354.0	355.5	356.2	356.6	360.0	362.1	364.5	366.9	358.6	353.5						
Cleaning and dyeing plants	166.0	164.2	161.0	154.1	153.4	153.8	154.3	157.4	159.3	157.4	153.3	157.6	154.5	147.5						
Motion pictures	248	249	249	242	242	242	241	242	244	247	245	245	245	245						
Government	6,555	6,583	6,602	6,551	6,528	6,490	6,509	6,581	6,497	6,532	6,544	6,461	6,356	6,290	5,919					
Federal <sup>2</sup>	2,416	2,381	2,371	2,362	2,354	2,344	2,331	2,272	2,225	2,322	2,338	2,330	2,313	2,277	.910					
State and local <sup>3</sup>	4,142	4,204	4,231	4,159	4,174	4,146	4,178	4,154	4,172	4,210	4,208	4,071	4,043	4,113	4,000					

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first 8th of the month; and in State and local governments during the pay period ending just before the last 8th of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BL2 but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to benchmark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary

metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical and machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

<sup>3</sup> Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufacture; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

<sup>4</sup> Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>5</sup> Fourth class postmasters (who are considered to be nominal employees) are excluded here but are included in table A-4.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes as nominal employee paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

<sup>7</sup> Data are not available because of work stoppage.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1952							1953							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1951	1950	
Mining:																
Metal:	67.3	94.4	94.4	94.1	94.4	94.2	93.8	92.9	91.8	91.0	92.6	92.5	92.5	90.4		
Iron:	7.0	34.4	33.9	32.9	32.9	33.1	33.6	33.8	34.2	34.7	35.0	34.2	33.8	31.9		
Copper:	26.1	25.6	25.4	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.1	24.8	24.3	24.2	25.0	25.3	25.1	24.8		
Lead and zinc:	18.8	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.7	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.1	17.3	17.6	18.1	17.2		
Anthracite:	61.2	61.6	60.5	62.8	58.1	63.0	63.1	63.2	63.8	64.2	61.6	65.0	65.0	70.6		
Bituminous-coal:	282.3	323.9	332.2	338.8	341.8	343.5	344.9	344.7	343.0	341.0	345.2	334.0	333.7	351.0		
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:																
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services):	133.7	128.6	120.2	128.3	127.5	127.3	126.9	127.8	127.7	129.4	132.9	131.9	127.3	125.7		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying:	91.5	91.3	90.9	87.9	87.2	87.2	91.6	93.9	93.8	96.1	96.5	94.6	91.9	85.2		
Manufacturing:	12,094	12,393	12,606	12,733	12,815	12,890	12,768	12,911	12,904	12,997	13,087	13,060	12,885	13,034	13,264	
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> :	6,514	6,947	7,280	7,329	7,316	7,308	7,294	7,322	7,314	7,296	7,279	7,261	7,229	7,334	6,622	
Nondurable goods <sup>2</sup> :	5,490	5,446	5,326	5,404	5,490	5,514	5,502	5,589	5,580	5,701	5,808	5,659	5,790	5,642		
Ordnance and accessories:	89.0	60.7	59.3	57.8	56.1	64.6	53.5	51.7	50.1	46.9	43.6	41.3	38.0	37.4	19.8	
Food and kindred products:	1,198	1,134	1,073	1,087	1,087	1,060	1,068	1,122	1,160	1,254	1,330	1,307	1,225	1,170	1,168	
Meat products:	231.8	230.2	203.1	238.4	244.1	246.4	251.0	246.3	236.3	234.5	233.1	235.8	237.6	235.2		
Dairy products:	112.7	106.7	100.4	95.5	94.3	97.3	95.3	98.5	102.8	108.1	114.2	116.2	104.4	104.4		
Canning and preserving:	151.5	121.6	114.3	104.3	105.4	103.8	120.3	145.2	238.1	329.5	304.5	226.1	180.5	179.9		
Grain-mill products:	99.3	95.9	95.6	96.4	96.6	97.0	97.3	97.2	97.9	98.5	99.2	95.7	96.4	94.2		
Bakery products:	190.8	183.8	186.3	188.5	187.3	187.2	190.3	192.2	195.1	193.0	192.3	192.2	191.0	191.5		
Sugar:	23.8	22.8	22.2	21.8	22.3	24.0	26.7	45.6	40.2	25.3	24.7	24.9	28.8	29.9		
Confectionery and related products:	71.9	71.1	73.7	76.8	79.4	82.7	85.1	87.5	89.2	84.7	78.7	71.2	80.4	83.1		
Beverages:	182.5	145.5	138.3	137.9	134.4	138.2	145.9	146.8	150.0	155.5	160.9	152.2	149.1			
Miscellaneous food products:	93.8	95.8	95.1	96.5	95.2	94.7	98.1	101.1	104.8	101.2	99.9	99.4	100.9	102.6		
Tobacco manufactures:	79	77	77	78	80	82	85	85	89	89	84	75	81	81		
Cigarettes:	24.6	24.0	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.6	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.6	23.8		
Cigars:	39.9	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.5	38.8	39.7	40.1	39.8	38.8	37.7	36.9	38.9	39.1		
Tobacco and snuff:	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.8		
Tobacco stemming and re-drying:	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	6.3	9.0	10.8	10.5	14.8	15.9	12.2	3.7	8.0	7.8		
Textile-mill products:	1,078	1,085	1,084	1,093	1,112	1,123	1,131	1,141	1,132	1,132	1,138	1,132	1,152	1,168	1,206	
Yarn and thread mills:	146.2	144.4	145.2	146.8	149.0	149.0	149.4	149.4	150.5	153.2	154.6	153.2	156.3	151.8		
Knotted-woven fabric mills:	508.2	503.2	507.7	512.5	522.7	540.0	547.5	544.2	549.2	551.4	561.9	572.7	598.7	585.6		
Dyeing and finishing textiles:	212.8	208.9	205.6	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	209.1	208.5	205.3	211.5	210.3	219.0	223.6		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings:	74.7	74.6	76.1	79.0	79.0	77.9	76.5	74.9	73.4	73.4	74.3	74.3	78.1	80.1		
Other textile-mill products:	37.1	44.0	44.8	44.8	44.5	43.1	42.6	41.6	41.6	40.6	41.2	43.1	47.1	53.3		
Apparel and other finished textile products:	108.5	109.5	109.9	113.7	113.3	112.4	112.3	111.3	110.8	111.6	110.5	111.6	117.0	111.9		
Men's and boys' suits and coats:	97.3	96.1	99.5	1,051	1,062	1,059	1,035	1,008	1,019	1,037	1,047	99.0	1,039	1,042		
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing:	119.4	112.8	120.7	126.5	127.5	127.2	122.5	117.1	130.6	138.0	139.2	133.8	131.3	134.3		
Women's outerwear:	240.4	237.4	238.8	237.9	232.7	228.2	235.4	232.7	237.5	238.8	238.0	233.1	245.6	245.3		
Women's, children's undergarments:	253.0	253.5	274.7	306.4	308.8	300.3	295.7	278.6	270.1	284.4	304.6	271.0	282.7	280.8		
Millinery:	13.9	91.1	91.6	92.6	91.2	88.9	90.2	90.3	89.8	87.6	87.0	84.2	90.6	95.2		
Children's outerwear:	62.5	59.4	58.9	63.8	64.0	60.2	58.3	58.2	58.1	57.1	59.7	56.4	59.6	60.7		
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel:	77.9	74.4	74.4	77.2	78.7	79.2	87.6	90.3	91.0	90.9	90.5	80.1	85.4	78.4		
Other fabricated textile products:	114.9	116.1	118.1	123.2	128.0	124.3	126.5	123.3	123.3	120.7	119.7	116.6	123.1	121.7		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):	700	666	644	678	670	668	654	666	719	740	745	754	741	730		
Logging camps and contractors:	64.5	43.5	58.2	58.1	56.9	47.9	54.2	70.7	74.2	75.5	72.9	73.3	69.2	63.5		
Sawmills and planing mills:	427.8	393.6	405.2	397.5	398.4	390.6	412.2	428.0	439.3	442.7	449.0	443.2	437.1	431.1		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products:	93.0	86.0	91.7	90.3	89.8	91.6	93.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	103.0	100.7	103.4	106.5		
Wooden containers:	68.4	68.5	69.4	70.3	70.8	71.0	72.1	70.9	71.1	71.2	72.3	74.4	74.4	72.2		
Miscellaneous wood products:	52.4	52.1	53.4	54.1	54.4	53.0	53.7	54.0	54.9	54.8	56.7	55.0	56.5	54.6		
Furniture and fixtures:	286	288	287	292	296	296	296	294	289	285	285	284	301	311		
Household furniture:	201.8	202.2	205.4	207.8	207.4	208.8	207.7	206.4	201.2	196.0	195.2	195.9	211.9	227.9		
Other furniture and fixtures:	86.3	84.4	86.6	88.0	88.4	87.0	88.4	87.3	87.9	89.3	89.4	87.8	88.8	82.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry group and industry	1952												1951				
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1951	1950		
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																	
Paper and allied products	393	403	398	398	401	404	405	410	411	413	416	419	418	420	404		
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	208.7	206.6	205.8	207.9	210.2	211.3	212.2	211.9	212.3	214.3	214.6	213.8	212.2	205.1			
Paperboard containers and boxes	106.7	104.2	105.0	105.6	105.7	105.7	108.7	109.9	110.7	110.9	112.1	112.4	114.5	109.8			
Other paper and allied products	87.5	86.9	87.9	87.4	88.0	87.8	88.8	89.0	90.2	91.0	92.3	92.5	92.7	88.8			
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries</b>	511	512	508	507	508	507	510	520	519	517	515	509	507	512	503		
Newspapers	154.4	153.5	151.9	151.8	151.7	151.3	154.9	153.7	152.8	152.5	150.6	151.0	151.6	148.6			
Periodicals	33.7	34.5	35.2	33.5	35.2	34.7	35.6	35.1	35.5	35.4	35.2	34.0	35.0	34.7			
Books	36.7	35.3	35.7	35.9	36.2	36.0	36.3	36.5	36.7	37.0	36.4	35.3	36.2	35.7			
Commercial printing	167.4	166.6	166.4	166.9	166.7	170.5	169.6	169.0	167.4	165.8	165.8	166.6	166.6	165.7			
Lithographing	30.3	30.5	30.7	30.8	30.6	30.6	32.1	32.6	32.9	32.4	31.8	31.4	32.1	31.7			
Other printing and publishing	88.3	87.1	87.2	86.9	87.3	88.0	90.2	91.0	90.5	89.9	89.6	88.8	89.1	85.8			
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	508	513	517	510	518	518	516	518	512	514	513	511	512	515	496		
Industrial inorganic chemicals	60.9	60.5	60.5	60.9	61.0	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.2	61.4	61.1	61.0	60.1	52.9			
Industrial organic chemicals	163.2	161.1	162.8	167.9	168.4	166.6	171.1	172.9	172.1	174.9	173.8	172.2	169.9	151.6			
Drugs and medicines	71.3	71.0	71.3	71.5	70.6	70.2	70.5	70.4	69.9	70.0	70.2	70.3	69.7	62.7			
Paints, pigments, and fillers	48.0	47.5	47.7	47.8	48.0	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.1	48.6	49.7	50.2	49.1	48.6			
Fertilizers	24.0	23.9	23.5	24.0	24.4	23.1	27.8	25.4	24.8	25.8	25.8	22.9	23.0	27.8			
Vegetable and animal oil and fats	31.1	34.0	37.9	40.7	44.0	46.4	48.8	50.5	52.0	47.6	37.9	35.6	43.2	43.8			
Other chemicals and allied products	113.3	112.7	114.4	114.5	112.4	112.8	113.5	114.4	114.6	114.5	114.0	114.4	114.0	110.4	110.3		
<b>Products of petroleum and coal</b>	196	194	165	197	194	193	196	196	197	197	198	198	195	195	185		
Petroleum refining	132.8	122.2	155.3	152.3	152.6	152.7	154.5	154.1	153.6	154.0	154.0	154.3	151.9	142.8			
Coke and byproducts	17.9	19.2	19.0	19.2	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.2	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.2	18.8	18.1			
Other petroleum and coal products	24.1	23.0	22.7	22.1	21.6	21.4	22.4	24.2	24.8	24.4	24.2	24.3	24.3	23.9			
<b>Rubber products</b>	266	215	213	213	215	215	218	219	219	215	218	218	217	219	203		
Tires and inner tubes	95.4	94.8	94.6	93.9	94.2	94.4	95.4	94.8	93.8	92.4	91.5	90.8	87.8				
Rubber footwear	23.8	23.6	22.0	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.3	25.3	26.0			
Other rubber products	95.6	94.9	96.3	97.2	96.3	97.9	97.9	98.2	99.4	99.4	100.2	102.2	102.9	94.3			
<b>Leather and leather products</b>	346	339	330	336	344	342	330	323	317	320	327	343	336	342	355		
Leather	40.3	39.1	39.2	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.0	38.7	38.1	37.8	40.0	41.5	42.1	45.9			
Footwear (except rubber)	220.7	212.7	216.9	221.8	220.6	212.8	205.4	207.7	201.4	206.0	221.3	216.0	218.0	220.4			
Other leather products	78.4	78.0	79.4	82.0	81.6	77.5	78.4	80.3	80.8	81.2	81.2	79.3	81.7	79.7			
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products</b>	450	455	449	452	449	447	452	465	472	479	482	484	478	441			
Glass and glass products	124.1	123.4	122.5	121.2	119.8	119.4	123.4	124.7	128.2	129.6	130.1	124.3	128.2	117.3			
Cement, hydraulic	34.7	34.9	35.6	36.2	36.1	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.4	37.7	37.5	36.8	36.0			
Structural clay products	82.2	79.9	80.2	77.9	78.0	79.7	83.2	84.4	84.7	85.2	85.0	84.8	83.0	82.8			
Pottery and related products	47.2	47.8	48.5	48.4	49.1	49.0	49.9	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	51.6	52.3				
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.0	81.4	80.8	82.0	79.2	80.8	83.7	83.5	86.7	87.8	87.8	85.6	87.8	78.7			
Other stone, clay, and glass products	86.8	81.9	85.2	84.6	86.7	88.2	89.4	91.0	91.7	91.4	91.8	91.6	88.1				
<b>Primary metal industries</b>	724	749	1,146	1,143	1,154	1,160	1,162	1,164	1,149	1,160	1,162	1,168	1,158	1,053			
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	182.2	161.3	158.0	156.6	157.0	152.7	157.2	157.7	156.7	157.2	157.4	157.6	156.4	153.8			
Iron and steel foundries	234.2	239.4	230.0	240.2	234.3	246.3	248.6	250.5	248.7	249.4	249.6	247.1	248.6	204.0			
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.4	47.5	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.2	46.8	47.7	47.2	47.2	45.4			
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	76.8	81.7	81.9	81.9	81.4	82.2	79.3	80.0	80.1	78.4	79.3	78.6	82.2	80.7			
Nonferrous foundries	93.7	92.4	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.4	91.8	90.2	90.8	90.8	90.5	88.2	91.9	78.8			
Other primary metal industries	111.4	121.6	122.4	124.7	124.7	124.1	124.3	123.3	123.4	122.7	122.9	121.6	122.7	108.4			
<b>Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)</b>	723	787	797	806	807	807	804	806	805	809	810	817	813	831	776		
Tin cans and other tinware	43.1	41.1	40.9	39.7	38.7	38.9	40.2	40.0	42.9	44.9	44.8	43.2	42.9	42.8			
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	119.3	121.0	122.9	122.3	124.6	124.9	123.9	124.5	126.6	128.5	132.3	130.9	134.3	132.7			
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	115.8	113.2	115.0	115.5	115.5	115.4	118.9	120.0	120.2	120.7	121.8	122.8	126.0	123.9			
Fabricated structural metal products	181.6	187.6	188.6	189.2	188.2	186.7	186.1	185.1	181.7	180.0	180.8	177.1	178.5	168.8			
Metalstamping, casting, and engraving	144.2	143.6	145.5	144.7	143.8	143.0	141.2	142.2	142.9	141.5	142.1	147.3	153.0	146.9			
Other fabricated metal products	182.7	190.7	193.2	198.2	196.3	195.5	193.7	195.2	194.5	194.8	193.1	191.3	193.0	173.0			
<b>Machinery (except electrical)</b>	1,223	1,200	1,271	1,282	1,280	1,261	1,276	1,269	1,255	1,242	1,219	1,209	1,235	1,233	1,040		
Engines and turbines	72.2	76.1	74.4	74.6	74.9	74.2	73.8	73.0	70.2	69.4	70.9	68.6	66.6	54.5			
Agricultural machinery and tractors	147.1	149.0	139.6	145.5	149.9	145.7	147.2	145.8	145.6	149.0	127.4	151.8	145.9	133.5			
Construction and mining machinery	96.0	101.0	101.4	101.7	100.8	99.6	97.4	95.5	94.3	93.8	91.8	90.8	90.8	73.0			
Metalworking machinery	247.7	246.9	249.1	249.1	248.5	246.5	244.8	240.7	231.9	230.9	224.5	232.1	227.7	169.0			
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	142.2	142.2	144.5	145.8	145.4	146.8	147.5	148.4	148.0	148.9	150.0	149.4	148.6	126.6			
General industrial machinery	169.1	170.1	172.1	173.2	173.4	173.1	172.5	171.3	169.4	169.4	169.8	166.8	166.5	134.3			
Office and store machines and devices	88.5	88.9	89.4	89.3	89.2	88.8	90.6	90.9	90.4	89.5	88.3	86.2	87.9	75.6			
Service-industry and household machines	126.8	133.7	135.6	134.8	132.5	130.1	127.0	121.4	123.5	124.1	125.0	128.4	134.7	143.2			
Miscellaneous machinery parts	162.6	162.6	164.1	165.2	166.4	165.6	167.9	166.8	165.7	163.5	162.7	161.6	161.6	130.0			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952												1951				
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1951	1950		
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>																	
Electrical machinery	683	706	700	714	722	727	725	726	718	707	707	696	684	710	636		
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	266.3	267.3	260.9	272.7	274.6	272.8	270.8	269.2	265.0	272.8	271.6	271.1	267.1	229.7			
Electrical equipment for vehicles	65.3	66.3	65.4	65.4	66.1	66.6	67.2	67.4	67.2	67.5	67.8	66.1	65.6	56.0			
Communication equipment	266.8	267.0	268.7	273.3	271.1	272.0	268.4	267.8	247.3	238.5	238.5	236.1	237.0				
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	107.4	108.5	109.9	110.8	112.4	114.1	115.7	115.9	117.7	119.7	119.4	117.7	120.5	113.3			
Transportation equipment	1,062	1,294	1,308	1,288	1,266	1,251	1,225	1,235	1,224	1,205	1,211	1,198	1,187	1,221	1,044		
Automobiles	673.9	669.9	663.2	642.6	634.0	633.2	645.3	654.6	667.4	678.6	675.1	684.0	718.4	713.5			
Aircraft and parts	444.3	435.9	430.3	427.7	424.3	415.4	406.7	395.3	382.1	360.3	357.1	346.6	338.6	301.8			
Aircraft	208.6	203.9	208.8	208.8	203.7	207.9	274.7	267.8	248.7	241.9	243.7	236.6	226.6	135.7			
Aircraft engines and parts	85.8	84.3	84.1	84.2	84.3	81.3	78.4	74.8	62.4	69.5	66.6	64.6	63.0	36.1			
Aircraft propellers and parts	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.5	5.4			
Other aircraft parts and equipment	49.9	47.9	47.8	47.3	47.1	45.2	44.9	44.2	42.7	40.9	39.4	38.1	37.5	21.5			
Ship and boat building and repairing	134.8	132.9	128.0	125.8	122.4	114.9	110.5	111.1	103.7	101.9	99.3	100.5	98.9	71.4			
Shipbuilding and repairing	115.9	115.2	111.7	111.1	108.9	102.3	96.2	99.3	92.5	90.6	87.6	87.7	86.5	60.2			
Boat building and repairing	18.9	17.7	16.3	14.7	13.5	12.6	12.3	11.8	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.8	12.4	11.2			
Railroad equipment	61.4	60.6	59.9	60.7	60.5	61.7	62.8	62.1	62.2	60.0	57.4	47.2	50.7	47.9			
Other transportation equipment	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.7			
Instruments and related products	232	235	234	238	234	233	232	230	228	226	224	221	223	186			
Ophthalmic goods	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.3	22.2	22.6	22.5	20.6			
Photographic apparatus	45.7	45.0	45.2	44.8	44.7	44.7	44.9	44.4	44.2	44.7	44.9	42.2	43.4	37.3			
Watches and clocks	30.6	30.6	30.8	30.5	30.2	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.5	28.9	28.6	28.1	28.0	25.8			
Professional and scientific instruments	137.2	136.3	137.1	136.4	135.8	135.1	134.1	133.2	132.3	130.2	128.0	128.5	127.7	103.0			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	372	378	376	380	382	381	374	381	388	390	388	388	383	402	385		
Jewelry, silverware and plated ware	38.4	35.5	36.9	37.1	37.4	36.8	37.7	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.4	42.0	44.8				
Toys and sporting goods	65.6	62.0	60.1	58.9	57.3	54.9	56.2	60.8	62.4	64.1	61.8	64.1	64.2				
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	41.0	40.3	42.2	44.8	45.5	43.5	43.7	44.5	44.4	43.1	44.3	44.3	47.6	49.2			
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	236.4	235.5	241.0	241.0	240.4	238.3	243.8	244.6	244.8	243.6	240.6	237.4	247.5	227.2			

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, storing, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production operations.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1932: Average	66.2	29.9	1948: Average	102.8	105.1	1951: November	104.3	129.8
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1949: Average	93.8	97.2	December	104.4	132.9
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1950: Average	99.2	111.2	January	103.2	130.4
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1951: Average	105.4	129.2	February	103.6	131.0
1943: Average	121.4	99.0				March	103.6	131.0
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1951: July	104.2	126.4	April	102.9	128.1
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	August	105.7	128.4	May	101.9	128.2
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	September	105.8	130.9	June	100.2	128.8
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	October	105.1	129.8	July	97.0	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls, by Branch and Agency Group

(In thousands)

Year and month	All branches	Executive <sup>1</sup>				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies <sup>2</sup>	Post Office Department <sup>3</sup>	All other agencies		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1950: Average.....	2,080.5	2,098.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1951: Average.....	2,465.9	2,453.7	1,210.7	525.4	717.6	8.3	3.9
1951: July.....	2,503.4	2,491.0	1,265.3	489.4	736.3	8.5	3.9
August.....	2,521.3	2,509.3	1,267.7	495.5	746.1	8.1	3.9
September.....	2,528.7	2,516.7	1,277.2	496.0	743.5	8.1	3.9
October.....	2,514.9	2,502.8	1,279.4	495.7	727.7	8.2	3.9
November.....	2,517.5	2,505.4	1,288.5	496.2	720.7	8.2	3.9
December.....	2,921.6	2,909.2	1,293.0	506.1	718.1	8.4	4.0
1952: January.....	2,824.3	2,812.1	1,295.9	502.4	712.8	8.3	3.9
February.....	2,837.5	2,825.2	1,308.8	503.6	712.8	8.3	4.0
March.....	2,550.9	2,538.5	1,314.6	508.8	715.1	8.4	4.0
April.....	2,559.2	2,546.7	1,319.0	510.0	717.7	8.5	4.0
May.....	2,571.3	2,558.7	1,326.4	511.8	720.5	8.7	3.9
June.....	2,582.9	2,570.2	1,334.0	512.5	723.7	8.7	4.0
July.....	2,619.1	2,606.4	1,356.1	514.5	735.8	8.7	4.0
Payrolls—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1950: Average.....	585,576	580,792	235,157	135,300	310,335	3,215	1,560
1951: Average.....	749,563	744,560	361,825	147,408	355,327	3,320	1,683
1951: July.....	735,991	731,168	384,256	133,044	233,866	3,195	1,628
August.....	760,173	764,167	385,832	130,860	247,455	3,257	1,749
September.....	707,508	702,576	347,046	134,916	226,514	3,213	1,719
October.....	837,429	831,728	402,613	166,963	270,746	3,245	2,259
November.....	891,129	885,714	423,827	187,003	274,884	3,589	1,826
December.....	836,123	830,904	381,184	225,820	243,900	3,529	1,600
1952: January.....	846,065	840,578	413,322	158,767	298,489	3,661	1,826
February.....	801,375	796,100	391,062	158,481	246,537	3,546	1,729
March.....	807,727	802,514	391,111	162,569	246,854	3,604	1,699
April.....	826,843	821,276	406,977	159,495	255,804	3,721	1,846
May.....	826,104	820,611	410,559	152,038	257,874	3,725	1,768
June.....	827,347	821,860	403,234	160,558	249,068	3,687	1,800
July.....	880,590	874,802	442,232	160,644	272,016	3,819	1,879
Employment—Continental United States							
1950: Average.....	1,986.5	1,918.7	732.3	519.4	667.0	8.1	3.7
1951: Average.....	2,296.9	2,284.8	1,093.7	523.4	667.7	8.3	3.8
1951: July.....	2,329.8	2,317.5	1,141.2	487.5	688.8	8.5	3.8
August.....	2,349.0	2,337.1	1,156.1	493.4	687.6	8.1	3.8
September.....	2,355.3	2,345.4	1,164.4	494.0	685.0	8.1	3.8
October.....	2,341.5	2,329.4	1,166.1	493.6	669.7	8.2	3.9
November.....	2,344.0	2,332.0	1,174.0	494.1	663.9	8.2	3.8
December.....	2,746.2	2,733.9	1,177.8	594.4	661.7	8.4	3.9
1952: January.....	2,350.0	2,337.8	1,181.1	500.3	656.4	8.3	3.9
February.....	2,362.9	2,350.7	1,192.2	501.5	657.0	8.3	3.9
March.....	2,373.5	2,361.2	1,195.3	506.6	659.3	8.4	3.9
April.....	2,380.8	2,368.4	1,198.5	507.9	662.0	8.5	3.9
May.....	2,390.0	2,377.4	1,203.6	509.6	664.2	8.7	3.9
June.....	2,399.8	2,387.2	1,210.4	510.3	666.5	8.7	3.9
July.....	2,434.7	2,422.1	1,232.3	512.3	677.5	8.7	3.9
Payrolls—Continental United States							
1950: Average.....	549,328	544,587	211,508	134,792	198,287	3,215	1,526
1951: Average.....	706,838	701,880	334,015	146,819	221,046	3,320	1,638
1951: July.....	693,405	688,626	337,591	132,500	218,535	3,195	1,584
August.....	724,164	719,202	357,459	130,329	231,414	3,257	1,705
September.....	665,042	660,153	328,781	134,356	205,016	3,213	1,670
October.....	818,307	812,658	379,746	169,257	263,655	3,445	2,294
November.....	840,879	835,515	391,089	186,221	258,205	3,589	1,775
December.....	808,900	803,786	332,230	224,878	226,678	3,529	1,645
1952: January.....	797,797	792,357	382,080	158,110	251,667	3,061	1,779
February.....	755,244	750,014	361,775	157,824	230,415	3,546	1,684
March.....	759,201	754,369	380,239	161,893	231,957	3,664	1,568
April.....	778,791	772,968	374,879	158,832	239,257	3,721	1,802
May.....	776,713	771,264	379,359	151,401	240,494	3,725	1,724
June.....	778,081	772,638	372,308	168,852	231,478	3,687	1,756
July.....	826,794	821,141	408,161	159,983	252,997	3,819	1,834

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table A-6.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 3, table A-6.<sup>3</sup> Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A-2.

TABLE A-6: Government Civilian Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,<sup>1</sup> by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive <sup>2</sup>				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies <sup>3</sup>	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Employment									
1950: Average.....	242.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	0.7
1951: Average.....	271.4	20.3	251.1	242.1	83.8	8.3	150.0	8.3	.7
1951: July.....	280.3	19.9	260.4	251.2	87.7	7.9	155.6	8.5	.7
August.....	281.1	19.8	261.3	252.5	88.7	7.9	155.9	8.1	.7
September.....	278.0	20.0	258.0	249.2	87.4	7.8	154.0	8.1	.7
October.....	274.0	20.3	253.7	244.8	86.6	7.7	150.5	8.2	.7
November.....	271.5	20.7	252.8	243.9	86.7	7.9	149.3	8.2	.7
December.....	279.2	20.5	258.7	249.6	86.5	14.2	148.9	8.4	.7
1952: January.....	272.0	20.5	251.5	242.5	86.5	7.9	148.1	8.3	.7
February.....	275.0	20.6	252.4	243.4	87.1	8.0	148.3	8.3	.7
March.....	272.7	20.6	252.1	243.0	87.1	8.0	147.9	8.4	.7
April.....	273.1	20.4	252.7	243.5	87.4	8.1	148.0	8.5	.7
May.....	273.0	20.5	252.5	242.1	87.6	8.1	147.4	8.7	.7
June.....	272.7	20.5	252.2	242.8	87.8	8.1	146.9	8.7	.7
July.....	275.6	20.0	255.6	246.2	89.9	8.2	148.1	8.7	.7
Payrolls									
1950: Average.....	81,602	5,321	76,281	72,780	22,888	2,937	46,955	3,215	286
1951: Average.....	98,369	5,629	92,740	88,106	31,018	3,301	54,887	3,320	314
1951: July.....	96,344	4,474	91,870	88,274	30,893	2,937	54,544	3,195	301
August.....	102,943	4,501	98,352	94,766	35,357	2,975	50,434	3,257	329
September.....	89,868	5,435	84,433	80,905	28,258	2,860	49,787	3,213	315
October.....	119,319	6,264	113,055	109,252	37,085	4,066	68,071	3,445	358
November.....	111,480	6,491	104,989	101,045	37,729	3,649	59,667	3,599	355
December.....	101,184	5,241	94,943	91,102	31,920	4,533	54,649	3,529	312
1952: January.....	109,745	6,635	105,110	96,111	34,683	3,450	60,978	5,661	338
February.....	101,213	6,266	94,947	91,084	32,354	3,364	55,366	3,546	317
March.....	102,667	6,270	96,387	92,481	33,486	3,447	55,548	3,604	303
April.....	106,456	6,324	100,132	96,071	34,259	3,662	58,250	3,721	340
May.....	106,487	6,444	100,043	95,963	34,457	3,425	58,101	3,725	338
June.....	103,614	6,287	97,327	93,311	33,335	3,875	56,601	3,687	320
July.....	111,010	5,184	105,826	101,663	36,580	3,324	61,559	3,819	344

<sup>1</sup> Data for the executive branch of the Federal Government also include areas in Maryland and Virginia which are within the metropolitan area, as defined by the Bureau of the Census.

<sup>2</sup> Includes Government corporations (including Federal Reserve banks and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration) and other activities performed by governmental personnel in establishments such as navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and force-account construction. Data which

are based mainly on reports to the Civil Service Commission are adjusted to maintain continuity of coverage and definition.

<sup>3</sup> Covers civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Air Force, and Navy), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, and War Claims Commission.

TABLE A-7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

State	1952						1951						Annual average 1947
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	
Alabama	632.8	663.4	663.2	660.4	658.9	656.2	667.8	666.7	662.8	659.2	649.3	644.9	647.3
Arizona	190.9	189.6	189.7	189.2	188.1	186.1	187.9	183.6	180.0	176.4	173.6	172.8	174.0
Arkansas	306.0	305.6	301.8	300.4	299.3	300.1	315.8	313.3	315.6	318.1	313.2	312.5	315.4
California	3,622.2	3,661.7	3,537.1	3,536.0	3,528.2	3,517.1	3,646.7	3,598.0	3,627.2	3,630.9	3,619.0	3,545.0	3,516.0
Colorado	394.6	396.0	393.6	393.8	396.2	410.1	408.3	408.2	407.6	407.2	402.6	391.1	330.5
Connecticut	835.4	826.6	830.8	827.8	827.9	850.5	835.0	831.1	829.5	820.9	818.0	820.6	773.7
District of Columbia	524.2	521.5	522.1	520.6	520.5	519.7	535.4	527.2	524.5	527.1	528.1	528.7	519.6
Florida	718.7	725.1	746.3	757.8	759.9	756.2	754.2	729.2	708.2	694.7	688.4	687.0	704.4
Georgia	862.2	860.0	859.1	851.7	849.6	852.7	876.9	863.8	858.6	854.8	857.4	842.6	740.0
Idaho	137.3	134.0	132.1	139.0	128.0	130.5	135.2	139.8	141.7	144.3	143.9	143.0	121.7
Illinois <sup>2</sup>	3,260.3	3,295.2	3,291.7	3,267.0	3,254.3	3,248.5	3,346.8	3,304.5	3,310.6	3,297.0	3,274.8	3,273.9	3,299.5
Indiana	1,307.6	1,339.0	1,344.6	1,328.0	1,332.2	1,334.1	1,373.7	1,359.0	1,369.0	1,377.9	1,358.9	1,346.1	1,357.5
Iowa	659.1	632.4	630.6	619.5	620.3	621.0	643.3	637.2	642.6	645.8	639.0	636.0	637.3
Kansas	542.5	531.3	526.9	520.5	519.4	518.2	531.8	526.5	526.7	526.5	521.1	508.0	422.3
Maine	279.1	268.5	259.8	261.9	266.8	268.0	278.9	275.8	280.1	279.5	282.9	278.5	275.6
Maryland	740.0	751.7	746.6	744.4	738.4	733.7	757.5	756.9	753.1	756.4	771.0	749.8	743.5
Massachusetts	1,771.6	1,760.4	1,790.2	1,750.5	1,753.3	1,700.0	1,832.8	1,799.7	1,797.0	1,812.1	1,805.0	1,797.8	1,815.2
Minnesota	863.4	824.9	813.7	810.4	810.5	816.4	842.3	835.3	837.0	843.9	837.7	836.3	830.8
Missouri	1,264.6	1,251.8	1,245.4	1,203.5	1,234.6	1,228.6	1,271.7	1,250.2	1,232.6	1,253.7	1,249.2	1,232.4	1,234.8
Montana	157.7	154.5	149.8	144.1	143.3	144.6	151.0	151.7	154.6	155.8	155.7	155.8	136.4
Nebraska	332.8	329.8	327.0	323.0	322.9	330.9	332.9	335.2	335.2	334.0	332.0	331.4	332.6
Nevada	63.5	61.1	58.9	56.9	56.0	55.6	58.8	59.0	60.4	61.2	61.0	60.3	53.4
New Hampshire	171.5	166.9	164.5	165.2	166.2	166.7	170.8	169.1	172.4	173.9	176.7	176.0	166.7
New Jersey	1,694.7	1,684.9	1,669.5	1,664.2	1,657.3	1,656.1	1,705.0	1,682.9	1,669.6	1,698.9	1,690.5	1,690.5	1,613.5
New Mexico	167.4	164.4	163.3	162.4	160.9	161.4	165.0	161.0	161.1	161.6	161.2	160.9	121.7
New York	5,836.9	5,829.1	5,818.0	5,807.1	5,785.8	5,787.9	5,987.8	5,874.9	5,874.4	5,896.3	5,881.6	5,827.2	5,806.5
North Carolina	981.3	972.3	975.1	969.8	968.5	976.3	1,022.5	985.7	983.8	981.1	967.6	957.1	963.6
North Dakota	117.8	115.4	112.5	109.3	108.5	109.6	114.5	115.7	117.2	117.1	116.9	116.5	99.1
Oklahoma	511.6	506.3	507.4	503.5	503.1	505.6	518.7	510.7	511.2	508.4	508.0	506.1	503.5
Oregon	468.6	438.1	445.7	431.2	428.7	420.2	448.0	453.8	463.3	470.4	467.1	467.1	417.4
Pennsylvania	3,478.5	3,675.9	3,673.9	3,670.6	3,658.0	3,659.5	3,773.8	3,729.3	3,734.7	3,744.8	3,727.4	3,713.3	3,740.4
Rhode Island	296.8	294.9	298.6	297.8	297.8	297.2	305.3	301.6	296.5	295.2	295.6	301.9	293.7
South Carolina	510.1	507.3	500.8	506.2	499.8	499.4	511.6	500.1	499.2	498.2	494.0	485.6	426.1
South Dakota	126.6	125.1	122.0	130.3	120.4	120.6	124.8	124.9	126.1	126.1	125.6	124.7	110.2
Tennessee	787.1	782.8	778.4	773.2	768.0	771.1	795.8	783.8	792.6	790.4	789.6	782.0	700.5
Texas	2,164.4	2,135.6	2,130.7	2,114.2	2,106.9	2,104.7	2,161.8	2,129.7	2,121.8	2,119.5	2,120.8	2,101.9	2,088.1
Utah	209.3	206.9	207.3	203.2	202.3	201.5	212.2	211.9	213.6	218.3	214.1	211.6	179.7
Vermont	98.8	96.4	98.0	97.0	97.9	97.9	100.5	98.8	99.1	100.1	101.5	101.5	98.6
Virginia	876.8	869.7	870.7	862.2	862.2	865.1	866.5	881.4	882.8	879.8	871.1	861.1	863.3
Washington	721.2	700.8	708.0	697.9	690.4	687.1	723.9	726.8	742.8	750.4	741.7	736.6	732.2
West Virginia	512.0	519.8	521.1	517.6	516.8	519.0	534.9	530.6	532.2	534.1	532.1	527.9	534.0
Wisconsin	1,070.3	1,051.3	1,045.4	1,036.3	1,039.7	1,038.8	1,070.4	1,057.8	1,064.8	1,062.2	1,078.3	1,063.3	1,073.0
Wyoming	98.4	86.7	83.1	81.1	80.6	81.6	84.2	85.3	86.6	87.7	90.2	90.4	85.8

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A-8 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.<sup>2</sup> Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.<sup>3</sup> Not comparable with preceding data shown.

TABLE A-8: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, By State<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

State	1952						1951						Annual average 1947
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	
Alabama	203.7	229.5	230.3	231.7	232.4	230.3	229.7	215.9	229.6	228.3	224.9	226.5	230.0
Arizona	23.7	25.0	25.2	25.0	22.3	21.6	20.0	22.0	21.2	20.0	19.3	19.0	19.3
Arkansas	76.2	75.9	74.8	74.1	75.6	76.0	70.0	77.4	81.7	82.9	81.8	80.6	81.6
California	945.8	936.7	934.3	924.1	915.6	903.5	914.1	924.2	930.3	932.4	904.9	873.4	721.8
Colorado	57.4	64.0	63.7	65.3	65.4	65.9	68.9	70.1	70.1	68.3	67.4	66.4	64.4
Connecticut	425.3	426.7	429.2	429.7	427.9	429.4	424.9	422.4	421.5	416.5	413.2	417.3	415.7
Delaware	58.1	57.8	57.3	56.1	55.9	55.4	55.8	55.9	57.5	59.6	60.4	55.8	47.2
District of Columbia	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.4	16.8
Florida	106.0	108.8	111.1	113.1	112.5	113.0	108.2	102.4	99.6	98.4	98.9	102.6	92.8
Georgia	301.2	301.9	300.3	301.0	301.7	301.5	303.1	307.1	306.5	308.5	307.7	303.7	273.7
Idaho	24.9	22.1	20.0	18.7	19.0	21.9	24.4	25.0	27.1	27.1	27.2	26.1	20.5
Illinois	1,215.5	1,229.8	1,244.9	1,249.0	1,246.3	1,240.0	1,248.5	1,245.5	1,245.4	1,220.8	1,221.8	1,227.9	1,250.4
Indiana	568.3	599.2	610.2	615.3	612.2	612.1	614.7	610.0	616.4	627.2	613.0	614.6	551.2
Iowa	168.3	167.2	167.8	168.6	169.3	171.4	170.9	169.1	171.4	169.6	168.0	167.2	149.6
Kansas	136.6	130.9	132.3	131.7	130.4	129.1	128.3	127.4	124.8	121.9	118.8	119.2	81.5
Kentucky	140.2	143.9	144.0	144.9	148.8	151.7	153.7	148.2	150.0	150.6	151.3	149.1	150.9
Louisiana	150.1	146.5	143.8	141.7	144.2	144.0	152.3	153.9	145.6	147.2	145.7	145.3	151.0
Maine	118.6	111.1	106.9	112.1	115.8	115.3	117.8	118.0	117.7	120.6	117.3	117.4	114.5
Maryland	241.5	254.6	251.9	255.1	252.9	252.2	255.8	255.4	255.6	272.8	278.7	258.5	230.3
Massachusetts	701.0	699.1	707.4	717.1	721.6	721.7	728.3	726.7	726.5	728.0	732.4	723.7	721.9
Michigan	1,064.8	1,065.9	1,066.7	1,054.0	1,050.5	1,050.9	1,066.8	1,065.8	1,073.8	1,083.3	1,080.0	1,065.6	1,041.7
Minnesota	205.8	206.2	205.6	205.8	205.6	204.7	208.6	206.2	212.9	212.2	211.7	206.1	199.5
Mississippi	95.5	93.6	93.7	93.0	91.9	92.4	95.5	94.0	93.9	94.3	93.0	93.4	91.9
Missouri	389.1	382.7	388.6	383.2	386.0	377.7	377.2	373.3	375.5	375.5	373.2	373.5	348.8
Montana	18.4	18.0	17.4	17.4	17.2	17.6	18.7	19.5	20.0	18.6	18.8	18.5	18.4
Nebraska	58.5	59.4	58.6	58.9	58.1	57.3	59.3	58.5	58.0	57.3	56.6	56.9	49.3
Nevada	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.3
New Hampshire	80.2	79.2	79.3	81.4	82.3	82.5	82.0	81.6	82.3	81.9	82.0	81.7	82.2
New Jersey	760.0	758.4	760.5	763.5	762.2	756.4	762.5	761.7	747.9	766.4	766.8	755.2	775.3
New Mexico	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.0	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.0	9.0
New York	1,880.2	1,908.0	1,931.2	1,975.8	1,974.7	1,956.3	1,966.9	1,962.5	1,954.2	1,964.9	1,954.6	1,894.9	1,806.3
North Carolina	416.8	413.0	415.8	417.3	424.4	427.8	430.9	431.2	430.8	431.0	421.8	427.7	411.8
North Dakota	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.1
Ohio	1,247.1	1,265.7	1,273.2	1,272.8	1,274.6	1,273.7	1,276.3	1,278.3	1,275.3	1,285.4	1,285.1	1,267.8	1,245.1
Oklahoma	77.9	75.1	77.7	77.4	77.7	77.3	77.5	77.7	77.0	75.5	75.8	74.2	73.4
Oregon	154.8	130.1	140.7	132.6	128.6	123.9	135.6	145.4	150.1	156.6	157.8	151.1	132.8
Pennsylvania	1,262.0	1,452.4	1,457.8	1,474.5	1,476.4	1,475.6	1,480.3	1,474.8	1,482.9	1,487.1	1,486.0	1,479.9	1,500.1
Rhode Island	137.6	137.2	141.6	145.1	147.0	145.2	146.2	146.1	140.2	140.5	141.5	147.7	135.2
South Carolina	215.9	214.6	216.3	215.3	215.0	216.3	217.8	218.9	218.4	220.0	219.5	216.1	218.9
South Dakota	11.8	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.3
Tennessee	267.4	265.2	262.2	265.0	260.9	260.9	262.8	261.4	265.2	267.9	267.2	261.1	253.6
Texas	413.7	411.1	414.1	414.6	416.0	412.2	414.0	411.6	409.6	405.6	402.9	399.9	377.2
Utah	26.7	28.7	30.1	29.3	29.2	30.9	30.8	32.6	34.5	36.9	33.3	32.6	26.8
Vermont	37.2	37.5	38.4	38.8	38.9	38.4	38.7	38.5	38.2	38.7	38.5	39.1	39.8
Virginia	239.9	239.7	240.8	241.6	242.6	244.0	245.6	249.3	248.3	246.8	245.8	238.4	234.5
Washington	187.8	175.5	185.6	182.7	180.6	176.0	184.1	189.6	193.2	203.3	201.2	200.3	173.5
West Virginia	130.7	133.4	133.1	133.1	133.3	134.6	135.6	137.0	137.4	139.3	139.4	137.9	140.0
Wisconsin	464.2	456.7	456.7	451.1	453.8	449.7	453.4	451.1	457.0	471.2	472.9	462.0	435.1
Wyoming	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3

<sup>1</sup> Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the operating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

<sup>2</sup> Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

<sup>3</sup> Not comparable with preceding data shown.

**Cooperating State Agencies:**

- Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
- Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
- Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
- California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
- Colorado—U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 24, New Customhouse, Denver 2.
- Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
- Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
- District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 2.
- Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
- Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 1.
- Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
- Illinois—State Employment Service and Division of Unemployment Compensation, Chicago 54.
- Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
- Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
- Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
- Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
- Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
- Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
- Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
- Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
- Michigan—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
- Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
- Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
- Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
- Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
- Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
- Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
- New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
- New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
- New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
- New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York Department of Labor, New York 18.
- North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
- North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
- Oklahoma—Bureau of Employment Compensation, Oklahoma City 16.
- Oregon—Employment Security Commission, Salem.
- Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (Mfrs.), Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfr.).
- Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 2.
- South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
- South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
- Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
- Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
- Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
- Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
- Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 19.
- Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
- West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
- Wisconsin—Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
- Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

TABLE A-9: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,<sup>1</sup> by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1952						1951						1950	
	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	June
Continental United States	1,024.9	1,075.5	1,143.9	1,102.3	1,284.1	1,284.1	1,101.6	909.9	853.0	859.8	939.2	1,001.6	934.7	1,521.1
New England	118.3	131.5	135.2	110.3	113.1	123.3	107.4	102.2	105.8	106.4	110.5	111.7	112.6	180.5
Maine	7.4	12.4	14.7	9.2	10.2	9.8	8.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.5	9.2	13.0	
New Hampshire	7.7	8.8	9.6	7.6	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.9	8.0	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.6	12.9
Vermont	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	3.4
Massachusetts	67.5	73.2	73.3	58.2	61.0	65.3	66.3	62.1	62.1	62.7	54.1	56.2	60.4	107.1
Rhode Island	18.0	19.8	19.3	18.6	18.6	21.0	18.4	17.7	22.4	21.8	22.5	22.2	22.1	26.6
Connecticut	13.8	14.5	15.4	13.8	15.0	16.2	12.5	13.0	14.0	14.5	17.7	16.3	12.9	23.5
Middle Atlantic	255.7	256.4	255.3	273.3	415.8	352.2	316.2	304.2	298.6	315.1	344.8	327.2	405.4	
New York	185.0	199.0	200.6	198.4	209.6	232.6	219.3	196.0	183.9	178.2	189.0	215.8	204.7	307.4
New Jersey	41.7	50.6	51.0	50.4	54.7	63.1	42.8	41.6	46.2	42.9	42.9	46.5	46.7	58.9
Pennsylvania	128.8	106.8	107.9	105.6	108.9	120.1	90.1	78.6	74.1	77.5	83.2	82.8	75.8	119.9
East North Central	175.4	173.0	184.3	194.5	226.1	259.3	213.4	182.2	188.7	158.0	184.3	191.0	158.6	242.4
Ohio	36.0	35.6	36.7	42.8	47.8	49.7	41.8	38.0	32.7	30.4	31.8	33.4	28.4	65.0
Indiana	19.8	17.6	19.3	19.6	23.8	25.6	22.0	19.1	13.3	15.1	20.1	22.9	17.6	14.5
Illinois	81.6	76.1	73.1	55.5	65.3	75.8	57.4	55.8	54.6	62.1	70.6	76.8	74.3	128.6
Michigan	30.1	34.4	44.6	61.1	73.7	80.3	77.2	87.5	80.6	44.5	55.1	51.1	32.5	24.6
Wisconsin	7.9	9.3	12.4	15.5	17.5	20.9	15.0	11.8	7.6	5.9	6.7	5.8	5.8	9.7
West North Central	80.0	40.7	50.2	71.0	76.1	76.5	51.3	40.6	34.4	30.8	31.5	35.2	31.9	57.4
Minnesota	8.2	13.7	23.7	26.3	26.7	24.0	13.9	8.1	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.0	13.1
Iowa	3.8	4.5	6.1	8.1	8.9	8.4	4.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	5.1
Missouri	31.2	17.3	19.7	21.6	24.3	28.2	24.2	25.0	22.4	18.3	16.7	18.2	18.2	29.7
North Dakota	.2	.4	1.0	3.5	3.7	3.1	1.8	.6	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.7
South Dakota	.2	4.1	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.8	.9	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.5
Nebraska	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.3	5.1	4.7	1.9	.8	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	2.3
Kansas	2.3	2.9	4.0	6.4	5.5	6.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	4.3	5.5	2.4	6.0
South Atlantic	113.6	110.1	104.8	99.8	106.8	116.9	90.6	84.6	83.2	94.7	107.0	112.7	68.0	165.5
Delaware	.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9
Maryland	12.8	14.4	12.7	9.5	11.6	13.5	10.0	7.7	6.7	6.5	8.5	10.7	11.0	25.3
District of Columbia	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.1
Virginia	16.0	12.3	7.1	8.1	9.3	10.6	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.2	10.8	12.7	12.5	24.1
West Virginia	20.2	16.3	15.7	14.4	15.7	16.3	11.3	9.0	8.5	8.5	10.4	11.7	10.3	21.1
North Carolina	27.1	30.4	31.8	29.3	28.4	30.2	24.7	25.2	24.2	28.5	31.0	30.6	25.5	33.7
South Carolina	9.6	10.7	11.3	11.2	12.2	12.9	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	10.5	11.0	9.1	15.4
Georgia	14.7	13.8	14.6	14.6	15.3	17.9	13.9	12.9	11.4	13.8	15.4	16.1	15.8	21.1
Florida	10.7	9.3	8.0	8.4	9.6	10.9	10.2	10.5	12.8	17.1	18.0	17.2	11.4	15.8
East South Central	72.4	71.8	74.8	78.5	79.1	81.4	65.1	63.1	61.8	54.7	58.3	63.5	58.5	87.4
Kentucky	21.7	20.8	20.8	19.7	19.8	18.8	15.5	14.9	13.8	13.5	14.9	16.4	16.4	22.3
Tennessee	22.8	26.1	28.6	31.4	31.4	35.0	28.4	26.0	21.5	22.7	22.7	25.5	22.0	32.6
Alabama	20.1	15.9	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.6	13.4	15.3	11.6	12.2	13.2	13.9	13.4	21.9
Mississippi	7.8	9.0	10.4	12.1	12.0	12.0	8.8	6.9	5.2	6.3	7.5	7.7	6.7	10.6
West South Central	29.7	46.4	63.1	60.7	63.3	68.7	42.7	34.5	29.1	30.2	35.8	37.8	38.0	69.9
Arkansas	5.8	7.4	11.3	14.2	15.5	15.1	10.5	7.7	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	10.4
Louisiana	15.4	17.4	18.6	21.0	21.5	19.5	13.9	11.5	11.1	12.1	14.4	15.9	15.6	22.5
Oklahoma	7.2	8.1	9.3	10.5	11.2	10.7	7.9	6.8	5.3	5.5	6.5	6.8	7.2	12.6
Texas	11.2	13.5	13.9	15.0	15.1	13.4	10.4	8.8	7.8	8.1	9.6	9.7	9.7	24.4
Mountain	10.0	11.4	18.9	28.3	31.9	30.7	18.8	10.3	6.7	6.7	8.0	9.1	8.9	20.5
Montana	.9	1.4	3.4	5.9	6.8	6.1	3.2	1.4	.6	.6	.7	1.1	1.1	2.5
Idaho	.7	1.4	3.3	6.0	7.3	7.3	4.7	2.0	.9	.7	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.9
Wyoming	.4	.4	.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	.7	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	.1	4.7
Colorado	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.0	.7	.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	4.7
New Mexico	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.0	.7	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.2
Arizona	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	3.6
Utah	2.3	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	3.5
Nevada	.6	.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	.9	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7	1.6
Pacific	110.1	134.3	154.2	193.9	214.0	221.5	190.0	106.8	78.9	70.9	88.7	98.0	101.1	196.1
Washington	11.6	15.3	19.7	28.3	38.4	46.3	31.1	18.1	10.8	9.6	10.3	9.3	6.7	16.5
Oregon	5.4	7.9	12.3	21.4	27.6	33.2	21.5	12.3	7.6	6.3	6.4	5.9	3.9	8.3
California	93.1	111.1	122.2	144.2	148.6	142.0	106.4	76.1	60.5	64.0	72.0	80.8	90.5	171.3

<sup>1</sup> Prior to August 1950, monthly data represent averages of weeks ended in specified months; for subsequent months, the averages are based on weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month and are not strictly comparable with earlier data. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

## B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over<sup>1</sup>

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<b>Total separation:</b>												
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.7	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
<b>Quit:</b>												
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.8	1.9	1.4
1951	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.1	1.7
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.0
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
<b>Discharge:</b>												
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
<b>Lay-off:</b>												
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1951	1.1	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1950	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.0
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.4	2.2
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	.9	.8
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.7	.6
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.0
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
<b>Miscellaneous, including military:</b>												
1952	.4	.4	.5	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1951	.7	.6	.5	.6	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
<b>Total accession:</b>												
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9
1951	5.2	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	6.0	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.7
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.6	3.9	3.5
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.8
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.8
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

<sup>1</sup> Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turn-over sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turn-over computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

\* Preliminary figures.

\* Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries<sup>1</sup>

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	June 1952	May 1952	June 1952	May 1952	June 1952	May 1952	June 1952	May 1952	June 1952	May 1952	June 1952	May 1952
<b>Manufacturing</b>												
Durable goods <sup>2</sup>	4.1	4.0	2.2	2.3	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	4.7	4.0
Nondurable goods <sup>2</sup>	3.4	3.9	2.0	2.1	.3	.3	.8	1.3	.3	.2	4.9	3.9
Ordnance and accessories	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.5	.5	.5	.3	1.1	.5	.2	5.6	4.5
Food and kindred products	4.1	4.9	2.7	2.4	.4	.4	.8	1.9	.2	.2	7.5	5.6
Meat products	4.1	6.0	1.9	2.0	.5	.4	1.5	3.3	.2	.3	5.9	5.7
Grain-mill products	6.4	3.7	5.4	2.4	.4	.4	.5	.6	.1	.3	10.5	2.7
Bakery products	4.2	4.1	3.2	3.1	.4	.4	.8	.5	.1	.1	6.2	5.2
Beverages	3.1	3.3	1.7	1.5	.6	.6	.6	1.0	.2	.3	10.5	8.3
Malt liquors												
Tobacco manufactures	2.4	3.5	1.6	1.9	.2	.3	3	1.0	.3	.3	3.8	3.0
Cigarettes	2.1	4.0	.9	1.1	.3	.2	4	2.0	.5	.7	3.1	2.3
Cigars	2.7	3.5	2.2	2.7	.2	.2	2	.5	.1	.1	4.5	3.8
Tobacco and snuff	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.1	.4	.1	.1	.3	.4	.2	3.1	1.9
Textile mill products	3.6	4.1	1.7	1.9	.2	.2	1.5	1.7	.2	.3	3.9	3.7
Yarn and thread mills	3.1	4.4	1.4	1.8	.1	.1	1.5	2.3	.1	.2	5.5	5.4
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.4	4.2	1.9	2.0	.2	.2	1.0	1.7	.3	.3	4.2	3.6
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.5	4.2	2.0	2.1	.2	.2	1.0	1.6	.3	.3	3.6	3.4
Woolen and worsted	3.5	5.4	1.3	1.4	.4	.3	1.5	3.4	.3	.1	9.1	5.9
Knitting mills	4.1	3.7	1.9	2.2	.2	.2	1.9	1.2	.1	.1	3.3	3.2
Full-fashioned hosiery	3.5	3.0	2.1	1.9	.1	.2	1.2	.8	.1	.1	2.5	1.9
Seamless hosiery	2.4	3.5	1.8	2.2	.1	.1	4	1.1	.1	.1	3.9	3.6
Knit underwear	6.8	4.7	2.0	2.6	.3	.3	4.5	1.7	(6)	.1	2.6	3.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	6.3	4.3	.8	1.3	.2	.3	5.0	2.3	.5	.4	2.5	2.3
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	2.9	3.0	1.2	1.3	.3	.4	1.0	1.0	.4	.3	2.6	2.9
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.9	5.0	2.7	3.1	.2	.2	.8	1.5	.2	.2	4.9	4.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.0	4.8	1.5	2.0	.2	.2	.9	2.3	.4	.3	4.9	4.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.6	5.2	3.2	3.5	.3	.2	1.0	1.4	.1	.1	5.2	5.4
Lumber and wood products (exempt furniture)	4.9	5.7	3.7	4.3	.4	.4	.5	.8	.3	.2	7.0	7.0
Logging camps and contractors	5.7	9.9	4.9	9.0	.2	.5	.3	.2	.3	.2	9.9	12.3
Sawmills and planing mills	4.9	6.0	3.8	4.5	.3	.3	.5	1.1	.3	.1	6.8	6.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.2	3.5	2.5	2.6	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	4.6	4.6
Furniture and fixtures	4.5	5.4	2.9	3.4	.5	.5	.9	1.3	.2	.2	4.5	4.4
Household furniture	5.2	5.4	3.3	3.5	.5	.6	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	5.1	4.6
Other furniture and fixtures	3.4	5.1	2.2	3.0	.5	.3	.5	1.6	.2	.2	3.2	4.1
Paper and allied products	3.2	3.3	1.8	1.9	.3	.3	.7	.8	.4	.2	4.0	3.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	.4	.5	.3	.3	3.4	2.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.0	4.2	3.0	2.9	.4	.3	.2	.8	.4	.2	5.9	4.8
Chemicals and allied products	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	.5	.6	.1	.2	3.9	1.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.4	2.7	1.4	1.7	.3	.2	.4	.6	.3	.2	4.0	2.4
Industrial organic chemicals	1.8	2.0	.8	.8	.1	.1	.8	.9	.1	.2	4.0	1.5
Synthetic fibers	1.8	2.3	.4	.6	(6)	(6)	1.2	1.5	.2	.2	6.5	1.9
Drugs and medicines	1.5	1.5	.9	1.2	.1	.1	.3	.1	.3	.1	2.3	1.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.2	2.3	1.1	1.3	.2	.3	.7	.5	.2	.2	4.2	1.9
Products of petroleum and coal	1.0	1.5	.8	.6	.1	.1	(6)	.7	.1	.1	3.1	1.4
Petroleum refining	.6	.4	.4	.3	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	.2	.1	2.3	.9
Rubber products	3.1	3.1	2.0	1.8	.2	.2	.7	.8	.2	.3	3.7	3.0
Tire and inner tubes	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	2.1	2.0
Rubber footwear	2.5	3.1	1.8	1.9	.2	.2	.2	.4	.3	.6	3.7	3.3
Other rubber products	4.5	4.5	2.6	2.5	.3	.2	1.4	1.6	.3	.2	4.3	3.9
Leather and leather products	3.4	4.3	2.6	2.9	.2	.3	.4	.9	.2	.2	5.8	5.2
Leather	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.4	.1	.2	1.1	1.5	.1	.2	4.6	4.4
Footwear (except rubber)	3.4	4.5	2.8	3.2	.2	.3	.2	.8	.2	.2	6.1	5.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	4.9	3.7	1.6	1.8	.3	.2	2.7	1.4	.3	.3	3.7	3.1
Glass and glass products	5.0	4.4	1.5	1.5	.3	.2	2.9	2.5	.3	.2	5.1	3.9
Cement, hydraulic	2.0	2.8	1.5	1.6	.2	.3	(6)	.6	.3	.3	4.1	2.8
Structural clay products	3.6	3.7	2.6	2.8	.5	.3	.3	.4	.2	.2	3.5	4.1
Pottery and related products	7.0	4.4	1.1	1.8	.2	.3	5.5	2.0	.2	.2	2.2	2.6
Primary metal industries	2.8	3.1	1.8	1.9	.3	.4	.4	.6	.3	.2	3.1	3.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	3.0	2.2	(6)	1.6	(6)	.1	(6)	.3	(6)	.2	(6)	2.4
Iron and steel foundries	3.6	4.4	2.6	2.9	.5	.6	.7	.2	.2	.2	4.0	4.3
Gray-iron foundries	3.0	4.1	2.2	2.6	.2	.6	.4	.6	.2	.3	3.3	4.1
Malleable-iron foundries	2.7	4.3	2.2	2.2	.2	.6	.1	1.3	.2	.2	2.2	4.1
Steel foundries	4.3	4.8	3.1	3.4	.6	.7	.2	.5	.2	.2	5.4	4.5
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals <sup>3</sup>	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.3	.2	.1	.3	.1	.3	.2	3.4	2.0
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.1	.8	.2	.2	.1	.3	.1	1.8	1.5
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals <sup>3</sup>	1.4	1.4	1.1	.8	.2	.2	.1	.3	(6)	.1	5.6	6.1
Nonferrous foundries	5.0	6.1	2.3	2.6	.4	1.1	1.5	1.9	.8	.5		
Other primary metal industries	4.3	3.9	2.3	2.5	.5	.4	1.3	.8	.2	.2	3.3	2.2
Iron and steel forgings												

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	June 1952	May 1952	June 1952	May 1952	June 1952	May 1952	June 1952	May 1952	June 1952	May 1952	June 1952	May 1952
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	4.4	4.4	2.2	2.0	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.3	4.7	3.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.4	4.4	1.4	1.7	.3	.4	1.5	2.1	.2	.2	2.8	2.2
Cutlery and edge tools	2.4	3.7	1.1	1.5	.1	.3	1.0	1.8	.2	.1	1.1	1.6
Hand tools	4.5	4.0	1.1	1.4	.2	.3	3.1	2.2	.1	.1	2.5	1.6
Hardware	3.0	4.8	1.7	2.0	.4	.5	.7	2.1	.2	.2	3.6	2.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbing supplies	4.3	5.7	2.4	2.7	.5	.4	1.2	2.4	.2	.2	5.5	4.6
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.6	3.5	1.6	2.1	.3	.2	.5	1.0	.2	.3	2.5	3.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	6.6	8.3	3.5	3.5	.7	.5	2.2	4.1	.2	.2	9.7	6.4
Fabricated structural metal products	4.1	4.1	2.7	2.5	.6	.5	.7	.9	.1	.2	8.2	3.9
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	6.2	4.4	2.7	1.9	.3	.3	2.7	1.8	.5	.4	5.7	5.5
Machinery (except electrical)	3.1	3.4	1.8	1.9	.4	.4	.6	.8	.3	.3	3.6	2.9
Engines and turbines	2.7	3.4	2.0	2.3	.5	.5	.1	.3	.1	.3	5.4	3.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(8)	3.6	(8)	2.2	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	3.0
Construction and mining machinery	3.4	3.3	2.2	2.5	.7	.5	.3	.1	.2	.2	4.3	3.6
Metalworking machinery	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.0	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4	.2	3.5	2.8
Machine tools	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.1	.4	.4	.2	.1	.4	.2	3.5	2.9
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.9	.4	.3	(8)	.2	.7	.1	3.1	2.6
Machine-tool accessories	3.7	3.3	2.2	2.2	.4	.4	.9	.7	.2	(8)	3.9	2.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.5	2.9	1.5	1.9	.4	.4	.3	.4	.2	.2	3.6	2.9
General industrial machinery	3.0	3.3	1.8	1.9	.4	.4	.6	.8	.3	.2	3.4	2.8
Office and store machines and devices	2.3	3.0	1.8	1.4	.2	.2	.1	1.0	.2	.4	2.5	2.0
Services—Industry and household machines	3.4	7.1	1.7	1.7	.4	.4	.9	4.2	.4	.8	3.9	3.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.0	[3.2]	1.7	1.8	.5	.5	.6	.7	.3	.2	3.3	2.7
Electrical machinery	3.0	3.5	1.7	1.8	.2	.3	.8	1.1	.3	.3	3.6	2.8
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	1.8	2.7	1.1	1.4	.1	.2	.4	.8	.2	.3	2.5	2.1
Communication equipment	3.5	4.0	2.3	2.5	.3	.4	.6	.8	.3	.3	4.8	3.5
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.6	4.4	2.2	2.3	.5	.6	1.5	1.2	.4	.3	5.1	4.3
Telephone and telegraph equipment	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	.1	.2	.1	(8)	.3	.2	4.5	2.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.9	4.4	1.7	1.8	.3	.2	2.6	2.1	.3	.3	3.7	3.1
Transportation equipment	5.9	4.5	2.7	2.5	.4	.4	2.1	1.1	.7	.5	6.6	5.7
Automobiles	6.5	3.6	1.9	1.4	.3	.3	3.2	1.2	1.1	.5	5.3	4.3
Aircraft and parts	4.0	4.0	3.3	3.2	.4	.4	.1	.2	.2	.2	6.8	5.4
Aircraft	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.6	.4	.3	.1	.2	.2	.2	7.1	5.8
Aircraft engines and parts	3.1	3.5	2.1	2.5	.6	.5	.2	.1	.2	.4	5.7	4.4
Aircraft propellers and parts	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.3	.2	.3	.1	.1	.1	(8)	2.9	3.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	2.7	2.8	2.0	1.8	.3	.5	.2	.3	.2	.2	6.7	4.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	(8)	10.9	(8)	5.2	(8)	1.1	(8)	4.4	(8)	.2	(8)	14.3
Railroad equipment	3.4	4.5	1.9	2.3	.4	.3	.5	1.1	.6	.8	6.7	6.5
Locomotives and parts	2.0	2.8	1.3	1.4	.1	.1	.2	.6	.4	.7	3.6	4.2
Railroad and streetcars	4.9	6.4	2.7	3.4	.7	.5	.8	1.6	.7	.9	11.4	9.3
Other transportation equipment	2.3	2.9	1.3	2.0	.1	.1	.5	.7	.4	.1	4.5	4.0
Instruments and related products	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.0	.1	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	3.6	2.2
Photographic apparatus	1.2	1.0	.8	.7	(8)	(8)	.1	.1	.3	.2	2.6	1.6
Watches and clocks	1.4	3.0	1.6	1.1	.1	.2	.2	1.4	.1	.3	2.5	2.5
Professional and scientific instruments	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.3	.1	.3	.6	.5	4.4	2.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.6	4.8	2.9	2.6	.4	.3	.9	1.6	.4	.3	5.7	4.7
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.4	3.5	2.1	1.5	.2	.2	1.0	1.6	.1	.2	3.3	2.2
<b>Nonmanufacturing</b>												
Metal mining	6.2	5.7	4.8	4.7	.6	.6	.6	.1	.2	.3	6.8	6.1
Iron mining	1.5	2.6	1.3	2.0	(8)	.2	(8)	.1	.2	.3	.7	3.9
Copper mining	4.8	5.2	4.2	4.7	.3	.3	(8)	(8)	.5	.2	5.8	5.5
Lead and zinc mining	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.4	.1	.2	.7	.1	.1	.2	5.7	4.2
Anthracite mining	2.1	1.9	1.0	1.0	(8)	(8)	.9	.6	.2	.3	1.0	1.0
Bituminous-coal mining	4.0	2.6	1.1	1.4	(8)	(8)	2.7	1.0	.2	.2	1.0	1.2
Communication:	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Telephone	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
Telegraph	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05.<sup>5</sup> Not available.

## C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Mining																		
	Metal						Coal												
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1950: Average.....	\$55.58	42.2	\$1,554	\$51.96	40.9	\$1,515	\$72.05	45.0	\$1,601	\$96.64	41.6	\$1,602	\$93.24	32.1	\$1,970	\$70.35	35.0	\$2,010	
1951: Average.....	74.60	43.6	1,711	72.63	42.5	1,709	78.19	45.1	1,696	76.20	43.0	1,772	65.60	30.3	2,198	77.86	35.2	2,212	
1951: June.....	70.89	43.8	1,696	68.19	38.3	1,702	75.36	45.4	1,690	76.20	43.2	1,764	68.94	31.0	2,224	77.67	34.8	2,222	
July.....	72.32	42.0	1,722	67.58	39.2	1,724	75.86	44.6	1,701	76.58	43.1	1,783	79.50	35.3	2,252	72.7	32.7	2,254	
August.....	75.71	44.5	1,702	75.92	44.4	1,710	76.88	45.9	1,675	76.78	43.7	1,787	59.52	26.3	2,275	77.23	34.9	2,213	
September.....	76.43	44.1	1,733	76.56	45.8	1,748	79.20	46.7	1,696	78.68	42.6	1,776	60.36	27.2	2,219	81.61	35.5	2,236	
October.....	76.10	44.4	1,714	76.79	44.7	1,718	78.15	46.3	1,688	75.55	42.9	1,761	78.24	35.1	2,226	80.62	36.3	2,221	
November.....	74.43	43.4	1,715	73.06	44.2	1,719	77.74	46.0	1,690	74.44	42.2	1,769	81.84	36.8	2,224	81.06	36.2	2,240	
December.....	70.43	44.4	1,789	76.83	42.9	1,750	84.30	45.8	1,803	81.52	43.2	1,887	69.98	31.1	2,250	86.28	38.4	2,247	
1952: January.....	70.12	43.3	1,786	74.57	44.1	1,691	86.11	46.7	1,844	83.02	43.4	1,913	73.58	32.6	2,257	86.39	38.8	2,244	
February.....	70.25	44.1	1,797	76.32	44.4	1,719	84.50	46.0	1,837	81.90	42.7	1,918	69.97	30.9	2,232	80.27	35.9	2,236	
March.....	80.59	44.5	1,811	78.42	45.2	1,735	84.95	45.7	1,845	80.45	42.7	1,931	67.00	30.1	2,226	79.26	35.4	2,239	
April.....	77.67	45.1	1,809	72.33	42.3	1,710	82.43	45.8	1,840	80.20	41.9	1,914	62.52	28.1	2,225	66.68	29.9	2,230	
May.....	79.91	44.1	1,812	76.76	44.5	1,725	82.80	44.9	1,844	82.35	42.6	1,933	75.81	33.8	2,243	67.18	30.4	2,210	
June.....	77.57	42.0	1,847	48.71	28.6	1,703	82.92	44.7	1,855	80.54	42.3	1,904	67.14	30.3	2,216	61.35	27.1	2,264	
Mining—Continued																			
Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying						Total: Contract construction						Contract construction				
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)									Total: Contract construction						Nonbuilding construction				
1950: Average.....	\$73.60	40.6	\$1,815	\$50.88	44.0	\$1,361	\$73.73	37.2	\$1,982	\$73.46	40.9	\$1,796	\$69.17	41.1	\$1,683	\$76.31	40.7	\$1,773	
1951: Average.....	79.67	40.9	1,948	67.19	45.0	1,493	81.71	37.9	2,156	80.82	40.8	1,981	74.66	41.0	1,821	85.00	40.6	2,095	
1951: June.....	75.74	40.4	1,949	67.82	45.7	1,484	82.41	38.4	2,146	81.48	41.3	1,973	75.56	41.1	1,812	85.98	41.0	2,097	
July.....	83.32	42.1	1,979	68.94	45.8	1,503	83.73	39.0	2,147	84.81	42.9	1,977	79.22	43.6	1,817	81.21	42.4	2,104	
August.....	78.15	42.0	1,944	69.59	46.3	1,503	84.45	39.1	2,160	85.27	42.7	1,997	79.60	43.4	1,841	85.51	42.2	2,121	
September.....	83.68	41.8	2,022	70.63	46.1	1,532	85.19	38.9	2,190	84.72	41.9	2,022	78.81	42.1	1,872	80.20	41.7	2,139	
October.....	79.93	40.5	1,949	71.72	47.0	1,526	86.20	39.3	2,196	86.61	42.6	2,033	81.75	43.6	1,922	80.42	41.9	2,158	
November.....	79.07	40.4	1,958	68.35	44.5	1,536	81.66	38.8	2,219	79.30	38.7	2,046	71.73	38.4	1,868	84.72	38.9	2,178	
December.....	83.83	41.8	2,006	67.32	44.0	1,530	83.83	37.9	2,212	79.08	38.9	2,034	70.86	38.2	1,847	84.75	39.4	2,151	
1952: January.....	84.53	41.7	2.027	66.69	43.7	1,526	84.74	37.9	2,236	81.26	39.6	2,052	71.39	38.3	1,829	86.64	38.8	2,177	
February.....	82.29	40.8	2,017	67.60	44.3	1,528	85.39	38.3	2,244	82.73	40.2	2,058	73.34	39.6	1,852	88.01	40.5	2,178	
March.....	84.57	41.6	2,033	67.50	43.8	1,541	83.31	38.1	2,261	79.46	38.5	2,064	75.37	37.5	1,814	85.76	39.0	2,190	
April.....	83.10	41.2	2,022	69.31	44.8	1,547	85.20	38.0	2,242	82.43	39.8	2,071	73.64	39.7	1,855	88.00	39.8	2,211	
May.....	82.25	40.7	2,021	71.15	45.9	1,550	86.42	38.7	2,233	85.57	41.5	2,062	78.67	42.0	1,873	90.71	41.1	2,207	
June.....	86.53	41.6	2,086	72.04	45.8	1,573	88.11	39.6	2,225	87.10	42.3	2,059	81.06	43.0	1,882	91.66	41.7	2,198	
Contract construction—Continued																			
Total: Building construction			General contractors						Special-trade contractors						Building construction				
Total: Building construction									Total: Special-trade contractors						Special-trade contractors				
1950: Average.....	\$73.73	36.3	\$2,031	\$98.56	35.8	\$1,975	\$77.77	36.7	\$2,119	\$81.72	38.4	\$2,126	\$71.26	35.7	\$2,013	\$89.16	38.4	\$2,322	
1951: Average.....	82.10	37.3	2,201	75.10	36.6	2,082	87.20	37.8	2,307	91.26	39.2	2,328	78.65	35.8	2,197	102.21	40.1	2,540	
1951: June.....	82.71	37.7	2,194	75.28	36.9	2,040	88.32	38.3	2,206	92.11	39.5	2,332	79.68	36.7	2,171	103.70	40.7	2,548	
July.....	84.63	38.2	2,195	76.28	37.3	2,045	89.07	38.6	2,205	92.10	39.6	2,324	80.24	37.4	2,177	103.54	40.7	2,544	
August.....	84.31	38.2	2,207	76.35	37.7	2,047	89.94	38.7	2,204	92.39	39.7	2,345	80.83	37.2	2,181	104.12	40.5	2,553	
September.....	85.82	38.2	2,206	77.79	37.4	2,080	91.14	38.8	2,349	93.89	39.7	2,365	80.27	35.9	2,296	106.76	41.0	2,604	
October.....	86.20	38.5	2,219	79.65	38.3	2,090	90.94	38.6	2,356	94.60	39.9	2,371	82.16	36.5	2,251	105.49	40.6	2,591	
November.....	82.26	38.4	2,203	76.06	36.2	2,101	86.58	36.5	2,272	91.18	38.2	2,387	78.07	34.3	2,276	100.44	38.8	2,563	
December.....	84.94	37.7	2,253	77.98	37.4	2,085	89.81	37.8	2,368	95.92	40.2	2,386	80.31	35.1	2,288	106.28	40.8	2,605	
1952: January.....	85.35	37.5	2,276	78.62	37.6	2,091	90.00	37.5	2,400	95.92	39.8	2,410	70.07	34.3	2,278	108.74	40.6	2,229	
February.....	86.60	37.9	2,285	79.67	37.9	2,102	91.34	37.9	2,410	94.32	39.3	2,400	70.57	34.9	2,280	108.93	41.2	2,644	
March.....	84.57	36.9	2,292	76.26	36.4	2,095	90.17	37.2	2,424	93.77	38.7	2,423	78.51	34.6	2,269	108.83	40.4	2,684	
April.....	85.52	37.6	2,285	80.60	38.2	2,110	89.30	37.1	2,401	91.96	38.3	2,401	78.59	34.5	2,278	105.57	39.7	2,671	
May.....	86.83	38.1	2,279	80.37	38.4	2,093	91.02	37.8	2,408	92.62	38.8	2,387	80.98	35.1	2,307	107.49	39.9	2,694	
June.....	86.34	38.9	2,271	82.02	39.3	2,087	92.72	38.6	2,402	92.33	38.6	2,392	84.07	36.3	2,316	107.81	40.5	2,662	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
Other special-trade contractors	Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	
1950: Average.....	\$74.71	35.8	\$2,087	\$70.86	33.9	\$2,090	\$46.70	35.6	\$2,477	\$69.86	37.0	\$1,858	\$84.49	35.3	\$1,927	\$74.92	38.6	\$1,941
1951: Average.....	\$83.62	37.0	2,260	78.83	35.1	2,246	89.66	34.9	2,869	72.92	35.8	2,037	71.13	36.2	1,965	80.17	39.3	2,040
1951: June.....	85.28	37.6	2,268	77.23	34.4	2,245	92.10	35.6	2,847	73.70	37.0	1,992	71.11	36.6	1,943	80.80	39.3	2,063
July.....	90.86	38.3	2,268	83.98	37.4	2,245	91.38	35.2	2,874	76.76	37.7	2,036	73.03	37.8	1,948	83.15	40.7	2,043
August.....	87.90	38.5	2,283	83.55	37.1	2,252	91.18	35.8	2,547	73.73	37.3	2,084	73.51	37.6	1,858	85.82	41.2	2,083
September.....	88.97	38.6	2,305	84.00	37.3	2,252	90.72	35.8	2,834	80.14	38.0	2,109	75.53	37.9	1,903	84.69	40.5	2,091
October.....	88.20	38.1	2,315	83.61	36.8	2,272	87.91	34.5	2,544	77.65	36.2	2,145	76.93	37.9	2,022	85.11	40.8	2,086
November.....	92.91	35.6	2,329	74.93	33.2	2,257	83.05	32.8	2,532	71.14	33.7	2,111	70.55	34.6	2,036	77.53	36.9	2,101
December.....	94.51	36.6	2,309	78.94	33.6	2,256	85.81	33.6	2,859	73.08	35.0	2,089	71.92	33.5	2,026	81.82	36.8	2,068
1952: January.....	88.18	38.2	2,353	75.70	33.6	2,294	83.19	32.7	2,544	71.89	35.0	2,054	70.31	34.4	2,044	78.19	37.9	2,063
February.....	87.80	37.0	2,373	75.73	33.2	2,281	87.88	34.3	2,562	73.45	35.7	2,057	72.04	34.7	2,076	83.28	39.3	2,119
March.....	85.95	36.1	2,381	71.97	32.0	2,249	85.57	33.0	2,581	72.83	35.2	2,069	68.46	33.3	2,056	80.45	38.0	2,117
April.....	86.32	36.5	2,365	74.84	33.1	2,261	86.45	33.3	2,596	71.77	35.2	2,039	72.79	35.2	2,068	81.90	39.7	2,063
May.....	88.92	37.6	2,365	80.57	35.0	2,302	89.82	34.4	2,611	71.30	35.4	2,014	74.74	36.0	2,076	82.93	40.2	2,063
June.....	91.25	38.7	2,358	83.31	36.7	2,270	90.21	33.8	2,669	76.48	37.2	2,056	78.64	37.7	2,086	89.47	41.4	2,161
Manufacturing																		
Total: Manufacturing	Durable goods <sup>2</sup>						Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup>						Total: Ordnance and accessories					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	
1950: Average.....	\$59.33	40.8	\$1,465	\$93.32	41.2	\$1,537	\$54.71	39.7	\$1,378	\$64.79	41.8	\$1,550	\$56.07	41.5	\$1,351	\$60.07	41.6	\$1,444
1951: Average.....	61.88	40.7	1,594	69.97	41.7	1,678	58.50	39.5	1,481	73.78	41.9	1,668	61.34	41.9	1,464	66.79	41.9	1,504
1951: June.....	65.08	40.7	1,569	70.27	41.8	1,681	58.47	39.4	1,484	71.02	42.4	1,675	61.80	41.9	1,475	67.88	41.8	1,624
July.....	64.24	40.2	1,508	68.79	40.9	1,682	59.30	39.3	1,488	73.10	43.1	1,668	61.65	42.2	1,461	66.26	41.8	1,633
August.....	64.32	40.3	1,596	69.55	41.3	1,694	57.91	39.3	1,500	71.71	43.9	1,679	61.15	42.0	1,456	67.48	41.3	1,624
September.....	65.49	40.6	1,613	71.01	41.6	1,706	58.07	39.4	1,549	76.47	44.2	1,730	62.06	42.8	1,450	66.46	41.9	1,634
October.....	65.41	40.5	1,615	71.10	41.7	1,705	58.00	38.9	1,491	75.50	44.0	1,716	61.91	42.0	1,474	67.65	41.5	1,630
November.....	65.85	40.5	1,626	71.05	41.5	1,712	59.07	39.2	1,524	73.68	43.9	1,724	63.34	42.0	1,508	73.51	44.1	1,667
December.....	67.40	41.2	1,638	72.71	42.2	1,723	60.49	39.9	1,515	72.62	45.1	1,721	64.13	42.3	1,516	73.06	44.2	1,653
1952: January.....	66.91	40.8	1,640	72.15	41.8	1,726	60.04	39.5	1,520	77.26	44.4	1,740	63.40	41.6	1,524	69.66	42.5	1,639
February.....	66.91	40.7	1,644	72.18	41.7	1,731	60.12	39.5	1,522	78.76	44.7	1,762	63.30	41.4	1,529	68.72	41.4	1,600
March.....	67.40	40.7	1,656	72.81	41.7	1,746	60.13	39.3	1,530	78.85	44.3	1,780	63.30	41.0	1,544	68.09	40.6	1,677
April.....	65.87	39.8	1,655	71.07	40.8	1,742	58.71	38.4	1,529	77.04	43.4	1,775	62.80	40.7	1,543	67.78	40.3	1,682
May.....	66.61	40.2	1,657	71.76	41.1	1,746	59.52	38.9	1,530	78.40	43.8	1,700	63.97	41.3	1,549	69.24	40.9	1,693
June.....	66.98	40.4	1,658	71.80	41.1	1,747	60.87	39.5	1,541	78.08	43.5	1,795	65.73	42.3	1,554	70.34	41.4	1,699
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Meat packing, wholesale	Sausages and casings						Dairy products						Condensed and evaporated milk					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	
1950: Average.....	\$60.84	41.6	\$1,465	\$60.86	42.4	\$1,434	\$56.11	44.5	\$1,261	\$57.36	45.6	\$1,258	\$57.29	44.1	\$1,259	\$46.81	39.3	\$1,191
1951: Average.....	68.34	41.0	1,621	68.87	41.0	1,572	60.61	44.6	1,359	63.25	46.1	1,372	64.6	44.6	1,368	51.42	40.2	1,279
1951: June.....	69.47	41.7	1,696	66.51	42.2	1,578	61.76	45.4	1,346	64.26	46.8	1,373	61.46	44.6	1,378	49.28	38.6	1,276
July.....	69.81	41.7	1,674	67.50	42.8	1,577	62.02	45.4	1,306	65.47	46.8	1,359	63.57	45.7	1,301	49.20	40.8	1,206
August.....	69.09	41.2	1,677	67.69	42.6	1,589	60.70	44.9	1,352	63.70	46.7	1,364	62.32	44.9	1,368	53.00	41.7	1,271
September.....	70.27	41.9	1,677	67.92	41.9	1,621	62.10	45.0	1,380	64.77	46.5	1,393	63.11	44.6	1,415	54.33	45.5	1,249
October.....	69.01	41.1	1,679	67.00	41.9	1,599	60.60	44.3	1,368	62.06	45.5	1,364	62.33	44.3	1,407	56.87	42.8	1,338
November.....	75.98	44.2	1,719	63.19	42.3	1,612	60.09	43.8	1,372	61.92	45.2	1,370	62.45	44.0	1,420	47.80	37.0	1,292
December.....	75.82	44.6	1,700	66.44	41.6	1,597	61.48	44.1	1,304	62.56	45.2	1,384	64.09	44.6	1,437	51.02	38.3	1,333
1952: January.....	71.95	42.8	1,681	65.91	41.3	1,596	62.79	44.0	1,427	63.56	44.6	1,425	63.03	43.5	1,449	50.35	38.0	1,325
February.....	70.97	41.6	1,706	66.01	40.8	1,618	62.29	43.9	1,419	63.50	45.1	1,408	63.66	43.9	1,450	51.11	38.4	1,331
March.....	70.02	40.8	1,729	66.75	41.1	1,624	62.55	43.8	1,428	64.12	44.9	1,428	63.34	43.8	1,456	51.40	38.1	1,349
April.....	69.87	40.2	1,738	66.95	40.8	1,641	62.24	43.8	1,421	64.35	45.1	1,407	62.89	43.4	1,449	50.44	37.5	1,345
May.....	70.61	40.3	1,752	68.93	41.8	1,649	63.14	44.4	1,422	66.10	45.9	1,440	62.42	43.5	1,435	48.71	37.5	1,299
June.....	71.77	40.8	1,759	70.83	42.8	1,655	64.88	45.4	1,429	68.01	47.1	1,444	65.02	44.9	1,448	52.47	39.6	1,323

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. hrly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$50.02	43.3	\$1.393	\$90.95	44.1	\$1.282	\$57.21	45.3	\$1.263	\$53.54	41.5	\$1.200	\$59.94	43.0	\$1.394	\$61.83	43.0	\$1.438
1951: Average.....	66.28	44.6	1.486	67.43	45.5	1.482	66.51	41.1	1.402	57.38	41.7	1.374	61.66	41.3	1.492	63.13	41.1	1.588
1952: June.....	66.13	44.4	1.467	64.00	44.6	1.435	66.31	47.3	1.402	57.03	42.1	1.376	63.76	41.0	1.555	66.41	41.9	1.585
July.....	66.14	45.7	1.491	68.54	46.5	1.474	67.40	47.7	1.413	58.15	42.2	1.378	62.77	41.0	1.531	63.14	41.4	1.525
August.....	66.09	45.3	1.503	69.79	46.6	1.467	65.85	46.8	1.407	58.07	41.9	1.386	65.42	39.0	1.498	59.55	39.2	1.406
September.....	66.40	45.4	1.511	71.33	47.0	1.518	68.45	47.9	1.429	58.69	42.1	1.394	62.82	41.3	1.521	63.38	41.7	1.520
October.....	66.67	43.3	1.516	69.99	45.8	1.528	65.98	46.5	1.419	58.38	41.7	1.400	55.39	38.2	1.450	56.93	37.9	1.402
November.....	66.00	44.5	1.528	71.37	45.9	1.555	67.04	46.3	1.448	59.26	41.5	1.428	65.20	45.5	1.432	62.36	39.9	1.563
December.....	66.38	44.4	1.540	71.28	45.8	1.570	65.98	45.5	1.450	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.75	43.6	1.485	63.45	40.7	1.559
1953: January.....	66.22	45.8	1.545	71.06	45.7	1.555	67.46	46.3	1.457	59.04	41.2	1.433	62.57	40.5	1.545	63.40	40.8	1.554
February.....	66.40	43.2	1.537	67.21	45.7	1.538	69.20	44.1	1.433	60.09	41.5	1.448	62.24	40.1	1.552	60.80	39.0	1.559
March.....	67.77	45.5	1.558	68.57	43.9	1.562	67.47	45.9	1.470	59.29	41.0	1.446	66.10	41.6	1.582	67.17	42.3	1.588
April.....	66.53	45.2	1.540	67.67	45.6	1.552	66.05	45.3	1.458	60.25	41.1	1.466	61.78	39.1	1.580	61.90	39.1	1.583
May.....	66.95	44.2	1.560	69.13	44.2	1.564	67.51	46.2	1.462	61.55	41.7	1.476	62.64	39.3	1.594	64.52	40.2	1.605
June.....	72.36	45.8	1.580	76.06	47.3	1.608	69.62	47.1	1.457	62.25	42.2	1.475	71.51	43.9	1.620	74.30	45.5	1.633
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
1950: Average.....	\$58.69	42.5	\$1.381	\$46.72	39.9	\$1.171	\$44.81	39.9	\$1.123	\$67.49	41.0	\$1.646	\$49.12	42.9	\$1.145	\$72.66	40.8	\$1.781
1951: Average.....	61.36	41.1	1.403	50.41	40.2	1.254	68.32	40.3	1.199	73.62	41.2	1.787	53.63	43.5	1.219	78.99	41.1	1.922
1952: June.....	66.76	39.3	1.546	51.64	40.5	1.275	49.04	40.2	1.220	75.21	41.9	1.795	54.62	44.3	1.233	80.57	41.9	1.923
July.....	64.20	40.1	1.601	49.71	39.9	1.278	47.10	38.7	1.217	75.64	42.0	1.801	56.16	45.4	1.237	81.42	42.1	1.934
August.....	58.91	38.3	1.538	50.23	39.8	1.262	47.48	39.5	1.202	75.13	41.9	1.793	54.89	44.7	1.228	80.53	41.9	1.922
September.....	63.78	40.7	1.667	52.17	41.5	1.257	49.46	41.1	1.196	75.11	41.8	1.797	57.79	43.7	1.231	81.00	42.1	1.924
October.....	54.90	38.1	1.441	50.96	40.7	1.252	48.44	40.6	1.193	72.54	40.8	1.778	52.68	43.0	1.223	77.29	40.4	1.918
November.....	66.12	47.2	1.428	51.74	41.1	1.256	49.69	41.3	1.203	74.54	40.6	1.834	54.59	43.5	1.255	80.11	40.5	1.978
December.....	66.60	43.9	1.517	52.33	41.6	1.258	50.61	42.0	1.205	73.48	40.8	1.801	52.58	43.1	1.220	79.34	41.0	1.953
1953: January.....	62.70	38.8	1.616	51.82	39.8	1.303	49.30	39.6	1.245	72.04	40.5	1.801	51.31	42.3	1.215	77.89	40.4	1.928
February.....	66.91	40.7	1.644	52.43	40.3	1.301	50.61	40.3	1.241	73.50	40.7	1.806	51.73	42.4	1.220	78.75	40.7	1.935
March.....	64.80	38.3	1.692	51.68	39.6	1.305	49.10	39.5	1.243	73.41	40.4	1.817	52.35	42.7	1.225	78.42	40.3	1.946
April.....	63.06	38.5	1.658	51.01	38.5	1.326	48.51	38.2	1.270	73.81	40.6	1.818	53.21	42.6	1.249	79.28	40.7	1.948
May.....	60.06	37.1	1.619	51.95	39.2	1.326	49.67	39.2	1.267	76.95	41.8	1.841	54.25	43.4	1.250	82.62	41.6	1.985
June.....	65.49	40.3	1.625	53.93	40.1	1.345	51.27	39.9	1.285	79.19	42.6	1.859	58.48	45.3	1.291	84.24	42.1	2.001
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
1950: Average.....	\$61.94	40.3	\$1.337	\$54.99	42.2	\$1.363	\$41.06	37.9	\$1.084	\$60.19	39.0	\$1.287	\$35.76	36.9	\$1.069	\$42.70	37.7	\$1.155
1951: Average.....	68.86	41.1	1.713	50.22	42.0	1.410	44.20	38.3	1.154	54.21	39.4	1.376	38.92	37.6	1.035	46.07	37.7	1.222
1952: June.....	69.79	40.6	1.719	58.22	41.5	1.409	44.49	37.9	1.174	55.37	40.3	1.374	37.60	36.3	1.033	46.85	38.4	1.220
July.....	68.50	39.8	1.721	59.21	41.7	1.420	44.03	37.6	1.171	53.70	39.2	1.370	37.83	36.8	1.028	44.99	37.0	1.216
August.....	68.18	38.1	1.713	58.66	41.4	1.417	44.08	38.5	1.145	53.79	40.4	1.381	38.94	37.7	1.033	46.76	38.3	1.221
September.....	67.70	39.5	1.714	59.74	41.6	1.436	44.75	39.5	1.133	55.82	40.1	1.392	40.18	38.3	1.049	48.20	38.9	1.236
October.....	70.20	40.6	1.729	59.05	41.7	1.416	45.30	39.7	1.141	55.40	39.8	1.392	40.88	38.9	1.051	46.93	37.7	1.244
November.....	67.61	38.7	1.747	60.06	42.0	1.436	46.26	39.3	1.177	55.02	41.0	1.415	41.03	38.6	1.063	48.63	38.5	1.268
December.....	66.30	38.5	1.722	60.77	42.2	1.446	46.53	39.5	1.178	57.53	40.6	1.417	41.96	39.9	1.090	47.67	38.2	1.248
1953: January.....	66.43	39.1	1.750	61.36	41.8	1.468	45.27	38.4	1.170	65.24	39.4	1.402	40.14	37.9	1.059	47.92	38.1	1.255
February.....	69.87	30.2	1.787	61.82	42.2	1.465	46.69	38.9	1.184	51.54	39.2	1.405	38.86	36.8	1.059	46.30	37.1	1.244
March.....	68.60	38.8	1.768	62.00	41.7	1.470	46.88	36.6	1.199	52.59	37.3	1.410	39.05	36.6	1.067	44.09	34.8	1.267
April.....	68.38	38.1	1.767	60.92	41.3	1.475	45.45	34.6	1.198	48.40	34.4	1.407	37.63	34.8	1.064	43.42	34.6	1.235
May.....	73.12	40.5	1.762	61.59	41.7	1.477	45.40	37.9	1.198	54.31	38.6	1.407	40.39	38.0	1.063	45.74	36.3	1.260
June.....	73.51	41.6	1.767	63.03	42.0	1.483	46.82	38.6	1.213	56.98	39.9	1.428	40.51	38.0	1.066	48.12	37.8	1.273

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Tobacco manufacturers—Con.			Textile-mill products												Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber		
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			United States		
Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1950: Average.....	\$37.59	39.4	\$0.954	\$48.95	39.6	\$1.236	\$45.01	38.9	\$1.157	\$45.06	38.8	\$1.162	\$49.28	40.1	\$1.226	\$48.00	40.1	\$1.197
1951: Average.....	37.91	39.2	.967	51.33	38.8	1.323	47.86	38.6	1.240	48.02	38.6	1.244	51.63	30.2	1.317	50.38	39.3	1.282
1951: June.....	43.07	38.8	1.110	51.07	38.6	1.323	47.78	38.5	1.241	47.81	38.4	1.245	52.10	30.5	1.319	50.63	39.4	1.285
July.....	41.00	36.8	1.114	49.58	37.7	1.315	46.76	37.6	1.240	46.92	37.6	1.248	50.25	38.3	1.312	48.74	38.2	1.276
August.....	34.99	37.5	.933	48.06	36.7	1.310	44.89	36.2	1.240	44.94	36.1	1.245	48.30	37.1	1.302	46.50	36.8	1.296
September.....	37.30	42.0	.888	48.74	36.9	1.321	45.14	36.2	1.247	45.16	36.1	1.251	48.75	37.1	1.314	47.20	36.9	1.279
October.....	38.25	42.8	.917	49.29	37.2	1.328	46.01	36.9	1.247	46.35	37.1	1.250	48.77	37.0	1.318	47.50	37.0	1.286
November.....	39.89	39.0	.946	50.46	37.8	1.335	46.57	37.2	1.252	46.97	37.4	1.258	50.01	37.6	1.330	48.85	37.6	1.286
December.....	37.67	38.6	.976	52.70	38.1	1.341	46.02	38.9	1.258	48.94	38.9	1.258	52.62	39.3	1.339	50.48	39.1	1.291
1952: January.....	38.04	28.5	.988	52.40	38.9	1.347	48.89	38.7	1.263	48.71	38.6	1.262	52.10	39.0	1.336	50.30	38.9	1.293
February.....	37.72	36.8	1.025	52.22	38.8	1.346	48.55	38.5	1.261	48.35	38.4	1.259	51.19	38.4	1.333	49.45	38.3	1.291
March.....	39.16	38.0	1.073	51.32	38.1	1.347	48.31	38.1	1.258	48.02	37.9	1.267	49.48	37.2	1.330	47.49	36.9	1.287
April.....	37.88	34.0	1.114	49.85	37.2	1.340	46.39	36.7	1.264	46.39	36.7	1.264	49.08	37.1	1.323	47.14	36.8	1.281
May.....	41.92	37.7	1.112	50.71	37.7	1.345	47.26	37.1	1.267	47.42	37.4	1.268	49.34	37.1	1.330	46.99	36.6	1.284
June.....	45.08	39.3	1.147	51.44	38.3	1.343	48.66	38.5	1.264	48.98	38.6	1.269	50.12	37.6	1.333	47.45	36.9	1.286
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery						
North			South									United States			North			
1950: Average.....	\$51.23	40.5	\$1.265	\$47.08	40.0	\$1.177	\$54.01	39.8	\$1.357	\$44.13	37.4	\$1.180	\$53.63	37.9	\$1.415	\$54.25	37.7	\$1.439
1951: Average.....	53.66	38.8	1.383	49.41	39.4	1.254	57.71	39.1	1.475	46.57	38.7	1.269	56.69	36.6	1.549	55.16	35.9	1.630
1951: June.....	54.25	39.6	1.370	49.72	39.4	1.262	58.16	29.7	1.465	45.18	38.6	1.269	54.01	34.8	1.552	55.18	34.0	1.623
July.....	51.60	38.0	1.358	47.86	38.2	1.253	57.47	35.2	1.466	44.57	35.4	1.259	54.01	33.3	1.530	54.45	34.2	1.603
August.....	48.82	34.9	1.360	45.99	38.2	1.243	55.84	38.3	1.458	44.44	35.3	1.259	53.75	35.2	1.527	54.32	34.4	1.579
September.....	51.17	36.6	1.396	46.18	37.0	1.248	56.20	38.1	1.475	44.84	35.5	1.263	54.07	35.2	1.531	55.12	34.6	1.603
October.....	51.41	36.1	1.424	46.40	37.3	1.244	55.38	36.8	1.503	46.06	36.3	1.269	55.18	35.9	1.537	57.47	36.1	1.602
November.....	51.27	35.8	1.432	47.58	38.0	1.252	57.68	37.6	1.534	47.56	37.3	1.275	57.75	37.5	1.540	57.80	36.4	1.688
December.....	54.46	37.9	1.457	49.49	39.4	1.256	62.15	40.2	1.546	48.08	37.8	1.272	58.09	37.6	1.545	56.57	35.6	1.589
1952: January.....	54.89	37.7	1.456	49.12	39.2	1.253	61.42	39.6	1.551	47.60	37.0	1.288	58.18	37.2	1.564	58.76	36.7	1.601
February.....	54.13	37.2	1.435	48.20	38.5	1.252	60.37	39.1	1.548	48.31	37.8	1.278	59.06	38.5	1.534	57.29	37.6	1.523
March.....	52.53	36.2	1.451	46.21	37.0	1.249	59.25	38.6	1.535	48.10	37.8	1.274	58.83	38.6	1.524	56.36	37.7	1.495
April.....	52.74	36.4	1.449	45.87	36.9	1.243	59.29	38.7	1.532	45.94	36.2	1.269	55.20	36.1	1.529	54.13	35.8	1.512
May.....	52.56	36.2	1.452	45.84	36.7	1.249	61.73	39.9	1.547	46.79	36.9	1.288	55.44	36.4	1.523	54.75	36.5	1.500
June.....	52.50	36.8	1.452	45.84	36.7	1.249	63.60	40.9	1.555	47.30	37.6	1.288	55.09	36.7	1.501	54.70	36.8	1.500
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued						Seamless hosiery						Knit outerwear						
South			United States			North			South						Knit underwear			
1950: Average.....	\$58.33	38.2	\$1.396	\$34.94	35.8	\$0.976	\$38.12	38.2	\$0.998	\$34.37	35.4	\$0.971	\$43.73	38.6	\$1.133	\$39.60	37.5	\$1.056
1951: Average.....	55.76	37.2	1.499	36.85	35.2	1.047	41.24	37.8	1.091	36.02	34.7	1.038	47.23	38.4	1.230	42.71	37.3	1.145
1951: June.....	53.39	35.5	1.504	35.80	34.0	1.053	40.26	36.8	1.094	34.87	33.4	1.044	46.41	38.2	1.215	41.99	36.8	1.141
July.....	53.83	36.1	1.491	35.39	34.0	1.041	38.20	35.5	1.076	34.55	33.7	1.034	45.26	37.5	1.207	40.55	35.6	1.139
August.....	53.41	35.7	1.496	35.32	33.7	1.048	36.71	36.6	1.085	34.42	33.1	1.040	46.27	37.8	1.224	40.91	35.7	1.146
September.....	53.32	35.5	1.502	35.25	33.8	1.043	40.74	37.1	1.098	34.23	33.2	1.031	46.56	37.7	1.235	41.62	36.0	1.156
October.....	53.81	35.8	1.503	37.45	35.8	1.055	42.21	38.1	1.108	36.54	35.0	1.044	47.36	37.8	1.253	42.33	36.3	1.166
November.....	57.08	38.2	1.510	38.66	36.4	1.062	42.48	38.0	1.118	37.94	36.1	1.051	48.33	38.6	1.252	43.14	36.9	1.169
December.....	58.70	38.8	1.513	39.41	37.0	1.065	44.31	39.6	1.119	38.43	36.5	1.053	48.21	38.6	1.249	44.50	38.0	1.171
1952: January.....	57.49	37.5	1.533	38.48	36.1	1.066	42.85	38.4	1.116	37.66	35.7	1.055	46.79	36.9	1.268	44.16	37.3	1.154
February.....	59.98	39.1	1.534	39.38	36.8	1.070	42.79	38.0	1.126	38.76	36.6	1.059	47.88	38.0	1.240	43.78	37.1	1.160
March.....	59.90	39.1	1.532	38.88	36.4	1.068	45.05	38.3	1.124	38.16	36.1	1.057	48.32	38.2	1.265	43.61	37.4	1.166
April.....	55.50	36.3	1.529	37.13	34.9	1.064	41.29	36.8	1.122	38.40	34.6	1.052	45.41	36.5	1.244	42.71	36.6	1.167
May.....	55.66	36.4	1.529	38.34	35.9	1.068	43.20	38.5	1.122	38.76	35.6	1.057	46.85	37.6	1.246	43.53	37.3	1.167
June.....	-----	-----	-----	39.00	36.9	1.057	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	48.09	38.2	1.250	44.62	38.3	1.165

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Apparel and other finished textile products					
	Textile-mill products—Continued																				
	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies								
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings			
1950: Average.....	\$53.87	40.9	\$1.317	\$62.33	41.5	\$1.302	\$62.72	41.1	\$1.256	\$62.37	40.6	\$1.200	\$51.05	35.9	\$1.422	\$43.65	38.4	\$1.200			
1951: Average.....	\$66.49	39.7	1.423	62.53	39.4	1.087	66.37	37.9	1.593	66.88	39.8	1.379	52.67	35.3	1.492	45.85	36.0	1.200			
1951: June.....	55.97	35.6	1.417	56.48	37.6	1.882	56.43	35.6	1.585	54.85	39.7	1.274	51.72	35.0	1.478	44.05	35.3	1.248			
July.....	52.56	37.8	1.409	58.43	37.1	1.575	54.92	35.0	1.599	53.70	39.2	1.370	50.38	34.2	1.473	47.10	35.4	1.274			
August.....	50.07	36.0	1.417	58.59	37.2	1.575	54.46	34.8	1.568	52.32	38.3	1.366	47.18	33.2	1.421	46.11	35.8	1.288			
September.....	53.18	37.4	1.422	59.69	37.8	1.579	55.96	35.6	1.572	53.89	38.8	1.389	49.66	32.0	1.552	45.89	35.6	1.299			
October.....	55.19	38.7	1.426	60.99	38.4	1.572	59.05	37.3	1.583	54.03	38.7	1.396	49.90	33.4	1.494	47.70	34.6	1.298			
November.....	58.70	40.4	1.433	60.80	38.7	1.577	59.18	37.6	1.574	54.09	38.5	1.403	49.93	33.4	1.495	45.12	35.5	1.271			
December.....	61.78	42.3	1.460	63.12	39.9	1.582	61.51	38.8	1.576	56.30	40.1	1.404	52.73	37.8	1.514	46.26	36.2	1.278			
1952: January.....	60.69	41.4	1.466	64.80	40.5	1.800	63.68	39.9	1.598	54.41	39.7	1.421	55.12	35.6	1.598	46.40	36.0	1.200			
February.....	62.27	42.1	1.479	65.04	40.5	1.800	64.00	39.9	1.604	56.98	39.9	1.426	55.22	35.7	1.532	47.56	36.7	1.206			
March.....	60.75	41.0	1.482	66.70	41.0	1.624	64.96	40.1	1.620	56.97	39.7	1.435	55.31	35.7	1.507	47.35	36.8	1.287			
April.....	58.72	40.0	1.468	61.53	38.1	1.615	56.55	35.5	1.593	55.10	38.4	1.435	44.44	29.1	1.527	43.58	35.0	1.245			
May.....	59.80	40.6	1.473	65.24	39.9	1.635	62.43	38.8	1.609	56.67	39.3	1.442	52.53	34.4	1.529	44.98	36.3	1.239			
June.....	62.39	41.9	1.489	65.53	40.4	1.622	61.82	39.1	1.581	57.63	39.8	1.448	56.66	36.7	1.544	45.30	36.3	1.248			
Manufacturing—Continued																					
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																					
Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear						
1950: Average.....	\$50.22	36.0	\$1.361	\$56.43	39.8	\$0.990	\$56.26	38.7	\$0.986	\$39.43	37.8	\$1.049	\$31.34	35.9	\$0.873	\$49.41	34.7	\$1.424			
1951: Average.....	\$52.73	35.8	1.473	38.08	36.0	1.057	37.65	35.6	1.066	40.14	36.0	1.115	33.02	35.7	.923	51.31	35.0	1.466			
1951: June.....	52.85	36.0	1.466	38.82	35.1	1.052	35.97	34.0	1.058	39.26	35.1	1.119	32.68	35.9	.916	47.52	33.8	1.406			
July.....	52.82	36.2	1.459	36.35	34.4	1.051	35.30	33.4	1.057	38.61	35.1	1.100	32.62	35.3	.924	52.25	34.9	1.500			
August.....	51.85	35.0	1.473	36.98	35.3	1.044	37.47	34.5	1.057	38.13	35.0	1.118	32.42	35.2	.921	53.45	35.4	1.510			
September.....	51.98	35.1	1.481	37.67	35.5	1.061	37.70	35.1	1.074	39.94	35.6	1.122	31.83	34.3	.928	51.50	34.4	1.497			
October.....	47.81	32.5	1.471	37.14	35.0	1.061	37.52	35.0	1.072	38.83	35.6	1.106	32.53	34.8	.943	47.33	32.8	1.443			
November.....	47.59	32.2	1.478	38.13	35.6	1.071	38.84	36.0	1.078	37.56	33.6	1.118	32.85	35.1	.936	50.41	34.6	1.437			
December.....	49.98	33.7	1.483	38.09	35.8	1.064	38.41	35.7	1.076	39.32	35.2	1.117	32.86	35.3	.931	52.30	33.8	1.461			
1952: January.....	50.60	33.4	1.497	38.06	35.7	1.066	38.23	35.3	1.083	40.82	35.7	1.135	31.46	36.1	.927	51.98	35.9	1.487			
February.....	51.67	34.7	1.490	39.02	36.5	1.069	38.84	35.7	1.088	42.03	36.8	1.142	33.32	35.9	.928	54.78	36.4	1.498			
March.....	52.63	35.3	1.491	39.34	36.7	1.072	39.24	36.3	1.081	44.12	38.2	1.155	33.39	36.1	.925	53.14	36.2	1.498			
April.....	48.20	32.9	1.465	38.02	35.8	1.062	38.41	35.6	1.079	41.95	36.8	1.140	34.63	37.2	.911	47.81	34.2	1.398			
May.....	48.48	33.0	1.469	39.26	36.9	1.064	39.42	36.5	1.080	42.98	37.8	1.137	34.93	37.6	.929	49.67	36.1	1.376			
June.....	50.83	34.3	1.482	39.39	37.2	1.059	39.42	36.6	1.077	42.53	37.6	1.131	35.37	38.4	.921	49.18	35.1	1.401			
Manufacturing—Continued																					
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																					
Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery						
1950: Average.....	\$48.09	34.8	\$1.382	\$34.66	36.1	\$0.960	\$63.77	33.8	\$1.508	\$38.38	38.9	\$1.040	\$38.55	36.4	\$1.004	\$54.21	35.2	\$1.540			
1951: Average.....	\$50.65	35.1	1.443	37.86	36.9	1.026	63.18	32.9	1.942	40.92	36.6	1.115	36.97	36.8	1.078	57.46	36.0	1.506			
1951: June.....	48.92	34.2	1.418	37.22	36.1	1.031	55.71	31.0	1.797	38.99	35.0	1.114	38.52	35.8	1.076	49.42	32.9	1.502			
July.....	48.96	35.4	1.382	34.48	34.0	1.014	68.43	34.2	2.001	38.41	34.6	1.110	38.58	35.7	1.080	57.66	35.9	1.006			
August.....	52.16	35.8	1.487	37.19	36.5	1.019	66.97	33.5	1.999	39.55	35.1	1.114	38.66	35.9	1.077	59.35	36.5	1.626			
September.....	51.05	34.4	1.484	37.69	36.7	1.027	63.33	32.1	1.973	41.06	36.5	1.125	40.00	36.9	1.084	62.10	37.3	1.665			
October.....	47.33	32.8	1.443	36.81	35.7	1.031	56.29	29.3	1.921	41.66	36.8	1.132	40.51	37.2	1.089	52.80	33.4	1.672			
November.....	49.60	34.3	1.446	36.35	36.8	1.042	60.83	31.5	1.931	42.79	37.5	1.141	41.13	37.6	1.094	50.90	32.9	1.547			
December.....	52.60	36.1	1.457	39.07	37.9	1.031	63.21	33.2	1.904	42.90	37.8	1.144	41.21	37.4	1.102	55.91	35.8	1.572			
1952: January.....	51.77	35.9	1.442	39.34	37.5	1.049	47.01	34.0	1.971	41.95	36.7	1.143	40.00	36.6	1.093	61.82	38.4	1.610			
February.....	52.96	36.3	1.459	40.38	38.2	1.057	68.63	34.3	2.001	42.49	37.4	1.142	40.18	37.0	1.086	69.91	41.1	1.701			
March.....	52.82	36.4	1.451	41.24	38.8	1.063	63.31	32.4	1.954	43.39	37.8	1.148	40.62	37.1	1.095	68.86	40.7	1.692			
April.....	50.33	35.0	1.438	39.51	37.7	1.048	54.09	28.5	1.808	41.18	36.0	1.144	38.62	35.3	1.094	49.91	32.6	1.531			
May.....	52.85	36.3	1.456	41.22	38.6	1.069	53.69	30.7	1.749	42.07	37.2	1.155	40.08	36.4	1.101	50.80	33.4	1.515			
June.....	48.34	34.7	1.393	39.82	37.6	1.050	61.65	32.5	1.807	43.08	37.3	1.155	40.19	36.6	1.098	50.04	32.1	1.559			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)				
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																			
	Children's outerwear		Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings				
1950: Average.....	\$38.98	38.5	\$1.068	\$43.45	36.7	\$1.184	\$42.06	38.2	\$1.101									\$35.31	41.0	\$1.340
1951: Average.....	41.53	38.2	1.144	45.71	36.6	1.249	44.19	37.8	1.169	\$38.37	36.3	\$1.057	\$44.85	38.4	\$1.168		59.26	40.9	1.449	
1951: June.....	40.90	36.1	1.133	46.14	36.5	1.264	45.59	37.5	1.180	38.7	35.7	1.072	44.03	37.6	1.171		61.51	41.0	1.468	
July.....	41.83	36.5	1.146	43.61	36.4	1.198	43.48	37.1	1.182	38.05	35.3	1.078	44.00	37.8	1.164		57.43	39.8	1.443	
August.....	41.59	36.2	1.149	46.26	36.5	1.268	44.03	37.7	1.162	37.49	35.7	1.050	45.94	38.9	1.181		60.49	40.0	1.470	
September.....	41.98	35.9	1.168	46.76	36.7	1.274	44.36	37.8	1.183	37.31	35.1	1.054	44.92	38.0	1.182		61.81	40.8	1.515	
October.....	40.15	34.7	1.157	45.64	36.0	1.269	44.41	37.6	1.181	37.73	35.8	1.054	45.21	37.9	1.193		62.32	41.3	1.509	
November.....	42.37	36.4	1.164	47.62	37.0	1.287	44.65	37.9	1.178	38.00	36.5	1.041	46.21	38.8	1.191		60.86	40.8	1.499	
December.....	42.79	36.7	1.166	47.13	37.2	1.267	45.74	38.6	1.159	39.33	37.1	1.060	47.60	40.0	1.100		60.18	40.8	1.475	
1952: January.....	43.23	36.7	1.178	43.86	36.1	1.215	45.08	38.3	1.177	40.81	39.9	1.049	45.31	38.4	1.180		57.02	40.1	1.422	
February.....	44.29	37.5	1.181	43.37	36.2	1.198	44.96	38.1	1.180	42.32	39.7	1.066	45.71	39.0	1.172		50.11	40.8	1.456	
March.....	43.57	37.4	1.173	44.30	36.3	1.223	45.15	38.2	1.182	41.02	39.1	1.064	45.21	38.1	1.165		50.59	40.4	1.475	
April.....	39.87	35.6	1.120	42.32	34.8	1.216	44.15	37.1	1.190	41.27	38.5	1.072	44.02	36.5	1.206		61.13	40.7	1.502	
May.....	42.60	37.8	1.127	44.03	36.0	1.223	45.91	38.1	1.205	42.57	39.3	1.078	45.65	36.9	1.237		59.74	41.0	1.457	
June.....	42.51	37.0	1.149	44.98	36.1	1.246	45.85	38.3	1.197	41.21	38.3	1.076	46.96	37.9	1.239		64.37	42.1	1.529	
Manufacturing—Continued																				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																				
Logging camps and contractors		Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general										Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products					
Logging camps and contractors		Sawmills and planing mills			United States			South			West			Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products						
1950: Average.....	\$60.26	58.9	\$1.703	\$54.56	40.7	\$1.350	\$55.53	40.5	\$1.371	\$58.90	42.1	\$0.924	\$70.43	38.7	\$1.820	\$60.52	43.2	\$1.401		
1951: Average.....	71.37	59.3	1.818	58.73	40.5	1.450	58.58	40.5	1.471	41.19	42.2	.976	75.81	38.6	1.955	64.74	42.4	1.427		
1951: June.....	77.10	41.7	1.849	60.92	41.5	1.468	61.70	41.5	1.489	41.12	42.0	.979	79.31	40.4	1.963	62.48	42.8	1.430		
July.....	62.83	35.7	1.752	57.46	39.6	1.451	58.17	39.6	1.469	40.62	41.7	.974	72.38	37.1	1.951	63.65	41.6	1.428		
August.....	74.57	40.2	1.855	60.29	40.6	1.488	61.06	40.6	1.504	41.02	41.8	.974	77.57	39.1	1.964	64.79	42.1	1.477		
September.....	75.63	39.7	1.905	61.06	40.2	1.519	61.98	40.2	1.541	41.21	41.8	.986	79.01	38.6	2.047	66.39	42.1	1.577		
October.....	79.99	41.9	1.909	61.49	40.8	1.507	62.42	40.8	1.530	42.37	42.8	.980	79.57	39.1	2.035	66.94	42.5	1.575		
November.....	79.38	41.3	1.922	60.56	40.4	1.499	61.49	40.4	1.522	41.75	42.3	.987	78.82	38.6	2.042	62.97	40.6	1.551		
December.....	74.92	40.0	1.873	59.47	40.4	1.472	60.36	40.4	1.494	42.03	42.5	.989	77.19	38.1	2.026	65.15	41.9	1.555		
1952: January.....	63.46	39.1	1.623	55.56	39.5	1.432	57.25	39.4	1.453	41.92	42.3	.991	72.67	36.3	2.002	65.06	41.6	1.564		
February.....	72.82	41.4	1.759	58.47	40.1	1.453	59.16	40.0	1.479	41.18	41.6	.990	76.76	38.4	1.999	65.80	41.7	1.560		
March.....	72.78	40.3	1.806	58.85	39.9	1.475	60.43	39.7	1.497	41.05	41.3	.994	76.72	38.0	2.019	66.62	41.9	1.590		
April.....	78.85	40.6	1.942	60.37	40.3	1.498	61.30	40.3	1.521	41.86	41.9	.999	78.80	38.8	2.031	66.87	41.9	1.596		
May.....	65.29	39.5	1.653	60.53	40.9	1.480	61.36	40.8	1.504	42.94	42.9	1.001	78.54	38.5	2.040	64.78	41.5	1.561		
June.....	77.41	42.0	1.843	64.93	42.0	1.546	66.01	42.1	1.568	43.22	43.0	1.005	84.54	41.0	2.062	67.78	42.6	1.591		
Manufacturing—Continued																				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																				
Millwork		Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture						
1950: Average.....	\$59.05	43.2	\$1.367	\$46.03	40.7	\$1.311	\$46.56	41.5	\$1.122	\$47.07	41.4	\$1.137	\$53.67	41.9	\$1.281	\$31.91	41.9	\$1.239		
1951: Average.....	61.60	42.1	1.468	49.22	41.5	1.186	49.42	42.2	1.174	51.28	42.0	1.221	57.72	41.2	1.401	64.84	40.8	1.344		
1951: June.....	62.08	42.2	1.471	50.46	42.3	1.193	50.35	42.6	1.182	52.26	42.8	1.221	56.03	40.4	1.387	52.64	39.7	1.326		
July.....	60.54	41.1	1.473	48.63	40.9	1.189	49.27	41.3	1.193	50.75	41.7	1.217	55.74	39.7	1.404	61.91	38.8	1.338		
August.....	62.14	42.1	1.476	48.87	41.0	1.192	48.74	41.2	1.183	51.29	41.9	1.224	57.53	40.8	1.410	53.64	40.0	1.341		
September.....	62.81	42.1	1.492	49.93	41.3	1.209	49.42	41.6	1.188	52.38	41.9	1.250	58.40	41.1	1.421	55.32	40.8	1.366		
October.....	64.20	42.8	1.500	50.01	41.5	1.205	49.61	41.9	1.184	51.96	41.6	1.249	58.79	41.4	1.420	55.94	41.1	1.361		
November.....	61.74	41.3	1.495	49.48	41.3	1.198	49.16	41.8	1.176	50.92	40.8	1.248	58.91	41.1	1.431	56.50	41.0	1.378		
December.....	63.09	42.2	1.495	51.07	42.0	1.216	50.37	42.4	1.188	52.06	41.7	1.249	60.48	42.0	1.440	57.75	41.7	1.385		
1952: January.....	61.98	41.4	1.497	48.63	40.8	1.192	48.16	41.3	1.166	51.75	41.6	1.244	59.84	41.5	1.442	56.46	41.0	1.377		
February.....	62.00	40.9	1.515	48.64	40.7	1.195	48.16	41.3	1.166	52.21	41.6	1.255	60.26	41.5	1.452	57.31	41.2	1.391		
March.....	63.11	41.3	1.528	49.37	40.7	1.213	48.79	41.1	1.187	52.83	41.7	1.267	60.67	41.3	1.469	57.55	40.9	1.407		
April.....	63.70	41.5	1.537	49.45	40.6	1.218	49.64	41.4	1.199	52.67	41.7	1.263	59.48	40.6	1.465	56.76	40.4	1.405		
May.....	63.93	41.8	1.530	50.63	41.6	1.217	50.68	42.2	1.201	53.59	41.9	1.279	59.75	40.9	1.461	56.70	40.5	1.400		
June.....	66.74	43.2	1.545	51.29	41.6	1.233	51.28	42.1	1.218	54.06	42.2	1.281	60.00	40.9	1.467	57.31	40.7	1.408		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued												Paper and allied products					
	Furniture and fixtures—Continued												Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Other furniture and fixtures			Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings						
1950: Average.....	\$48.39	42.3	\$1.144	\$56.35	41.4	\$1.361	\$57.27	41.2	\$1.390	\$58.53	41.9	\$1.397	\$61.14	43.3	\$1.412	\$65.06	43.9	\$1.482
1951: Average.....	50.88	41.3	1.232	58.03	39.8	1.458	60.37	40.3	1.498	64.69	42.2	1.533	65.77	43.1	1.526	71.17	44.4	1.603
1951: June.....	49.46	40.2	1.230	55.11	37.8	1.458	56.47	39.6	1.426	63.82	42.1	1.516	65.56	43.1	1.521	70.84	44.3	1.599
July.....	47.50	38.9	1.221	54.37	37.6	1.446	58.84	39.2	1.501	64.30	41.7	1.542	65.44	42.8	1.529	71.73	44.5	1.612
August.....	50.10	40.6	1.234	55.56	38.5	1.444	57.97	39.3	1.475	65.92	42.5	1.551	64.84	42.6	1.522	70.38	44.1	1.596
September.....	52.92	41.1	1.239	58.17	40.2	1.447	62.23	40.7	1.529	65.32	41.9	1.550	65.57	42.8	1.532	71.29	44.2	1.613
October.....	51.46	41.5	1.240	50.23	41.0	1.466	62.09	40.5	1.531	65.36	42.1	1.551	65.32	42.5	1.537	71.15	44.0	1.617
November.....	51.58	41.3	1.249	61.39	41.2	1.490	63.15	40.4	1.662	64.49	41.5	1.554	65.64	42.4	1.548	71.31	43.8	1.628
December.....	52.54	41.8	1.257	65.33	42.7	1.530	63.08	40.8	1.546	67.07	42.8	1.567	66.68	42.8	1.558	72.22	44.2	1.634
1952: January.....	\$1.87	41.4	1.233	59.12	39.6	1.463	63.45	40.7	1.559	67.85	42.7	1.580	66.39	42.5	1.562	71.29	43.6	1.635
February.....	52.37	41.5	1.202	62.34	40.8	1.528	61.78	40.7	1.567	62.22	42.2	1.593	64.57	42.4	1.570	71.68	43.6	1.644
March.....	51.86	40.7	1.275	63.28	41.2	1.536	64.39	40.7	1.582	67.94	42.2	1.610	67.48	42.6	1.584	72.93	43.8	1.665
April.....	51.56	40.5	1.202	62.42	40.4	1.516	62.92	39.9	1.577	64.11	41.1	1.603	65.33	41.4	1.578	69.88	42.2	1.656
May.....	51.53	40.7	1.266	62.41	40.5	1.541	62.92	40.0	1.573	66.85	41.7	1.603	66.58	41.8	1.598	71.14	42.6	1.670
June.....	51.82	40.9	1.267	63.44	40.1	1.582	64.50	40.8	1.581	66.32	41.4	1.602	67.80	42.4	1.599	73.05	43.3	1.687
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Paper and allied products—Continued																		
	Paperboard containers and boxes						Printing, publishing, and allied industries						Newspapers			Periodicals		
	Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries						Newspapers			Periodicals		
	\$57.96	43.0	\$1.348	\$55.48	42.0	\$1.321	\$72.98	38.8	\$1.381	\$80.00	38.9	\$2.168	\$74.18	39.5	\$1.878	\$94.08	39.1	\$1.639
1950: Average.....	60.65	41.8	1.451	59.73	41.8	1.420	70.05	38.8	1.900	63.34	38.6	2.277	70.28	39.8	1.092	67.48	39.6	1.704
1951: June.....	60.05	41.5	1.447	60.15	42.3	1.422	75.82	38.8	1.954	63.16	36.7	2.266	77.70	39.3	1.077	68.09	40.3	1.712
July.....	58.50	40.6	1.443	59.95	41.4	1.424	75.50	38.6	1.906	63.86	36.3	2.269	79.64	39.7	2.006	66.20	39.1	1.699
August.....	59.92	40.5	1.444	59.39	41.5	1.431	75.54	38.7	1.922	64.29	36.3	2.267	80.32	40.0	2.008	68.28	40.0	1.707
September.....	52.12	40.8	1.446	59.78	41.6	1.457	77.60	39.2	1.962	62.13	36.9	2.307	83.23	40.7	2.045	66.69	40.1	1.713
October.....	58.68	40.7	1.448	59.49	41.4	1.447	78.27	38.8	1.978	64.36	36.2	2.305	80.07	39.7	2.017	66.31	39.4	1.683
November.....	59.49	40.8	1.458	59.80	41.1	1.455	77.69	38.4	1.992	65.51	38.7	2.048	80.48	39.8	2.022	66.68	39.2	1.701
December.....	60.77	41.2	1.478	60.76	41.5	1.464	76.43	39.4	2.016	65.55	37.5	2.394	80.11	39.8	2.028	68.03	39.6	1.718
1952: January.....	61.25	41.3	1.483	60.90	41.4	1.471	77.28	38.6	2.002	83.13	38.8	2.322	78.67	39.1	2.012	68.19	39.3	1.735
February.....	61.13	40.1	1.491	60.64	41.0	1.479	77.64	38.4	2.022	84.19	36.1	2.322	81.69	40.2	2.032	68.56	39.0	1.738
March.....	61.67	41.1	1.498	61.59	41.5	1.484	79.06	38.7	2.043	84.85	36.1	2.342	84.24	40.5	2.080	69.36	39.3	1.765
April.....	60.18	40.2	1.497	60.65	40.9	1.483	78.23	38.2	2.048	85.02	36.1	2.351	85.99	39.2	2.066	69.63	39.1	1.782
May.....	61.68	40.9	1.508	60.51	40.8	1.483	79.75	38.6	2.066	87.24	36.5	2.390	81.94	39.7	2.064	70.22	39.1	1.796
June.....	63.16	41.8	1.511	61.05	41.0	1.489	79.93	38.8	2.060	87.09	36.5	2.386	82.74	40.4	2.048	69.70	39.4	1.769
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																		
	Commercial printing						Lithographing						Other printing and publishing			Total: Chemicals and allied products		
	Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing						Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals		
	\$72.34	39.9	\$1.813	\$73.04	40.0	\$1.826	\$95.18	39.1	\$1.667	\$92.67	41.5	\$1.510	\$47.89	40.9	\$1.660	\$68.69	40.6	\$1.618
1951: Average.....	75.36	40.0	1.864	75.95	40.1	1.885	67.42	38.2	1.720	68.22	41.8	1.632	75.13	41.6	1.806	71.62	40.9	1.731
1951: June.....	74.86	39.8	1.881	75.95	40.1	1.894	67.11	38.2	1.712	68.72	41.7	1.648	75.50	41.9	1.802	72.48	41.3	1.755
July.....	74.86	39.8	1.881	76.43	40.2	1.901	66.44	38.9	1.706	69.01	41.6	1.659	76.36	42.0	1.818	73.05	41.3	1.769
August.....	74.77	39.9	1.874	77.08	40.3	1.913	65.56	38.8	1.700	68.19	41.5	1.643	76.08	42.1	1.806	71.67	41.0	1.748
September.....	74.99	40.5	1.901	77.81	40.4	1.926	67.70	39.2	1.727	68.43	41.7	1.641	76.13	41.6	1.830	72.84	40.8	1.778
October.....	75.13	39.9	1.902	75.96	40.0	1.899	67.22	38.9	1.728	68.18	41.8	1.631	76.45	41.8	1.829	71.17	40.3	1.766
November.....	76.57	39.9	1.910	75.56	39.6	1.908	66.99	38.7	1.721	68.72	41.8	1.644	76.36	41.5	1.840	71.63	40.4	1.773
December.....	78.75	40.7	1.935	78.47	40.7	1.928	69.38	39.6	1.752	69.10	41.8	1.653	75.89	41.0	1.851	72.45	40.7	1.780
1952: January.....	78.18	40.3	1.940	78.40	39.2	1.940	68.98	39.4	1.751	69.06	41.6	1.690	76.74	41.3	1.858	72.11	40.4	1.785
February.....	77.26	39.7	1.946	77.14	39.1	1.973	68.84	39.5	1.788	68.81	41.4	1.662	75.46	40.9	1.845	72.02	40.3	1.787
March.....	79.55	40.3	1.974	78.96	39.6	1.994	70.71	39.0	1.813	69.18	41.3	1.675	75.70	40.7	1.869	72.54	40.3	1.800
April.....	78.21	39.5	1.980	77.93	39.2	1.988	69.45	38.5	1.804	69.09	41.0	1.688	76.55	41.0	1.867	73.20	40.2	1.821
May.....	78.88	40.0	1.997	79.08	39.5	2.002	69.76	38.8	1.798	69.56	40.8	1.705	76.06	40.9	1.872	73.41	40.2	1.826
June.....	80.72	40.3	2.003	81.04	40.0	2.026	68.34	38.5	1.775	70.39	40.9	1.721	77.56	41.1	1.887	73.95	40.3	1.835

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$65.54	41.8	\$1.508	\$71.93	40.8	\$1.793	\$58.40	39.3	\$1.488	\$59.59	40.9	\$1.487	\$64.80	42.3	\$1.532	\$47.00	41.3	\$1.138
1951: Average.....	72.60	42.0	1.730	78.31	41.0	1.910	67.70	39.4	1.593	62.51	41.1	1.521	68.84	41.9	1.643	52.16	42.2	1.236
1951: June.....	72.15	41.9	1.722	78.40	41.2	1.903	62.69	39.6	1.583	62.36	41.3	1.510	68.54	42.0	1.632	52.96	42.0	1.261
July.....	73.91	42.6	1.735	79.32	41.1	1.900	63.32	39.8	1.603	61.63	40.2	1.533	68.84	41.8	1.647	54.36	42.6	1.276
August.....	72.36	41.9	1.727	79.12	41.1	1.926	62.53	39.4	1.587	62.00	40.6	1.527	68.35	41.7	1.539	52.67	41.6	1.266
September.....	74.55	42.5	1.754	78.44	40.6	1.912	63.54	39.1	1.625	61.90	40.3	1.536	67.86	41.0	1.655	54.02	42.4	1.274
October.....	72.36	41.3	1.752	78.86	40.2	1.912	62.86	39.9	1.616	63.51	41.0	1.549	68.56	41.2	1.664	52.92	41.9	1.263
November.....	73.49	41.4	1.775	80.42	41.2	1.952	67.10	38.9	1.622	63.59	41.0	1.551	69.85	41.6	1.679	53.09	41.9	1.267
December.....	73.61	41.4	1.778	81.20	41.6	1.952	63.91	39.4	1.622	63.67	41.0	1.553	70.27	41.9	1.677	54.95	42.6	1.290
1952: January.....	73.86	41.4	1.784	78.86	40.4	1.952	63.38	39.0	1.625	64.25	40.9	1.571	69.63	41.3	1.686	54.23	42.2	1.285
February.....	72.69	40.7	1.786	77.62	40.3	1.926	64.06	39.4	1.624	64.93	41.2	1.576	69.41	41.0	1.693	53.78	42.1	1.277
March.....	73.35	40.8	1.798	77.84	40.0	1.946	65.18	39.6	1.646	64.55	40.8	1.582	70.66	41.3	1.711	54.23	42.7	1.270
April.....	72.54	40.3	1.800	78.83	40.2	1.961	67.28	40.0	1.682	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.89	40.8	1.713	57.14	44.4	1.287
May.....	73.69	40.4	1.824	76.56	39.1	1.958	65.82	39.6	1.662	62.25	39.2	1.581	71.39	41.6	1.716	55.75	42.2	1.321
June.....	73.15	41.0	1.833	79.03	40.2	1.966	65.93	39.6	1.665	61.97	39.0	1.589	71.63	41.5	1.726	57.80	42.7	1.335
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts			
1950: Average.....	\$53.45	45.5	\$1.175	\$64.41	41.8	\$1.552	\$71.81	41.7	\$1.722	\$75.01	40.9	\$1.834	\$77.93	40.4	\$1.929	\$62.85	39.7	\$1.583
1951: Average.....	58.60	46.0	1.274	69.31	41.7	1.662	77.11	41.5	1.833	81.30	41.0	1.983	84.70	40.7	2.081	69.47	39.9	1.741
1951: June.....	60.43	44.3	1.264	68.14	41.4	1.646	75.48	40.8	1.880	81.20	40.7	1.908	84.76	40.4	2.008	70.42	40.1	1.756
July.....	61.59	44.5	1.334	68.68	41.4	1.659	76.40	40.9	1.898	84.06	41.8	2.011	87.94	41.6	2.114	70.88	40.5	1.760
August.....	59.81	44.4	1.347	68.19	41.3	1.651	75.01	40.9	1.856	80.55	40.6	1.984	83.70	40.2	2.082	68.77	39.5	1.741
September.....	58.43	47.7	1.225	69.22	41.4	1.672	76.86	41.1	1.870	83.21	41.4	2.010	86.60	41.1	2.107	70.62	39.9	1.770
October.....	58.82	49.1	1.198	69.55	41.4	1.680	77.39	41.1	1.883	81.72	40.9	1.968	84.68	40.4	2.090	69.20	39.7	1.743
November.....	58.98	48.6	1.213	70.47	41.6	1.669	79.25	41.6	1.905	81.28	40.7	1.967	84.89	40.6	2.091	69.32	39.5	1.758
December.....	59.65	48.3	1.235	70.72	41.5	1.703	79.06	41.2	1.919	82.94	41.2	2.013	87.14	41.3	2.110	70.35	40.2	1.750
1952: January.....	59.53	47.4	1.256	70.38	41.4	1.700	77.70	40.9	1.902	82.66	40.9	2.021	86.67	41.0	2.114	70.05	39.6	1.769
February.....	58.79	46.4	1.267	70.46	41.3	1.706	77.93	40.8	1.910	82.09	40.8	2.012	85.63	40.7	2.104	70.46	39.9	1.766
March.....	59.16	45.4	1.303	70.71	41.3	1.712	78.65	40.9	1.923	80.40	40.7	2.017	85.50	40.5	2.111	69.56	38.5	1.759
April.....	60.08	44.7	1.344	69.69	40.8	1.708	77.80	40.5	1.921	82.84	40.5	2.033	85.68	40.3	2.126	68.53	38.5	1.780
May.....	61.48	44.1	1.394	70.57	41.1	1.717	78.50	40.8	1.924	75.16	37.3	2.015	76.22	35.6	2.141	67.85	38.4	1.767
June.....	62.94	44.8	1.405	71.49	41.3	1.731	79.26	40.5	1.957	84.57	40.7	2.073	88.21	40.5	2.178	63.56	35.9	1.771
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Products of petroleum and coal—Con.			Rubber products															
Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			
1950: Average.....	\$66.78	44.7	\$1.494	\$64.42	40.9	\$1.875	\$72.48	39.8	\$1.821	\$52.21	40.1	\$1.302	\$59.76	42.2	\$1.416	\$44.56	37.6	\$1.185
1951: Average.....	69.09	43.7	1.581	68.70	40.6	1.669	77.93	39.6	1.968	57.81	41.0	1.410	63.36	41.4	1.528	47.10	37.0	1.273
1951: June.....	67.60	43.2	1.567	71.27	41.9	1.701	82.44	41.7	1.977	59.98	42.3	1.418	64.47	42.0	1.533	46.90	36.7	1.278
July.....	69.09	43.7	1.581	70.81	41.0	1.727	83.67	41.4	2.021	54.68	39.0	1.402	63.29	41.1	1.540	47.12	37.1	1.270
August.....	70.68	44.4	1.592	60.52	40.7	1.708	82.07	41.2	1.962	57.04	40.8	1.398	61.42	40.3	1.534	46.19	36.4	1.298
September.....	72.44	44.8	1.617	70.18	40.9	1.716	81.64	40.9	1.966	55.94	40.6	1.395	62.64	41.0	1.538	46.62	35.9	1.279
October.....	72.74	44.9	1.626	68.67	40.3	1.704	78.76	39.9	1.974	56.16	40.0	1.401	62.68	40.7	1.540	45.31	35.4	1.280
November.....	67.37	42.4	1.589	69.46	40.5	1.715	80.27	40.5	1.962	56.64	40.2	1.409	62.36	40.6	1.539	45.85	35.6	1.268
December.....	64.75	41.4	1.564	73.91	41.2	1.794	86.26	41.0	2.104	59.95	40.7	1.473	65.45	41.8	1.577	48.61	37.8	1.286
1952: January.....	64.88	41.3	1.571	74.19	40.9	1.814	86.99	40.9	2.127	60.27	40.1	1.503	65.63	41.2	1.593	48.54	38.4	1.290
February.....	67.43	42.3	1.594	73.31	40.5	1.810	85.75	40.6	2.113	60.46	39.8	1.519	64.43	40.6	1.587	50.19	38.7	1.297
March.....	68.95	42.8	1.611	73.58	40.3	1.801	83.46	39.8	2.067	61.51	40.2	1.530	64.83	40.8	1.589	50.46	38.7	1.304
April.....	70.54	43.3	1.629	71.40	39.6	1.803	81.90	39.3	2.084	59.42	39.3	1.512	63.68	39.9	1.596	48.53	37.1	1.308
May.....	76.02	45.6	1.667	73.74	40.1	1.814	83.11	39.5	2.104	60.76	40.0	1.519	65.28	40.7	1.604	48.49	37.1	1.307
June.....	75.33	45.6	1.653	74.48	40.7	1.830	86.35	40.5	2.132	61.26	40.2	1.524	65.93	41.0	1.608	50.23	38.1	1.318

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Leather and leather products—Continued												Stone, clay, and glass products					
	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. brly. earnings	
1950: Average.....	\$57.21	39.7	\$1.441	\$41.96	36.9	\$1.138	\$44.85	38.5	\$1.165	\$55.20	41.2	\$1.457	\$61.84	40.3	\$1.529	\$56.36	39.9	\$1.416
1951: Average.....	60.41	39.1	1.545	44.10	38.0	1.225	48.16	38.5	1.251	64.94	41.6	1.561	65.81	40.2	1.637	60.67	40.1	1.513
1951: June.....	60.30	38.8	1.554	43.79	38.6	1.230	48.24	38.5	1.253	65.25	41.8	1.561	65.97	40.4	1.653	60.80	39.9	1.501
July.....	60.44	38.5	1.544	44.39	38.3	1.223	47.85	38.4	1.246	65.04	41.4	1.571	67.14	40.9	1.662	61.44	40.8	1.517
August.....	60.94	38.1	1.547	43.29	35.4	1.223	47.48	38.3	1.250	64.74	41.5	1.569	65.85	39.8	1.612	65.45	39.1	1.405
September.....	60.94	38.3	1.539	42.73	34.6	1.215	48.04	38.1	1.261	65.82	41.5	1.584	65.40	39.3	1.664	60.40	38.4	1.547
October.....	60.37	38.9	1.552	41.83	33.9	1.234	47.08	37.6	1.252	65.93	41.7	1.581	65.67	39.8	1.650	61.21	39.9	1.534
November.....	60.89	38.3	1.549	41.95	33.9	1.237	48.79	38.6	1.264	65.08	40.9	1.590	65.50	39.2	1.671	62.22	40.3	1.544
December.....	61.11	38.9	1.571	45.57	36.9	1.235	50.17	39.5	1.270	65.30	41.2	1.585	66.28	40.0	1.657	64.48	41.6	1.550
1952: January.....	61.82	39.1	1.581	47.52	38.2	1.244	48.92	38.7	1.264	64.35	40.6	1.585	64.14	38.8	1.653	60.92	39.2	1.554
February.....	61.79	39.0	1.584	48.52	38.6	1.257	49.17	38.9	1.264	65.23	41.0	1.591	65.54	39.6	1.655	60.76	39.1	1.554
March.....	61.79	39.0	1.584	49.15	38.7	1.270	48.80	38.7	1.261	65.76	41.1	1.600	66.59	39.9	1.660	61.80	39.6	1.573
April.....	61.61	38.8	1.588	46.57	36.7	1.259	47.66	37.5	1.271	64.88	40.5	1.602	65.16	38.9	1.675	60.78	38.6	1.574
May.....	61.89	38.9	1.591	46.05	36.5	1.262	46.51	37.9	1.280	55.52	40.9	1.602	66.22	39.7	1.668	62.41	39.8	1.568
June.....	64.64	40.2	1.608	48.11	37.7	1.276	48.74	38.2	1.276	65.85	40.8	1.614	66.50	39.3	1.692	62.61	39.6	1.581
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe			Pottery and related products			
1950: Average.....	\$55.71	39.7	\$1.353	\$90.13	41.7	\$1.442	\$54.19	40.5	\$1.338	\$53.75	42.9	\$1.253	\$52.17	39.7	\$1.314	\$52.16	37.5	\$1.391
1951: Average.....	61.19	39.9	1.441	65.17	41.8	1.559	61.01	41.5	1.470	58.09	42.9	1.354	58.19	40.1	1.451	57.65	38.1	1.513
1951: June.....	55.34	39.4	1.490	65.71	41.8	1.572	61.51	41.9	1.498	59.26	41.6	1.359	57.47	40.3	1.426	57.04	37.8	1.509
July.....	60.16	40.9	1.471	65.78	41.4	1.589	60.96	41.5	1.499	58.49	42.3	1.354	55.57	38.7	1.436	55.37	36.5	1.517
August.....	55.22	39.8	1.452	66.72	42.2	1.581	61.63	41.9	1.471	58.71	42.3	1.359	59.30	40.7	1.457	57.04	37.4	1.525
September.....	55.24	39.8	1.443	67.01	41.8	1.603	61.98	41.4	1.497	58.58	42.7	1.372	59.41	39.5	1.504	56.96	37.3	1.527
October.....	55.54	39.2	1.445	66.86	42.1	1.581	63.34	42.2	1.501	59.91	43.6	1.374	62.10	41.1	1.511	56.66	37.8	1.536
November.....	55.70	38.6	1.469	65.64	41.7	1.574	61.98	41.4	1.497	57.34	42.1	1.362	61.11	40.5	1.509	58.79	38.0	1.547
December.....	55.76	40.3	1.458	65.27	41.6	1.569	62.12	41.5	1.497	57.92	42.4	1.366	60.25	39.9	1.510	59.40	38.2	1.555
1952: January.....	58.12	39.4	1.475	65.05	41.3	1.575	61.21	41.0	1.495	55.62	41.2	1.350	58.37	39.2	1.480	58.07	37.8	1.560
February.....	59.99	40.7	1.474	65.81	42.0	1.567	60.48	40.7	1.486	56.22	41.8	1.345	56.76	38.3	1.482	60.92	39.0	1.562
March.....	60.51	40.5	1.494	65.27	41.6	1.569	60.41	40.6	1.488	55.63	41.7	1.358	59.09	39.5	1.496	61.86	39.3	1.574
April.....	60.30	39.3	1.509	65.89	41.6	1.584	59.79	40.2	1.485	57.11	41.9	1.363	60.39	40.1	1.506	60.40	38.3	1.577
May.....	60.84	39.6	1.511	66.39	41.7	1.592	59.67	40.1	1.488	58.08	40.8	1.357	53.07	35.5	1.495	60.60	38.5	1.574
June.....	60.04	39.5	1.520	66.12	41.3	1.601	60.40	40.4	1.495	59.57	43.2	1.379	59.01	38.9	1.517	60.24	38.2	1.577
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries			
1950: Average.....	\$92.64	45.0	\$1.292	\$61.15	43.9	\$1.303	\$60.94	41.4	\$1.472	\$67.24	40.8	\$1.648	\$67.47	39.9	\$1.601	\$65.32	41.9	\$1.559
1951: Average.....	68.37	45.4	1.506	67.43	45.0	1.498	67.67	41.8	1.619	75.12	41.5	1.810	77.06	40.9	1.884	71.95	42.4	1.697
1951: June.....	60.13	45.9	1.506	67.80	45.5	1.498	68.29	42.0	1.626	76.05	41.8	1.819	78.70	41.4	1.901	72.08	42.5	1.696
July.....	64.77	45.7	1.513	67.07	46.2	1.495	67.32	41.4	1.626	74.76	41.1	1.819	77.64	41.6	1.903	70.22	41.6	1.688
August.....	70.34	46.4	1.516	69.49	45.9	1.514	67.93	41.7	1.629	73.70	40.9	1.802	75.25	40.2	1.872	70.85	41.9	1.691
September.....	70.71	46.4	1.524	69.89	46.1	1.516	68.33	41.7	1.639	75.79	41.3	1.835	78.72	41.0	1.920	71.82	42.1	1.706
October.....	70.82	46.2	1.533	70.12	46.1	1.521	67.81	41.4	1.639	74.82	41.2	1.818	75.79	40.4	1.878	72.24	42.0	1.720
November.....	69.06	44.9	1.538	68.67	45.0	1.526	68.94	40.4	1.657	75.23	41.2	1.826	77.49	41.0	1.890	71.37	41.4	1.724
December.....	67.98	44.4	1.531	68.36	44.8	1.526	67.73	41.1	1.648	77.73	42.2	1.842	79.44	41.9	1.894	73.69	42.4	1.728
1952: January.....	67.49	44.4	1.520	66.66	44.5	1.498	67.52	40.6	1.663	76.86	41.5	1.852	77.03	40.8	1.910	72.86	41.8	1.748
February.....	64.44	44.5	1.538	68.75	45.2	1.521	68.46	40.7	1.682	75.85	41.2	1.841	76.53	40.6	1.885	72.22	41.3	1.751
March.....	67.83	44.1	1.538	66.14	43.6	1.516	67.65	41.0	1.694	76.55	41.4	1.849	78.33	41.4	1.892	72.02	40.9	1.761
April.....	68.22	44.6	1.532	68.11	44.4	1.534	67.69	40.1	1.688	71.53	39.0	1.834	70.16	37.4	1.876	71.00	40.5	1.753
May.....	70.04	45.1	1.533	69.23	45.2	1.532	68.43	40.5	1.690	73.02	39.6	1.844	71.89	38.1	1.887	72.15	40.9	1.764
June.....	71.21	45.3	1.572	72.00	46.3	1.565	68.06	40.2	1.693	71.55	39.1	1.830	64.47	33.7	1.913	72.43	40.9	1.771

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1950: Average.....	\$65.06	42.3	\$1.538	\$65.46	41.3	\$1.585	\$65.43	41.1	\$1.592	\$65.71	41.0	\$1.554	\$62.37	40.9	\$1.525	\$63.97	40.9	\$1.544
1951: Average.....	68.01	42.2	1.650	71.98	41.9	1.718	68.02	42.1	1.736	70.13	41.4	1.694	69.34	41.3	1.679	70.92	41.5	1.709
1951: June.....	70.47	42.5	1.658	71.20	41.3	1.724	70.29	43.3	1.702	70.79	41.9	1.658	69.72	41.7	1.672	72.63	42.4	1.713
July.....	68.15	41.3	1.650	69.37	40.9	1.696	74.45	42.3	1.700	69.90	40.9	1.709	68.20	40.2	1.698	72.93	42.4	1.720
August.....	68.81	41.5	1.658	71.39	41.6	1.716	74.99	42.9	1.748	70.46	41.4	1.702	66.84	41.4	1.687	71.36	41.6	1.716
September.....	68.93	41.4	1.665	71.84	41.5	1.731	76.33	43.2	1.767	68.64	40.4	1.699	67.31	39.9	1.667	71.05	41.5	1.712
October.....	69.47	41.4	1.678	71.69	41.2	1.740	76.64	43.2	1.774	70.47	41.6	1.694	70.01	41.6	1.682	72.24	42.1	1.716
November.....	68.96	41.0	1.682	70.79	40.5	1.748	76.37	43.0	1.776	69.95	41.1	1.702	69.17	41.1	1.683	71.70	41.3	1.726
December.....	70.43	41.6	1.693	72.99	41.4	1.763	79.56	44.1	1.804	71.55	41.4	1.729	72.44	41.8	1.733	69.12	40.4	1.711
1952: January.....	70.59	41.4	1.705	70.79	40.2	1.761	77.01	42.9	1.795	73.54	41.5	1.772	74.82	41.8	1.790	71.60	41.8	1.713
February.....	68.75	40.3	1.706	70.09	39.8	1.761	78.78	43.5	1.811	73.17	41.6	1.759	73.77	41.7	1.769	72.19	41.9	1.723
March.....	69.63	40.6	1.715	68.85	39.8	1.770	76.97	42.2	1.824	74.03	41.8	1.771	74.67	41.9	1.782	72.15	41.8	1.726
April.....	68.60	40.0	1.715	68.58	38.7	1.772	75.20	41.8	1.799	73.33	41.5	1.767	73.88	41.6	1.776	72.10	41.7	1.729
May.....	69.01	40.1	1.721	70.90	39.5	1.795	76.93	42.5	1.810	73.96	41.6	1.778	73.91	41.5	1.781	75.15	42.7	1.760
June.....	68.76	40.0	1.719	71.76	39.6	1.812	79.20	43.3	1.829	73.89	41.3	1.789	74.77	41.4	1.806	72.98	41.8	1.746
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings			
1950: Average.....	\$66.75	41.9	\$1.593	\$70.24	42.7	\$1.645	\$59.99	40.1	\$1.496	\$67.65	41.5	\$1.630	\$71.27	41.9	\$1.701	\$74.09	41.6	\$1.781
1951: Average.....	68.70	40.7	1.688	70.47	40.9	1.722	64.14	39.4	1.628	73.83	41.9	1.762	79.45	42.6	1.868	84.87	43.3	1.960
1951: June.....	60.37	40.9	1.696	72.22	41.6	1.736	68.29	38.9	1.627	73.57	41.6	1.760	80.31	42.9	1.872	85.91	43.7	1.968
July.....	68.76	40.4	1.702	71.92	41.5	1.733	62.33	37.8	1.649	71.43	40.7	1.758	78.42	42.2	1.856	82.18	42.3	1.942
August.....	67.15	39.9	1.683	69.53	40.4	1.721	62.17	38.4	1.619	72.73	41.3	1.761	78.51	42.3	1.856	83.22	42.7	1.949
September.....	67.64	40.0	1.691	69.41	40.1	1.718	63.36	38.4	1.650	74.76	42.0	1.780	79.21	42.0	1.864	81.14	42.6	1.978
October.....	68.61	40.6	1.690	70.54	40.8	1.729	66.39	39.6	1.626	75.08	41.9	1.702	80.40	42.7	1.898	87.21	43.8	1.991
November.....	68.94	40.6	1.698	69.04	40.0	1.726	66.54	40.4	1.646	74.48	41.4	1.709	80.39	42.4	1.866	85.46	42.9	1.992
December.....	73.00	41.7	1.734	75.35	42.5	1.773	67.77	42.7	1.628	83.69	43.5	1.924	91.10	44.7	2.038			
1952: January.....	71.54	41.4	1.728	73.37	41.5	1.768	67.15	40.6	1.654	78.88	42.8	1.843	82.75	43.1	1.920	91.30	44.8	2.038
February.....	70.21	40.7	1.725	71.33	40.2	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	76.94	40.2	1.812	83.01	43.1	1.926	89.85	44.0	2.042
March.....	70.74	40.7	1.729	72.11	40.3	1.785	66.00	40.1	1.646	77.24	42.0	1.829	81.70	42.4	1.920	87.51	43.0	2.035
April.....	69.85	40.4	1.729	71.33	40.3	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	74.79	40.8	1.833	77.40	40.5	1.911	84.44	41.8	2.020
May.....	70.77	40.6	1.743	72.10	40.3	1.789	66.77	40.2	1.661	75.05	40.7	1.844	78.61	41.2	1.908	84.42	40.2	2.010
June.....	71.03	40.8	1.741	73.39	41.0	1.790	65.17	39.4	1.654	75.79	41.1	1.844	77.75	40.6	1.915	83.89	41.8	2.007
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Con.			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)															
Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			
1950: Average.....	\$73.79	42.9	\$1.720	\$63.42	41.4	\$1.532	\$60.90	41.6	\$1.484	\$61.01	41.5	\$1.470	\$55.54	41.7	\$1.332	\$61.31	41.2	\$1.458
1951: Average.....	69.15	43.0	1.864	69.35	41.7	1.663	66.45	41.3	1.600	66.47	41.7	1.594	60.53	41.6	1.455	69.49	42.5	1.635
1951: June.....	80.44	42.9	1.875	69.43	41.0	1.655	66.68	41.6	1.603	65.47	41.1	1.593	58.65	40.7	1.441	68.50	42.1	1.627
July.....	81.00	43.5	1.862	67.98	41.0	1.655	66.68	41.6	1.603	65.47	41.1	1.593	58.65	40.7	1.441	69.09	42.0	1.645
August.....	79.09	42.8	1.848	68.68	41.3	1.663	66.69	42.7	1.632	65.94	41.2	1.599	59.18	40.7	1.454	69.32	42.6	1.631
September.....	80.06	42.7	1.875	70.14	41.7	1.682	72.11	43.1	1.673	66.41	41.2	1.612	60.55	41.3	1.460	69.09	42.0	1.645
October.....	78.70	42.2	1.865	70.39	41.7	1.688	68.52	41.3	1.659	66.78	41.3	1.617	60.31	41.0	1.471	69.30	41.9	1.654
November.....	80.33	42.5	1.890	69.92	41.4	1.689	66.50	40.7	1.634	66.74	41.3	1.616	60.87	41.1	1.481	68.06	41.1	1.656
December.....	81.00	42.9	1.888	71.78	42.3	1.697	68.51	41.9	1.635	68.21	42.0	1.624	62.36	41.6	1.490	68.68	42.1	1.658
1952: January.....	78.58	41.6	1.889	71.06	41.8	1.700	66.22	40.5	1.635	67.81	41.6	1.630	61.49	40.8	1.507	68.26	41.9	1.653
February.....	79.34	42.0	1.889	71.27	41.8	1.703	65.65	40.4	1.625	67.57	41.2	1.640	61.39	40.6	1.512	69.35	41.7	1.663
March.....	79.04	41.8	1.891	71.43	41.7	1.718	67.57	41.1	1.644	67.32	40.8	1.656	61.01	40.3	1.514	69.26	41.5	1.659
April.....	70.16	37.6	1.866	69.64	40.7	1.711	66.87	40.6	1.647	66.66	40.3	1.659	60.37	39.9	1.513	68.97	41.2	1.674
May.....	76.27	40.7	1.874	70.78	41.2	1.718	66.17	40.3	1.642	67.39	40.5	1.664	62.32	40.6	1.535	69.47	41.3	1.682
June.....	76.49	40.6	1.884	69.80	40.7	1.715	68.27	41.5	1.645	67.76	40.5	1.673	62.50	40.4	1.547	68.14	40.9	1.666

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1950: Average.....	\$62.65	41.6	\$1.505	\$63.91	41.1	\$1.555	\$67.64	41.6	\$1.626	\$61.20	40.8	\$1.500	\$63.29	41.1	\$1.540	\$63.23	41.3	\$1.521
1951: Average.....	66.70	41.3	1.615	68.58	41.0	1.697	75.03	41.8	1.705	65.93	40.6	1.624	71.74	42.6	1.684	71.61	42.3	1.663
1951: June.....	67.56	41.4	1.632	69.80	41.2	1.687	76.01	42.8	1.776	64.80	40.1	1.616	71.44	42.6	1.677	72.20	42.8	1.687
July.....	66.14	40.9	1.621	67.40	39.6	1.702	74.13	41.0	1.808	62.34	39.6	1.615	69.92	41.1	1.677	70.17	41.4	1.695
August.....	66.38	40.9	1.621	67.23	39.9	1.685	70.92	39.8	1.782	61.24	39.9	1.610	71.85	42.7	1.685	72.89	42.8	1.703
September.....	67.68	40.8	1.634	69.89	40.8	1.713	75.84	41.4	1.812	65.61	40.4	1.624	73.44	43.1	1.704	73.66	43.1	1.709
October.....	67.32	41.2	1.634	70.65	41.1	1.719	75.58	41.3	1.830	66.91	40.9	1.636	72.59	42.6	1.712	72.12	42.2	1.709
November.....	67.52	41.4	1.631	69.53	40.4	1.723	72.96	40.0	1.824	66.91	40.7	1.644	72.03	42.6	1.712	73.19	42.5	1.722
December.....	66.09	42.0	1.645	71.49	41.3	1.731	75.84	41.4	1.832	68.27	41.2	1.657	74.87	43.4	1.725	74.78	43.0	1.739
1952: January.....	69.26	41.8	1.657	70.07	40.5	1.730	73.61	40.4	1.822	67.40	40.6	1.660	73.36	42.7	1.718	73.74	42.7	1.727
February.....	68.60	41.2	1.655	69.82	40.4	1.729	73.83	40.5	1.823	67.10	40.4	1.661	73.74	42.8	1.723	74.34	42.8	1.737
March.....	68.13	40.6	1.678	70.35	40.5	1.737	74.09	40.4	1.834	67.55	40.5	1.668	74.04	42.8	1.730	74.99	43.1	1.740
April.....	67.77	40.1	1.660	67.74	39.0	1.737	68.04	37.1	1.834	67.21	40.2	1.672	72.23	41.8	1.728	72.34	41.6	1.739
May.....	68.03	40.3	1.668	69.64	40.0	1.741	72.10	39.7	1.816	68.24	40.5	1.685	73.48	42.5	1.729	72.62	42.0	1.729
June.....	68.63	40.3	1.703	69.72	40.6	1.743	72.08	39.8	1.811	68.32	40.4	1.691	70.95	41.2	1.722	69.51	40.6	1.712
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance machinery and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			
1950: Average.....	\$62.16	40.6	\$1.531	\$62.14	41.1	\$1.512	\$64.22	41.3	\$1.555	\$66.15	41.5	\$1.594	\$64.76	41.7	\$1.553	\$67.21	41.8	\$1.608
1951: Average.....	67.87	42.7	1.676	70.31	41.9	1.678	68.54	40.7	1.684	70.50	40.8	1.665	70.43	42.3	1.665	76.73	43.5	1.754
1951: June.....	70.72	42.4	1.668	69.76	41.7	1.673	68.67	40.8	1.683	71.07	41.2	1.725	70.89	42.6	1.694	76.65	43.5	1.762
July.....	70.09	42.3	1.657	68.59	41.0	1.673	66.74	39.4	1.694	68.69	39.5	1.730	69.47	41.6	1.670	75.42	43.0	1.754
August.....	71.56	42.9	1.672	70.05	41.4	1.684	67.08	39.8	1.685	68.68	39.7	1.732	69.22	41.6	1.664	75.94	43.0	1.766
September.....	74.35	43.7	1.702	70.65	41.6	1.690	68.67	40.3	1.705	70.73	40.3	1.705	70.27	42.0	1.673	77.24	43.2	1.788
October.....	73.73	43.5	1.695	72.54	42.3	1.715	69.49	40.4	1.720	71.52	40.5	1.765	71.32	42.4	1.682	77.86	43.4	1.764
November.....	73.53	43.2	1.702	71.13	41.5	1.714	69.64	40.3	1.728	71.85	40.5	1.774	70.22	41.9	1.676	77.63	43.2	1.797
December.....	75.11	43.9	1.711	74.60	43.0	1.737	71.15	41.2	1.727	73.40	41.4	1.773	72.71	43.1	1.687	78.95	44.1	1.813
1952: January.....	73.70	43.1	1.710	72.01	41.6	1.731	73.06	41.7	1.752	75.77	42.0	1.804	71.19	42.3	1.683	79.81	43.9	1.818
February.....	74.35	43.2	1.721	71.93	41.6	1.729	73.35	41.7	1.759	76.02	42.0	1.810	71.66	42.4	1.690	79.70	43.5	1.820
March.....	74.78	43.1	1.735	71.32	41.2	1.731	73.54	41.5	1.772	75.19	41.7	1.827	71.23	42.2	1.692	80.40	43.3	1.830
April.....	73.27	42.4	1.728	69.05	39.8	1.735	71.21	40.6	1.754	73.68	40.8	1.805	74.54	41.1	1.692	78.02	42.8	1.837
May.....	74.04	42.7	1.734	71.60	41.1	1.742	72.39	40.9	1.770	75.61	41.5	1.822	70.38	41.3	1.704	78.88	42.8	1.843
June.....	70.58	40.8	1.730	71.48	40.5	1.765	71.75	40.4	1.776	74.64	40.9	1.825	69.08	40.9	1.689	78.57	42.7	1.847
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery			
1950: Average.....	\$69.45	40.7	\$1.706	\$64.60	40.1	\$1.611	\$66.09	40.3	\$1.640	\$62.57	39.8	\$1.557	\$65.97	42.4	\$1.555	\$71.54	43.2	\$1.656
1951: Average.....	70.90	41.9	1.800	73.46	40.7	1.805	75.75	40.9	1.832	70.92	40.5	1.751	75.38	44.5	1.694	85.55	46.8	1.828
1951: June.....	79.91	43.1	1.854	74.21	41.0	1.810	75.73	41.0	1.847	72.54	41.1	1.765	74.61	44.2	1.688	85.06	46.8	1.818
July.....	77.05	41.9	1.839	73.36	40.8	1.804	75.13	40.9	1.837	71.66	41.5	1.752	73.63	43.7	1.695	83.57	46.3	1.805
August.....	78.91	42.4	1.861	72.41	39.7	1.824	74.85	38.6	1.939	70.64	40.6	1.740	74.94	44.5	1.684	85.23	46.8	1.833
September.....	79.79	42.0	1.876	74.82	40.0	1.963	77.73	39.6	1.963	72.18	40.3	1.791	75.60	44.6	1.695	86.77	46.5	1.866
October.....	81.78	43.1	1.867	74.01	40.6	1.823	76.24	40.9	1.866	71.65	40.3	1.778	75.57	44.4	1.702	86.44	47.4	1.887
November.....	79.97	42.4	1.885	73.42	40.1	1.833	76.58	40.8	1.877	69.97	39.4	1.776	76.96	44.9	1.714	87.33	46.5	1.878
December.....	83.55	43.7	1.912	76.55	41.2	1.855	79.23	41.7	1.900	73.40	40.6	1.808	80.47	46.3	1.738	90.30	47.6	1.893
1952: January.....	84.42	43.9	1.923	75.85	40.8	1.859	78.06	41.0	1.904	73.63	40.7	1.809	79.24	45.7	1.734	90.30	47.5	1.901
February.....	84.90	43.9	1.926	76.10	40.2	1.860	78.63	40.3	1.901	73.30	40.1	1.828	79.04	45.4	1.741	89.82	47.0	1.911
March.....	84.29	43.9	1.937	75.94	41.0	1.901	79.01	40.6	1.946	75.94	41.5	1.854	79.54	45.6	1.752	90.43	47.0	1.924
April.....	82.37	42.5	1.938	78.25	40.8	1.918	80.94	40.9	1.979	75.21	40.7	1.848	77.70	44.5	1.748	88.33	46.1	1.916
May.....	79.10	41.5	1.906	78.30	40.8	1.919	79.51	40.4	1.968	76.76	41.2	1.863	78.06	44.3	1.762	89.45	46.3	1.932
June.....	81.55	42.1	1.937	76.08	40.0	1.902	78.39	40.2	1.950	73.43	39.8	1.845	75.72	43.0	1.761	89.97	46.4	1.939

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices		
Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. bry. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. bry. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. bry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. bry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. bry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. bry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. bry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. bry. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$60.72	43.2	\$1,614	\$70.54	42.7	\$1,652	\$74.69	43.5	\$1,717	\$65.74	41.9	\$1,569	\$66.33	41.9	\$1,583	\$66.95	41.1	\$1,629
1951: Average.....	84.75	47.4	1,788	81.99	45.2	1,814	88.08	46.8	1,882	74.69	43.6	1,713	76.91	44.2	1,740	73.58	41.9	1,756
1951: June.....	83.99	47.4	1,772	82.08	45.4	1,808	88.27	47.0	1,875	73.37	44.0	1,713	78.00	44.8	1,741	73.46	42.0	1,749
July.....	81.84	46.9	1,745	80.98	44.8	1,807	86.25	46.0	1,875	74.00	43.4	1,703	75.04	43.4	1,729	72.57	41.4	1,753
August.....	84.64	47.1	1,797	81.00	44.9	1,804	87.46	46.4	1,885	73.14	43.0	1,701	76.56	44.0	1,740	73.67	41.6	1,771
September.....	84.91	46.5	1,826	83.98	45.6	1,835	90.81	47.2	1,924	74.56	43.3	1,722	78.15	44.2	1,769	74.38	41.6	1,788
October.....	88.42	48.0	1,893	85.28	46.4	1,838	91.62	47.4	1,933	74.43	43.0	1,731	77.48	43.8	1,769	75.04	41.9	1,791
November.....	86.89	47.3	1,837	82.89	45.0	1,842	90.64	46.6	1,942	74.65	43.9	1,740	78.14	44.0	1,779	74.95	41.8	1,793
December.....	88.69	48.5	1,857	85.75	46.1	1,880	93.68	47.7	1,964	76.47	43.8	1,746	79.97	44.8	1,783	75.35	41.7	1,807
1952: January.....	90.59	48.6	1,864	84.64	45.7	1,852	94.00	47.5	1,979	76.39	43.5	1,756	78.90	44.2	1,785	75.24	41.5	1,813
February.....	89.39	47.7	1,874	85.97	45.9	1,873	92.70	46.7	1,985	76.47	43.4	1,762	79.07	44.1	1,793	75.04	41.3	1,817
March.....	89.77	47.6	1,886	83.67	46.1	1,880	94.32	46.9	2,011	77.25	43.6	1,780	79.02	45.8	1,804	75.72	41.4	1,820
April.....	88.08	46.9	1,878	83.37	44.7	1,865	92.61	46.1	2,009	75.71	42.7	1,773	77.45	43.1	1,797	74.85	40.9	1,830
May.....	88.26	46.7	1,890	85.22	45.5	1,873	93.92	46.2	2,033	76.28	42.9	1,778	78.24	43.3	1,807	74.01	40.4	1,832
June.....	88.45	46.6	1,898	85.92	45.8	1,876	94.95	46.5	2,042	76.53	42.9	1,784	78.23	43.1	1,815	75.15	40.8	1,842
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Ball and roller bearings			
1950: Average.....	\$71.70	40.9	\$1,753	\$62.08	41.8	\$1,496	\$67.26	41.7	\$1,613	\$66.42	41.1	\$1,616	\$66.15	42.0	\$1,575	\$68.55	42.8	\$1,613
1951: Average.....	78.81	41.5	1,899	68.00	42.5	1,600	71.00	40.7	1,747	69.41	39.8	1,744	74.26	43.2	1,719	76.69	43.4	1,767
1951: June.....	78.19	41.5	1,884	68.35	42.8	1,597	89.67	39.9	1,745	67.24	38.6	1,742	74.22	43.0	1,720	78.17	43.6	1,793
July.....	78.42	40.9	1,904	68.70	42.0	1,600	70.46	40.1	1,751	69.5	39.5	1,733	72.88	42.8	1,714	78.97	42.8	1,778
August.....	78.22	41.5	1,909	67.49	42.0	1,607	89.54	39.6	1,756	68.72	39.7	1,733	73.49	42.7	1,727	78.39	42.6	1,775
September.....	80.48	41.4	1,944	67.45	42.0	1,606	71.32	40.5	1,761	70.26	39.9	1,761	74.13	42.8	1,733	76.46	43.1	1,774
October.....	81.17	41.5	1,956	68.42	42.6	1,606	71.73	40.5	1,771	70.25	39.8	1,765	74.82	43.1	1,736	77.20	43.3	1,783
November.....	81.62	41.6	1,962	68.51	42.5	1,612	72.41	40.7	1,779	71.44	40.0	1,780	74.00	42.6	1,737	75.28	42.2	1,784
December.....	81.91	41.6	1,909	68.51	41.9	1,635	74.04	41.2	1,797	72.80	40.4	1,802	75.86	43.4	1,748	76.70	42.8	1,792
1952: January.....	82.43	41.8	1,972	67.81	41.4	1,628	75.59	41.9	1,804	75.25	41.6	1,809	76.39	43.5	1,756	78.28	43.4	1,806
February.....	81.08	41.2	1,908	69.18	41.7	1,659	74.49	41.2	1,808	74.65	41.2	1,812	75.85	43.0	1,764	76.73	42.7	1,797
March.....	82.15	41.3	1,989	69.26	41.8	1,657	74.03	40.7	1,819	74.11	40.7	1,821	75.06	42.7	1,772	76.70	42.4	1,809
April.....	80.99	40.7	1,990	68.52	41.2	1,663	72.34	39.9	1,813	70.30	39.3	1,804	74.16	41.9	1,770	73.62	41.2	1,787
May.....	80.24	40.3	1,991	67.13	40.2	1,670	72.68	40.0	1,817	71.66	39.7	1,805	74.91	42.2	1,775	73.40	41.1	1,786
June.....	81.16	40.7	1,994	71.48	42.0	1,702	74.16	40.7	1,822	74.07	40.9	1,811	74.28	41.8	1,777	73.24	40.8	1,795
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery															
Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment			
1950: Average.....	\$65.18	41.7	\$1,563	\$60.83	41.1	\$1,480	\$63.75	41.1	\$1,551	\$64.90	41.1	\$1,579	\$66.22	41.7	\$1,588	\$66.20	40.9	\$1,374
1951: Average.....	74.17	43.2	1,717	65.86	41.4	1,615	71.53	42.1	1,660	72.92	42.1	1,732	68.84	40.4	1,704	61.86	41.1	1,565
1951: June.....	72.80	42.6	1,700	67.15	41.5	1,618	71.91	42.4	1,666	73.53	42.6	1,726	67.58	39.8	1,698	62.05	41.2	1,606
July.....	71.91	42.2	1,704	66.13	40.4	1,637	70.87	41.8	1,716	72.18	41.2	1,752	70.02	40.9	1,712	60.34	39.7	1,520
August.....	72.38	42.4	1,707	66.34	40.8	1,626	72.11	42.0	1,717	73.58	41.9	1,756	68.88	40.0	1,722	60.34	40.2	1,501
September.....	74.08	42.6	1,739	68.06	41.5	1,640	73.01	42.2	1,726	74.48	42.2	1,763	70.08	40.3	1,739	62.75	41.2	1,623
October.....	74.81	42.8	1,748	68.27	41.5	1,645	73.26	42.3	1,732	74.70	42.3	1,766	70.32	40.3	1,745	63.87	41.5	1,539
November.....	75.90	43.1	1,763	69.10	41.8	1,655	73.78	42.4	1,740	75.30	42.4	1,776	70.86	40.4	1,754	65.02	42.0	1,548
December.....	78.13	44.2	1,798	69.97	42.0	1,660	74.81	42.7	1,752	75.95	42.5	1,787	72.99	41.1	1,776	64.69	41.6	1,555
1952: January.....	78.14	44.0	1,776	70.22	41.9	1,676	75.19	42.7	1,761	76.09	42.9	1,793	74.41	41.9	1,776	65.35	41.6	1,571
February.....	78.62	43.9	1,791	69.65	41.6	1,681	75.06	42.5	1,766	75.37	42.5	1,797	71.83	40.4	1,778	65.17	41.3	1,578
March.....	78.58	43.8	1,796	70.43	41.5	1,686	76.31	42.5	1,771	75.48	42.2	1,803	72.84	40.4	1,776	64.86	41.0	1,582
April.....	78.21	43.4	1,802	69.03	40.7	1,696	75.11	41.8	1,797	77.20	42.0	1,838	71.66	39.9	1,796	65.28	40.1	1,578
May.....	78.37	43.3	1,810	68.82	40.6	1,695	73.29	41.2	1,779	74.29	41.0	1,812	69.75	38.9	1,793	64.80	40.6	1,566
June.....	77.84	43.1	1,806	69.35	40.7	1,704	73.94	41.4	1,786	75.11	41.2	1,823	72.46	39.9	1,816	64.48	40.3	1,600

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$53.86	40.7	\$1,323	\$65.84	40.1	\$1,642	\$61.58	41.0	\$1,402	\$71.18	41.0	\$1,756	\$73.25	41.2	\$1,778	\$68.39	41.6	\$1,644
1951: Average.....	56.40	40.5	1,442	77.20	43.2	1,787	65.73	40.8	1,611	75.77	40.8	1,857	75.52	39.5	1,912	78.03	43.8	1,782
1951: June.....	58.42	40.4	1,446	76.28	43.0	1,774	66.62	41.2	1,617	75.14	40.4	1,860	74.88	35.9	1,925	77.31	43.8	1,765
July.....	57.35	39.2	1,463	78.27	42.8	1,782	64.58	39.8	1,630	74.33	39.8	1,863	73.30	37.9	1,934	77.48	43.7	1,773
August.....	57.26	39.9	1,435	76.24	43.1	1,769	64.26	40.0	1,607	76.36	40.9	1,867	76.31	39.5	1,932	77.48	43.6	1,777
September.....	59.40	40.8	1,656	76.44	42.2	1,828	66.10	40.7	1,624	77.43	41.1	1,884	77.53	39.8	1,948	79.28	43.9	1,804
October.....	60.41	40.9	1,477	80.42	44.8	1,795	65.61	40.4	1,624	77.14	40.9	1,886	77.34	39.7	1,948	78.07	43.3	1,803
November.....	60.98	41.4	1,473	81.33	44.3	1,836	66.26	40.5	1,636	77.05	40.7	1,893	76.44	39.1	1,955	79.85	43.9	1,819
December.....	61.14	41.2	1,484	81.08	43.9	1,847	66.89	41.6	1,656	76.48	41.7	1,906	79.91	40.4	1,978	80.57	44.1	1,827
1952: January.....	61.94	41.1	1,490	82.19	44.0	1,868	67.77	40.9	1,657	79.47	41.8	1,915	80.55	40.5	1,989	79.53	43.2	1,841
February.....	61.01	40.7	1,499	82.73	44.1	1,876	67.98	40.9	1,662	79.24	41.4	1,914	79.83	40.4	1,978	80.01	43.2	1,852
March.....	60.91	40.5	1,504	81.91	43.8	1,870	68.18	40.8	1,671	80.08	41.3	1,939	80.84	40.4	2,001	80.57	42.9	1,878
April.....	59.62	39.8	1,498	80.81	43.1	1,875	66.60	40.0	1,695	78.47	40.7	1,928	79.68	39.9	1,997	78.08	42.0	1,859
May.....	60.83	40.1	1,517	82.71	43.9	1,884	67.59	40.4	1,673	70.49	41.1	1,934	80.48	40.2	2,002	79.66	42.6	1,870
June.....	60.77	39.8	1,527	81.66	43.6	1,873	68.03	40.4	1,684	78.95	40.7	1,940	79.43	39.5	2,011	79.52	42.5	1,871
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing			
1950: Average.....	607.18	41.4	\$1,622	\$71.40	42.1	\$1,696	\$73.90	42.4	\$1,743	\$70.81	41.7	\$1,908	\$85.28	38.4	\$1,648	\$83.93	38.2	\$1,671
1951: Average.....	75.82	43.3	1,751	85.90	45.4	1,892	85.17	46.2	1,930	78.53	43.7	1,797	70.56	40.0	1,764	71.18	39.9	1,784
1951: June.....	75.00	43.3	1,732	85.08	46.3	1,902	90.77	47.3	1,919	77.43	43.5	1,780	70.42	40.1	1,756	71.04	40.0	1,776
July.....	75.78	43.4	1,746	86.24	46.7	1,887	92.16	48.1	1,916	79.20	42.6	1,784	71.50	40.4	1,772	72.40	40.4	1,792
August.....	75.96	43.3	1,752	84.00	44.8	1,875	90.49	47.5	1,905	75.84	42.7	1,778	71.06	40.2	1,790	72.60	40.1	1,812
September.....	75.77	43.7	1,777	85.61	44.8	1,911	87.33	45.2	1,932	78.29	43.4	1,804	71.52	40.0	1,788	72.10	39.9	1,807
October.....	76.42	43.1	1,773	83.20	45.4	1,917	86.33	44.8	1,927	79.35	43.6	1,820	73.57	40.2	1,838	74.23	40.1	1,851
November.....	75.95	43.8	1,792	87.06	45.3	1,921	87.67	45.1	1,944	78.50	43.1	1,813	72.37	39.1	1,851	72.97	39.0	1,871
December.....	78.13	43.5	1,796	88.44	45.8	1,931	88.98	45.4	1,960	81.10	44.4	1,828	74.12	40.5	1,838	74.72	40.5	1,845
1952: January.....	78.82	42.3	1,816	88.50	45.9	1,928	88.97	45.3	1,964	80.78	44.0	1,836	74.85	40.7	1,839	75.58	40.7	1,859
February.....	78.40	42.7	1,836	85.66	44.8	1,912	87.36	44.8	1,950	79.75	42.5	1,846	74.32	40.0	1,858	75.04	40.0	1,877
March.....	78.59	42.3	1,848	87.23	44.8	1,947	91.21	45.2	2,018	79.71	42.9	1,858	76.81	40.9	1,878	77.90	41.0	1,900
April.....	78.56	41.7	1,836	81.08	42.7	1,920	89.27	44.5	2,006	78.33	42.0	1,865	75.01	40.5	1,852	75.86	40.5	1,873
May.....	78.36	42.4	1,848	82.28	42.9	1,925	93.34	45.6	2,017	81.06	43.3	1,872	76.32	41.1	1,857	77.04	41.0	1,879
June.....	78.03	42.2	1,849	82.43	42.6	1,935	94.18	46.1	2,043	79.81	43.0	1,886	75.95	40.9	1,857	76.69	40.9	1,880
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Boat building and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Instruments and related products			
1950: Average.....	\$55.96	40.6	\$1,370	\$90.33	39.6	\$1,675	\$70.00	40.3	\$1,737	\$92.47	38.9	\$1,695	\$94.44	41.9	\$1,538	\$90.81	41.2	\$1,476
1951: Average.....	60.79	40.1	1,618	75.99	40.9	1,858	81.16	41.6	1,951	70.48	40.0	1,752	68.44	42.3	1,618	68.87	42.2	1,632
1951: June.....	58.58	39.3	1,499	78.64	40.3	1,877	79.75	40.3	1,979	71.69	40.3	1,779	68.43	42.4	1,614	69.44	42.6	1,630
July.....	60.80	40.4	1,805	78.82	40.7	1,863	82.43	41.8	1,972	70.98	39.9	1,779	68.85	41.7	1,603	68.18	41.8	1,651
September.....	60.80	40.2	1,814	77.05	40.7	1,865	82.45	41.6	1,982	71.20	39.6	1,785	67.82	42.1	1,611	68.51	41.9	1,635
October.....	62.52	40.1	1,816	76.96	40.7	1,889	82.08	41.8	1,903	71.68	39.6	1,810	68.01	42.3	1,629	69.03	42.2	1,657
November.....	62.58	40.3	1,552	77.66	40.9	1,884	82.75	41.9	1,916	71.06	39.9	1,781	71.13	42.9	1,658	70.26	42.3	1,661
December.....	63.48	39.9	1,591	76.49	40.6	1,884	81.93	41.8	1,960	70.66	39.3	1,798	71.06	42.6	1,698	70.88	42.8	1,670
1952: January.....	65.53	40.3	1,626	77.81	40.8	1,907	83.76	41.9	1,999	71.05	39.3	1,808	73.48	44.0	1,670	71.70	42.6	1,688
February.....	63.40	39.5	1,605	78.12	41.4	1,887	81.90	42.0	1,950	74.22	40.8	1,819	68.72	41.5	1,656	71.02	41.7	1,703
March.....	62.84	39.5	1,591	78.55	41.3	1,902	81.82	41.6	1,962	75.58	41.1	1,839	70.39	41.8	1,684	71.47	41.7	1,714
April.....	63.28	39.5	1,602	76.25	40.3	1,892	78.74	40.4	1,949	73.57	40.2	1,830	70.69	42.1	1,679	70.71	41.4	1,708
May.....	66.33	41.2	1,610	75.99	40.4	1,881	81.32	41.7	1,950	71.90	39.7	1,811	72.42	42.6	1,700	71.85	41.7	1,723
June.....	66.02	40.7	1,622	77.13	40.3	1,914	82.31	41.3	1,963	72.85	39.7	1,835	74.39	43.1	1,726	72.13	41.6	1,734

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments					
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	
1950: Average.....	\$50.88	40.7	\$1.250	965.50	41.2	\$1.592	933.25	39.8	\$1.338	933.01	41.7	\$1.511	\$54.04	41.0	\$1.318
1951: Average.....	55.65	40.8	1.364	73.08	42.0	1.740	59.49	40.8	1.458	71.90	42.9	1.678	58.00	40.9	1.418
1951: June.....	56.07	40.9	1.371	72.82	41.8	1.742	59.78	41.0	1.458	72.73	43.5	1.672	57.85	40.8	1.418
July.....	55.41	40.3	1.375	73.04	41.5	1.700	57.66	40.1	1.438	71.06	42.5	1.673	56.46	39.9	1.418
August.....	56.22	40.2	1.374	71.93	41.6	1.726	59.70	41.0	1.456	71.57	42.5	1.684	56.82	40.1	1.417
September.....	56.19	40.6	1.384	72.90	41.8	1.744	59.96	40.8	1.470	73.53	43.0	1.710	57.61	40.4	1.420
October.....	56.11	40.6	1.382	73.33	41.9	1.750	59.52	40.3	1.477	73.92	43.1	1.715	58.18	40.6	1.423
November.....	55.36	40.2	1.377	74.53	42.2	1.762	60.57	40.9	1.481	74.78	43.3	1.727	58.71	40.6	1.448
December.....	55.14	39.9	1.383	74.96	42.3	1.772	60.55	40.8	1.484	75.95	43.6	1.742	60.53	41.4	1.462
1952: January.....	55.62	39.7	1.401	75.39	42.4	1.778	59.52	40.0	1.488	74.77	42.9	1.743	59.94	41.0	1.463
February.....	56.22	39.4	1.427	74.92	41.9	1.788	59.86	40.2	1.489	74.71	42.4	1.762	60.18	40.8	1.475
March.....	57.20	40.0	1.436	76.47	41.4	1.847	60.68	40.4	1.502	74.67	42.4	1.761	60.57	40.9	1.481
April.....	57.49	40.2	1.430	76.62	41.8	1.833	60.31	39.7	1.494	73.40	41.8	1.756	59.31	40.1	1.470
May.....	57.73	40.2	1.436	78.53	42.2	1.861	59.40	40.0	1.485	74.82	42.2	1.773	60.47	40.5	1.493
June.....	53.44	37.4	1.429	78.47	42.3	1.855	60.13	40.3	1.492	75.77	42.4	1.787	60.44	40.4	1.496
Manufacturing—Continued															
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued															
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			
1950: Average.....	\$50.45	42.8	\$1.389	\$54.25	41.6	\$1.304	\$64.06	43.8	\$1.463	\$50.98	40.4	\$1.262	\$49.52	40.0	\$1.259
1951: Average.....	52.11	41.6	1.493	58.22	41.7	1.395	65.73	41.6	1.580	52.54	39.6	1.352	53.65	40.1	1.338
1951: June.....	51.23	40.9	1.497	56.61	40.7	1.391	64.90	41.0	1.583	52.68	39.2	1.344	54.40	40.0	1.369
July.....	58.59	39.4	1.487	54.43	39.3	1.385	61.94	39.4	1.572	52.13	38.7	1.347	53.44	39.5	1.358
August.....	59.28	39.5	1.500	55.28	39.6	1.398	62.69	39.4	1.601	52.73	39.2	1.345	52.63	39.9	1.358
September.....	61.63	40.8	1.508	57.25	41.1	1.385	63.28	40.6	1.608	53.54	39.6	1.352	53.35	39.9	1.357
October.....	62.14	40.8	1.523	59.27	41.3	1.435	64.68	40.3	1.605	54.26	39.9	1.360	53.53	39.8	1.346
November.....	63.42	41.4	1.532	61.07	42.0	1.454	65.73	40.9	1.607	54.53	39.5	1.370	54.04	39.3	1.375
December.....	66.33	42.6	1.557	63.02	42.4	1.460	66.25	42.2	1.641	66.17	40.7	1.380	54.20	40.0	1.358
1952: January.....	63.55	41.4	1.533	60.77	42.2	1.440	66.30	40.7	1.629	57.21	40.6	1.409	54.48	40.0	1.362
February.....	63.47	41.0	1.545	60.44	41.4	1.453	66.42	40.6	1.636	57.39	40.7	1.410	54.54	40.1	1.360
March.....	64.35	41.3	1.558	60.90	41.8	1.457	67.44	40.8	1.633	58.14	41.0	1.418	55.43	40.4	1.372
April.....	62.98	40.4	1.559	58.93	40.5	1.455	66.41	40.3	1.648	55.98	39.7	1.410	53.92	39.1	1.379
May.....	63.63	40.5	1.571	60.50	41.1	1.472	65.91	39.8	1.656	57.81	41.0	1.410	54.88	39.4	1.393
June.....	64.74	41.0	1.579	61.88	41.7	1.484	67.35	40.5	1.663	57.67	40.7	1.417	55.50	39.7	1.398
Manufacturing—Con.			Transportation and public utilities												
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Class I railroads *			Local railways and bus lines *			Communication			Telephone *			
1950: Average.....	\$54.91	41.1	\$1.336	\$63.20	40.8	\$1.549	\$66.96	45.0	\$1.688	\$54.38	38.9	\$1.398	\$46.65	37.5	\$1.244
1951: Average.....	59.20	41.2	1.437	*60.78	*41.0	*1.702	72.32	46.3	1.582	58.30	39.1	1.491	49.54	37.7	1.314
1951: June.....	59.22	41.3	1.434	70.82	41.1	1.723	72.77	46.8	1.555	58.12	39.4	1.475	49.26	38.1	1.293
July.....	57.85	40.4	1.432	69.81	40.1	1.741	73.19	46.5	1.574	59.30	39.8	1.490	50.77	38.7	1.312
August.....	58.22	40.6	1.434	72.54	42.1	1.723	72.72	46.2	1.574	58.84	39.2	1.501	50.03	37.9	1.320
September.....	58.89	40.7	1.447	68.82	39.1	1.700	73.11	46.1	1.586	59.97	39.4	1.522	51.23	38.2	1.341
October.....	59.43	40.9	1.453	72.74	42.0	1.732	73.23	46.2	1.585	59.94	39.1	1.533	51.48	37.8	1.362
November.....	59.84	40.9	1.463	71.40	40.8	1.750	73.11	46.3	1.579	60.84	39.2	1.552	52.79	37.9	1.363
December.....	61.73	41.6	1.484	69.95	39.5	1.771	75.35	47.6	1.583	59.44	38.8	1.532	49.70	37.2	1.336
1952: January.....	61.02	41.2	1.481	74.09	41.6	1.781	73.02	46.4	1.561	59.68	38.7	1.542	49.63	36.9	1.345
February.....	61.50	41.0	1.500	76.69	42.7	1.796	73.52	46.5	1.581	59.83	38.5	1.554	50.33	36.9	1.354
March.....	61.55	41.0	1.505	71.52	40.2	1.779	74.89	46.6	1.607	59.29	38.5	1.540	49.31	36.8	1.340
April.....	60.49	40.3	1.501	72.65	41.3	1.769	74.31	46.1	1.612	53.92	34.9	1.545	43.30	32.1	1.349
May.....	61.52	40.5	1.519	-----	-----	-----	76.07	46.5	1.636	60.60	38.7	1.566	52.11	37.6	1.386
June.....	61.34	40.3	1.522	-----	-----	-----	75.33	46.8	1.631	60.92	39.1	1.558	51.90	37.8	1.373

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication						Other public utilities								
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees <sup>2</sup>			Telegraph <sup>3</sup>			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1950: Average.....	\$73.30	42.1	\$1.741	\$64.19	44.7	\$1.436	\$66.60	41.6	\$1.601	\$67.81	41.5	\$1.630	\$63.37	41.5	\$1.527
1951: Average.....	81.28	42.8	1.800	68.33	44.6	1.532	71.77	41.9	1.713	72.74	41.9	1.736	68.76	41.8	1.645
1951: June.....	81.20	43.1	1.884	65.44	45.1	1.481	71.06	41.7	1.704	72.40	41.8	1.732	66.99	41.1	1.630
July.....	82.78	43.0	1.925	71.23	44.8	1.590	71.82	42.0	1.710	73.25	42.1	1.740	67.44	41.4	1.629
August.....	82.58	42.9	1.925	70.47	44.6	1.580	71.73	41.9	1.712	72.96	42.1	1.733	67.48	41.3	1.634
September.....	83.83	43.1	1.945	72.33	44.4	1.620	72.88	42.2	1.727	73.34	42.1	1.742	68.35	41.8	1.658
October.....	83.54	42.6	1.961	72.34	44.3	1.633	72.92	42.1	1.732	72.85	41.7	1.747	71.39	42.7	1.672
November.....	83.79	42.6	1.967	72.13	44.2	1.632	73.29	42.0	1.745	73.56	41.7	1.764	71.49	42.4	1.686
December.....	83.91	42.7	1.966	72.21	44.3	1.630	73.63	42.1	1.749	74.86	42.1	1.771	71.53	42.3	1.691
1952: January.....	83.90	42.5	1.974	70.77	43.9	1.612	73.20	41.9	1.747	74.25	41.9	1.772	70.56	41.8	1.688
February.....	83.97	42.3	1.985	70.90	43.9	1.618	73.82	41.4	1.759	73.39	41.3	1.777	70.38	41.4	1.700
March.....	83.39	41.8	1.908	71.02	44.0	1.614	73.28	41.4	1.770	74.27	41.4	1.794	70.09	41.4	1.693
April.....	76.85	38.7	1.978	(*)	(*)	(*)	73.24	41.4	1.769	73.62	41.2	1.787	70.34	41.4	1.699
May.....	83.95	42.1	1.994	(*)	(*)	(*)	73.79	41.5	1.778	74.88	41.6	1.800	70.46	41.3	1.706
June.....	85.71	42.6	2.012	72.27	44.5	1.624	74.91	41.5	1.805	76.23	41.6	1.833	71.70	41.4	1.732
Transportation and public utilities—Con.															
Trade															
Other public utilities—Con.															
Retail trade															
Wholesale trade															
Electric light and gas utilities combined															
1950: Average.....	\$67.02	41.6	\$1.611	\$80.36	40.7	\$1.483	\$47.63	40.5	\$1.176	\$35.95	36.8	\$0.977	\$41.56	38.2	\$1.068
1951: Average.....	72.36	41.9	1.727	64.51	40.7	1.585	50.25	40.1	1.253	37.25	36.2	1.029	44.11	37.8	1.167
1951: June.....	71.94	41.9	1.717	64.35	40.7	1.581	50.74	40.4	1.256	37.70	36.5	1.033	44.23	38.0	1.164
July.....	72.80	42.2	1.725	64.51	40.7	1.586	51.49	40.8	1.262	38.51	37.1	1.038	44.81	38.1	1.178
August.....	73.04	42.1	1.733	64.51	40.7	1.585	51.37	40.8	1.259	38.01	36.9	1.030	44.27	37.9	1.168
September.....	74.50	42.5	1.753	65.64	40.9	1.605	50.80	40.0	1.270	37.19	35.9	1.036	44.29	37.6	1.178
October.....	74.02	42.2	1.754	65.44	40.8	1.604	50.43	39.8	1.267	36.56	35.6	1.027	43.57	37.3	1.168
November.....	73.96	42.0	1.761	65.52	40.8	1.606	49.92	39.4	1.267	36.12	35.1	1.029	43.29	36.8	1.176
December.....	73.66	41.9	1.758	66.58	41.1	1.620	49.92	40.1	1.245	37.52	37.0	1.014	46.49	39.4	1.180
1952: January.....	73.58	42.0	1.752	66.42	40.7	1.632	51.22	39.8	1.287	38.27	35.8	1.069	45.27	37.2	1.217
February.....	73.62	41.5	1.774	66.13	40.4	1.637	50.98	39.8	1.281	37.44	34.9	1.043	43.67	37.1	1.177
March.....	74.29	41.5	1.790	66.62	40.4	1.649	50.90	39.8	1.279	37.20	35.8	1.039	43.63	37.1	1.176
April.....	74.55	41.6	1.792	66.49	40.1	1.658	50.97	39.7	1.284	37.04	36.0	1.029	43.94	37.3	1.178
May.....	74.80	41.6	1.795	66.90	40.3	1.660	51.80	39.6	1.308	38.31	35.8	1.070	45.44	37.4	1.215
June.....	75.45	41.5	1.818	67.63	40.4	1.669	53.10	40.2	1.321	39.67	36.7	1.081	46.52	37.7	1.234
Trade—Continued															
Retail trade—Continued															
Food and liquor stores															
Automotive and accessories dealers															
Apparel and accessories stores															
Furniture and appliance stores															
Lumber and hardware-supply stores															
1950: Average.....	\$51.79	40.4	\$1.282	\$61.65	45.7	\$1.349	\$40.70	36.8	\$1.115	\$56.12	43.5	\$1.290	\$54.62	43.8	\$1.247
1951: Average.....	53.96	40.0	1.349	66.61	45.4	1.465	42.20	36.1	1.109	59.61	43.1	1.383	58.54	43.6	1.345
1951: June.....	54.72	40.5	1.351	67.03	45.6	1.470	42.25	36.2	1.167	59.13	43.0	1.375	58.91	43.8	1.348
July.....	55.44	41.1	1.349	66.91	45.3	1.477	42.71	36.5	1.170	59.62	43.2	1.380	59.67	44.2	1.350
August.....	55.23	41.0	1.347	67.18	45.3	1.483	42.47	36.8	1.154	59.47	43.0	1.383	59.48	43.9	1.355
September.....	54.24	40.0	1.356	67.94	45.2	1.503	42.45	36.1	1.176	60.07	43.9	1.397	59.69	43.7	1.366
October.....	53.90	38.6	1.361	67.24	45.4	1.481	42.49	35.8	1.187	60.50	43.0	1.407	60.18	43.8	1.374
November.....	54.35	39.7	1.369	67.13	45.3	1.482	42.17	35.5	1.188	60.22	42.9	1.404	60.10	43.2	1.368
December.....	54.44	40.0	1.361	67.06	45.4	1.477	43.31	36.3	1.193	62.39	43.6	1.431	59.60	43.6	1.367
1952: January.....	54.53	39.4	1.384	66.68	44.9	1.465	43.64	36.1	1.209	59.45	42.8	1.389	58.65	43.0	1.364
February.....	54.45	39.1	1.382	67.37	45.0	1.467	42.76	35.9	1.191	59.52	42.9	1.392	59.36	43.2	1.374
March.....	54.87	39.5	1.389	67.74	45.1	1.502	43.82	35.6	1.175	59.24	42.8	1.384	59.21	43.0	1.377
April.....	55.16	39.1	1.393	68.28	45.4	1.526	42.97	35.6	1.207	58.96	42.6	1.384	60.38	43.3	1.394
May.....	54.97	39.1	1.406	71.37	45.4	1.572	42.72	35.6	1.200	60.01	42.5	1.412	59.98	43.2	1.388
June.....	56.82	39.9	1.424	72.28	45.6	1.585	44.35	36.5	1.215	61.00	42.7	1.431	61.77	43.9	1.407

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Year and month	Finance <sup>2</sup>			Service								Motion-picture production and distribution <sup>3</sup>	
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round <sup>4</sup>			Laundries		Cleaning and dyeing plants				
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. earnings	
1950: Average.....	\$46.44	\$51.48	\$58.49	\$33.85	43.9	\$0.771	\$35.47	41.2	\$0.861	\$41.59	41.3	\$1.012	\$92.79
1951: Average.....	50.32	53.68	61.31	35.38	43.2	.819	37.52	41.1	.913	44.07	41.5	1.062	83.95
1951: June.....	50.06	50.97	61.71	35.24	43.4	.812	36.06	41.5	.917	45.45	42.6	1.067	83.55
July.....	50.50	77.67	62.09	32.46	43.4	.815	37.83	41.3	.916	44.26	41.5	1.064	84.12
August.....	50.28	79.14	61.61	32.59	43.4	.815	37.38	40.9	.914	42.56	40.3	1.056	83.52
September.....	50.78	81.61	60.91	35.78	42.9	.814	37.87	41.3	.917	44.72	41.6	1.075	83.98
October.....	50.78	85.20	61.32	35.91	42.9	.817	37.73	41.1	.918	44.38	41.5	1.069	85.09
November.....	51.13	83.88	60.70	36.20	43.1	.840	37.63	41.0	.925	43.71	40.7	1.074	83.68
December.....	51.81	83.09	62.22	36.81	43.2	.832	38.34	41.4	.926	44.14	41.1	1.074	84.19
1952: January.....	52.05	82.79	62.09	36.47	42.8	.832	38.55	41.5	.929	44.08	40.7	1.083	89.35
February.....	52.14	83.17	62.11	36.59	42.8	.835	37.96	40.9	.928	43.14	39.8	1.084	90.25
March.....	52.30	81.34	63.22	36.38	42.5	.836	38.00	40.9	.929	43.39	40.1	1.082	90.47
April.....	52.03	82.99	62.68	36.72	42.8	.838	38.47	41.1	.936	45.22	41.3	1.065	89.00
May.....	52.13	81.97	62.42	36.81	42.7	.862	38.96	41.4	.941	46.56	42.1	1.106	90.78
June.....	52.02	81.13	63.18	37.19	42.9	.867	39.51	41.9	.943	47.38	42.8	1.107	91.34

<sup>1</sup> These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the current months are subject to revision without notice; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks in the first month they are published.

<sup>2</sup> Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

<sup>3</sup> Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; leather and leather products.

<sup>4</sup> Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages.

<sup>5</sup> Data include privately and government operated local railways and bus lines.

<sup>4</sup> Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are \$51.47, 48.8 hours, and \$1.337. Hours and earnings data for April 1952 affected by work stoppage.

<sup>5</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1951 such employees made up 47 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>6</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office operators, installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1951 such employees made up 23 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>7</sup> New series beginning with January 1952; data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis. Comparable data for October 1951 are \$70.52, 43.8 hours, and \$1.610; November—\$70.31, 43.7 hours, and \$1.600; December—\$70.47, 43.8 hours, and \$1.600.

<sup>8</sup> Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

<sup>9</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

<sup>10</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>11</sup> Data are not available because of work stoppage.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$22.86	\$22.88	\$22.88	\$17.69	\$17.69	1951: September.....	\$46.49	\$34.89	\$31.61	\$43.47	\$37.87	\$20.17
1941: Average.....	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	October.....	65.41	34.89	80.62	42.76	37.73	20.01
1946: Average.....	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	29.95	November.....	65.85	34.71	81.09	42.74	37.93	19.99
1948: Average.....	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	December.....	67.40	35.43	86.28	45.35	38.34	20.15
1949: Average.....	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43	1952: January.....	66.91	35.17	86.39	45.41	38.55	20.26
1950: Average.....	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.81	February.....	66.91	35.40	80.27	42.46	37.96	20.08
1951: Average.....	64.85	34.75	77.86	41.70	37.52	20.09	March.....	67.40	35.64	79.26	41.91	38.00	20.09
1951: June.....	65.08	34.03	77.67	41.69	38.06	20.43	April.....	65.87	34.70	66.68	35.12	38.47	20.26
July.....	64.24	34.42	73.71	39.50	37.83	20.27	May.....	66.61	35.03	67.18	35.33	38.96	20.49
August.....	64.32	34.47	77.23	41.38	37.38	20.03	June <sup>2</sup> .....	66.98	35.12	61.35	32.16	39.81	20.71

<sup>1</sup> These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by

the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE C-3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars<sup>1</sup>

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents						Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.66	\$25.37	\$26.00	1951: June	\$54.06	272.8	\$54.53	\$29.27	\$31.62	\$33.07
1941: January	47.50	190.1	31.40	30.76	45.17	55.27	July	52.87	265.2	53.87	28.87	60.94	32.65
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	31.99	43.57	53.42	August	52.32	299.6	53.93	29.90	61.01	32.69
1940: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	51.85	September	49.49	274.5	54.55	29.22	61.93	33.00
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.88	23.88	23.62	23.62	October	53.41	274.1	54.79	29.06	61.89	32.83
1940: Average	23.20	108.6	24.09	24.49	24.92	24.75	November	55.82	276.0	54.04	28.48	61.98	32.66
1941: Average	20.88	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	December	49.40	282.5	55.23	29.03	63.17	33.21
1942: Average	36.63	153.6	31.77	27.08	36.28	30.93	1952: January	66.01	284.4	55.85	28.83	62.78	33.31
1943: Average	43.14	160.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26	February	66.01	280.1	54.85	28.92	62.29	33.22
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.26	44.06	34.84	March	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.26	62.17	33.40
1945: Average	44.29	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04	April	65.87	276.1	54.06	28.48	61.97	32.64
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.88	43.20	30.78	May	66.61	279.2	54.62	28.73	62.55	32.60
1947: Average	45.97	200.4	42.76	26.53	48.24	30.04	June <sup>2</sup>	66.98	280.7	54.91	28.79	62.84	32.94
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.43	53.17	30.75							
1949: Average	54.92	230.2	65.06	26.06	53.83	31.44							
1950: Average	59.33	248.7	51.06	29.54	57.21	33.08							
1951: Average	54.88	271.9	54.18	29.02	61.41	32.89							

<sup>1</sup> Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income tax for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the

gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries<sup>1</sup>

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Non-durable goods		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Non-durable goods		
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime	
		Amount	Index (1939=100)							Amount	Index (1939=100)					
1941: Average	\$0.720	\$0.702	110.0	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.626	1951: June	\$1.500	\$1.540	243.3	\$1.581	\$1.611	\$1.484	\$1.441	
1942: Average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698	July	1.596	1.546	244.2	1.682	1.622	1.485	1.444	
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763	August	1.596	1.542	243.6	1.684	1.619	1.481	1.441	
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.851	.814	September	1.613	1.554	245.5	1.707	1.638	1.489	1.444	
1945: Average	1.023	.963	152.1	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	October	1.615	1.557	246.0	1.708	1.635	1.491	1.450	
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	November	1.626	1.569	247.9	1.712	1.644	1.507	1.465	
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	December	1.636	1.571	248.2	1.723	1.644	1.515	1.468	
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.386	1.278	1.241	1952: January	1.640	1.579	249.4	1.726	1.653	1.520	1.476	
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.5	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	February	1.644	1.585	250.4	1.731	1.659	1.522	1.480	
1950: Average	1.465	1.418	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	March	1.656	1.597	252.3	1.746	1.673	1.530	1.489	
1951: Average	1.594	1.536	242.7	1.678	1.610	1.481	1.437	April	1.655	1.605	253.6	1.742	1.683	1.529	1.494	

<sup>1</sup> Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

<sup>2</sup> Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas<sup>1</sup>

Year and month	Alabama								Arizona								Arkansas				
	State				Birmingham				Mobile				State				Phoenix				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: June.....	\$51.05	40.2	\$1.27	\$60.90	40.6	\$1.50	\$56.17	41.0	\$1.37	\$68.51	44.2	\$1.55	\$66.50	42.9	\$1.55	\$43.09	39.9	\$1.08			
July.....	50.42	39.7	1.27	60.15	40.1	1.50	53.73	39.8	1.35	66.25	42.2	1.57	66.52	42.1	1.58	43.81	40.2	1.09			
August.....	49.64	39.4	1.26	59.90	40.2	1.49	55.76	41.3	1.35	64.53	41.1	1.57	66.57	40.3	1.58	43.38	39.8	1.09			
September.....	50.43	39.4	1.28	61.86	40.7	1.52	57.27	41.8	1.37	66.88	41.8	1.60	65.28	40.8	1.60	45.43	41.3	1.10			
October.....	50.27	39.9	1.26	61.50	41.0	1.50	57.27	41.8	1.37	71.32	44.3	1.61	66.63	42.3	1.58	45.21	41.1	1.10			
November.....	49.72	40.1	1.24	58.50	41.2	1.42	55.08	40.8	1.35	68.77	43.8	1.57	65.57	42.3	1.55	44.40	40.0	1.11			
December.....	51.58	40.3	1.28	61.50	41.0	1.50	57.13	41.7	1.37	70.40	44.0	1.60	69.36	43.9	1.58	44.80	40.0	1.12			
1952: January.....	\$51.60	40.0	1.29	61.50	41.0	1.50	57.39	40.7	1.41	68.95	44.2	1.56	68.59	42.6	1.61	44.14	41.2	1.12			
February.....	51.34	39.8	1.29	61.00	40.4	1.51	58.49	40.9	1.43	68.43	42.5	1.61	69.44	42.6	1.65	45.31	40.1	1.13			
March.....	50.83	39.4	1.29	62.02	40.8	1.52	56.82	40.3	1.41	67.32	41.3	1.63	66.01	41.0	1.61	45.25	40.4	1.12			
April.....	50.44	39.1	1.29	60.55	40.1	1.51	59.98	40.8	1.47	68.88	41.0	1.68	67.06	40.4	1.66	45.81	40.9	1.12			
May.....	51.22	39.4	1.30	59.34	39.3	1.51	61.20	40.8	1.50	70.55	41.5	1.70	69.14	41.4	1.67	47.01	41.6	1.13			
June.....	49.75	39.8	1.25	61.24	41.1	1.49	58.60	38.3	1.53	72.91	41.9	1.74	71.06	42.3	1.68	47.01	41.6	1.13			
Arkansas—Continued		California																			
Little Rock—N. Little Rock		State				Los Angeles				Sacramento				San Diego				San Francisco-Oakland			
1951: June.....	\$45.67	41.9	\$1.00	\$72.84	40.7	\$1.79	\$71.47	41.0	\$1.74	\$67.01	39.4	\$1.70	\$71.86	42.0	\$1.71	\$73.37	39.4	\$1.86			
July.....	45.02	41.3	1.09	71.05	39.9	1.78	71.21	40.7	1.74	70.68	39.3	1.78	70.19	40.6	1.73	72.39	39.1	1.85			
August.....	45.02	41.3	1.09	72.66	41.3	1.76	71.46	41.0	1.74	72.08	42.3	1.70	71.51	41.2	1.74	73.43	40.1	1.83			
September.....	45.67	41.9	1.09	73.66	41.2	1.79	72.45	41.2	1.74	68.17	48.5	1.78	69.18	39.5	1.75	74.05	40.2	1.86			
October.....	46.42	42.2	1.10	74.02	41.4	1.79	72.45	41.0	1.77	68.37	49.6	1.78	68.98	39.4	1.75	76.94	41.2	1.87			
November.....	45.78	42.0	1.09	72.84	40.2	1.81	73.19	41.3	1.77	71.45	39.3	1.82	68.34	38.9	1.76	73.02	38.9	1.90			
December.....	49.92	41.0	1.12	74.49	40.8	1.82	74.49	41.8	1.77	71.25	39.6	1.80	72.67	41.2	1.77	75.43	39.8	1.90			
1952: January.....	45.07	40.6	1.11	72.94	39.8	1.83	74.15	41.0	1.81	65.60	36.9	1.78	64.12	26.1	1.77	74.80	39.2	1.91			
February.....	44.22	40.2	1.10	74.06	40.3	1.84	74.86	41.3	1.81	68.08	37.8	1.80	66.86	38.4	1.74	75.89	39.4	1.93			
March.....	44.58	39.8	1.12	74.75	40.3	1.85	75.08	41.2	1.82	69.45	38.1	1.82	67.59	37.8	1.79	77.41	39.7	1.95			
April.....	45.88	40.6	1.13	73.85	39.9	1.85	74.39	40.8	1.82	69.62	38.7	1.80	67.48	37.9	1.78	74.96	38.8	1.93			
May.....	46.44	41.1	1.13	74.94	40.2	1.87	75.86	41.2	1.84	67.83	38.4	1.77	70.58	38.8	1.82	75.05	38.8	1.94			
June.....	46.56	41.2	1.13	76.43	40.7	1.88	76.53	41.4	1.85	72.44	40.5	1.79	71.79	39.3	1.83	76.38	39.2	1.95			
California—Continued		Colorado																			
San Jose		Stockton				State				Denver				State				Bridgeport			
1951: June.....	\$73.10	41.1	\$1.78	\$68.36	39.9	\$1.71	\$65.14	42.3	\$1.54	\$63.23	41.6	\$1.52	\$67.34	42.8	\$1.58	\$67.90	42.0	\$1.62			
July.....	61.79	38.1	1.62	63.29	37.9	1.67	65.30	42.0	1.55	65.10	42.0	1.55	66.61	42.2	1.58	68.49	41.9	1.63			
August.....	70.40	44.5	1.59	71.20	41.4	1.64	62.02	40.8	1.52	62.02	40.8	1.52	66.57	42.2	1.58	68.26	41.8	1.63			
September.....	72.76	45.1	1.61	70.98	41.6	1.64	63.71	41.1	1.54	64.48	41.6	1.55	67.57	42.4	1.60	69.07	42.0	1.64			
October.....	73.39	44.6	1.65	73.97	44.3	1.67	61.45	39.9	1.54	62.73	41.0	1.53	67.22	42.0	1.60	69.05	41.6	1.66			
November.....	66.75	38.4	1.74	65.45	38.5	1.78	64.83	42.1	1.54	64.68	42.0	1.54	68.60	42.4	1.62	70.77	42.3	1.67			
December.....	69.64	38.9	1.79	74.15	38.8	1.86	67.42	42.4	1.59	67.78	42.9	1.58	69.88	42.8	1.63	71.71	42.6	1.68			
1952: January.....	72.65	39.8	1.83	68.60	37.7	1.82	63.96	41.0	1.56	61.37	40.9	1.59	69.80	42.3	1.65	71.11	42.0	1.69			
February.....	72.32	39.9	1.82	70.63	37.7	1.87	65.92	41.2	1.60	65.03	40.9	1.59	69.83	42.2	1.66	71.76	42.0	1.71			
March.....	73.24	40.3	1.82	69.37	37.2	1.87	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.03	40.9	1.59	69.83	40.6	1.60	69.73	40.6	1.70			
April.....	70.87	39.1	1.81	69.42	37.7	1.84	65.85	40.9	1.61	66.08	41.3	1.60	66.93	40.6	1.65	69.70	41.0	1.70			
May.....	72.92	39.7	1.84	66.98	38.5	1.82	66.42	41.0	1.62	65.69	40.8	1.61	68.47	41.3	1.66	72.85	42.6	1.71			
June.....	73.40	39.7	1.85	70.26	38.0	1.85	63.34	39.1	1.62	66.88	41.8	1.60	69.00	41.6	1.66	72.33	42.3	1.71			
Connecticut—Continued		Delaware <sup>2</sup>																			
Hartford		New Britain				New Haven				Stamford				Waterbury				State			
1951: June.....	\$75.67	45.5	\$1.66	\$69.26	44.0	\$1.57	\$60.56	41.2	\$1.47	\$68.90	41.4	\$1.66	\$67.62	42.9	\$1.58	\$63.41	41.5	\$1.53			
July.....	74.85	44.9	1.66	68.17	43.6	1.56	60.27	41.0	1.47	68.61	41.4	1.64	66.21	42.0	1.58	64.14	41.3	1.55			
August.....	73.81	44.3	1.66	69.26	44.0	1.67	60.42	41.1	1.47	72.28	42.5	1.70	65.77	42.2	1.56	66.49	41.4	1.46			
September.....	76.99	45.0	1.70	69.00	43.7	1.58	60.68	41.0	1.48	73.15	42.8	1.71	65.69	42.0	1.56	62.44	41.6	1.50			
October.....	74.76	45.9	1.70	68.14	43.4	1.57	60.94	40.9	1.49	70.07	41.7	1.68	65.13	41.7	1.56	62.58	40.9	1.53			
November.....	79.79	45.8	1.74	70.08	43.8	1.60	61.76	40.9	1.51	70.58	41.7	1.66	65.56	41.9	1.56	64.73	41.1	1.58			
December.....	80.10	45.8	1.75	70.98	44.0	1.61	63.38	41.7	1.52	71.55	41.8	1.71	66.52	41.7	1.59	66.67	41.8	1.60			
1952: January.....	79.61	45.4	1.75	71.49	43.9	1.63	62.36	41.3	1.51	71.23	41.5	1.72	67.66	41.9	1.61	67.26	41.7	1.61			
February.....	79.44	45.1	1.76	71.97	43.5	1.65	62.47	41.1	1.52	73.11	42.0	1.74	66.78	41.2	1.62	66.41	41.2	1.61			
March.....	79.31	44.8	1.77	70.77	42.9	1.65	63.34	41.4	1.53	73.59	42.1	1.75	66.85	41.1	1.63	66.54	40.7	1.64			
April.....	75.18	45.1	1.75	67.91	41.6	1.63	60.59	39.6	1.53	72.33	40.7	1.78	64.39	40.8	1.61	67.56	40.8	1.66			
May.....	75.11	42.9	1.75	67.83	41.4	1.64	63.71	41.1	1.55	72.40	41.1	1.76	65.74	40.6	1.62	66.95	41.2	1.63			
June.....	76.10	43.4	1.75	67.59	41.3	1.64	63.96	41.0	1.56	72.92	41.4	1.76	66.57	41.2	1.62	66.84	41.8				

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Delaware—Cont.			Florida						Georgia								
	Wilmington			State			Tampa-St. Petersburg			State			Atlanta			Savannah		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: June.....	\$66.96	41.9	\$1.65	\$49.75	42.8	\$1.16	\$47.46	41.3	\$1.15	\$66.40	40.0	\$1.16	\$63.07	41.2	\$1.31	\$45.18	41.8	\$1.32
	66.76	40.4	1.65	49.93	42.5	1.18	47.24	41.0	1.15	46.59	38.7	1.16	51.73	39.5	1.31	55.74	41.6	1.34
	66.83	40.8	1.64	48.92	41.6	1.18	47.11	40.8	1.16	46.43	38.3	1.16	52.54	39.8	1.32	55.99	42.1	1.33
	66.11	40.6	1.67	49.78	42.3	1.18	47.04	41.0	1.17	46.98	39.3	1.17	54.14	40.4	1.34	55.61	41.5	1.34
	66.27	41.5	1.67	50.66	42.6	1.19	49.42	41.6	1.19	46.10	39.4	1.17	53.47	40.2	1.33	57.62	43.0	1.35
	66.69	41.8	1.67	51.50	43.0	1.20	48.16	40.6	1.19	46.26	39.2	1.18	54.68	40.5	1.35	55.30	41.7	1.35
	66.22	41.7	1.66	52.38	43.7	1.20	48.96	40.8	1.20	48.08	40.4	1.19	55.08	40.8	1.35	60.14	43.9	1.37
				\$2.37	43.6	1.20	49.98	41.5	1.21	47.60	40.0	1.19	\$5.22	40.6	1.36	56.01	41.8	1.34
				52.49	43.3	1.21	49.53	41.3	1.20	47.40	39.5	1.20	55.49	40.5	1.37	55.88	41.7	1.34
				52.94	43.0	1.23	51.46	42.1	1.22	47.16	39.3	1.20	55.43	40.6	1.39	56.06	42.9	1.38
				52.14	42.7	1.22	50.48	41.4	1.22	47.28	39.4	1.20	56.84	40.6	1.40	59.08	42.5	1.39
1952: January.....				53.30	43.1	1.24	51.23	41.9	1.22	46.41	39.0	1.19	51.28	40.2	1.40	60.49	42.9	1.41
				53.06	42.7	1.24	51.21	41.8	1.23	47.24	39.7	1.19	56.99	41.0	1.39	61.05	43.3	1.41
Idaho			Illinois												Indiana			
State			State			Davenport Rock Island-Moline			Peoria			Rockford			State			
1951: June.....	\$71.86	41.3	\$1.74	\$68.70	41.4	\$1.66	\$73.72	40.6	\$1.82	\$70.20	41.5	\$1.69	\$75.42	45.8	\$1.66	\$72.07	41.7	\$1.73
	71.59	40.9	1.75	68.19	41.1	1.66	72.74	40.2	1.82	71.18	42.1	1.69	71.77	43.8	1.64	72.68	41.8	1.74
	72.04	40.7	1.75	69.41	41.0	1.65	73.40	40.3	1.80	73.45	41.9	1.72	75.45	45.2	1.67	72.44	42.0	1.73
	72.85	40.7	1.76	69.31	41.6	1.67	74.08	40.4	1.82	70.44	40.9	1.73	75.31	45.0	1.67	72.84	42.2	1.74
	70.97	38.8	1.75	69.22	41.4	1.67	73.97	40.4	1.83	71.96	42.3	1.70	73.53	43.5	1.69	73.50	41.0	1.75
	70.52	41.0	1.72	69.78	41.4	1.66	70.50	39.0	1.81	73.75	42.5	1.74	75.67	44.7	1.70	73.61	41.7	1.76
	72.38	41.6	1.74	71.46	42.1	1.70	75.16	40.9	1.84	73.83	42.6	1.73	75.82	45.5	1.73	74.92	42.4	1.77
Iowa			Kansas												Kentucky			
State			Des Moines			State			Topeka			Wichita			State			
1951: June.....	\$66.64	42.4	\$1.57	\$66.84	40.1	\$1.66	\$67.06	43.1	\$1.55	\$61.84	43.4	\$1.42	\$75.76	45.8	\$1.68			
	65.02	41.5	1.57	66.69	39.8	1.68	65.37	41.7	1.57	49.47	34.4	1.44	76.14	45.2	1.68			
	65.10	41.6	1.57	67.37	40.3	1.67	69.92	43.9	1.59	58.50	41.3	1.41	77.44	45.4	1.71			
	65.84	41.6	1.58	69.91	40.8	1.71	71.20	44.4	1.60	63.83	43.1	1.48	78.92	46.0	1.71	\$59.98	40.7	1.47
	66.27	42.0	1.58	68.69	40.3	1.70	70.82	43.8	1.62	63.28	42.2	1.50	78.10	45.6	1.71	61.45	41.4	1.49
	66.89	42.2	1.59	66.21	39.6	1.67	70.29	43.7	1.61	65.88	43.2	1.52	76.91	45.5	1.69	61.16	41.1	1.49
	68.74	42.8	1.61	66.04	39.2	1.60	71.21	44.1	1.61	69.39	43.2	1.61	77.11	45.8	1.68	60.75	41.6	1.48
Louisiana			Maine												Maryland			
State			New Orleans			State			Portland			State			Baltimore			
1951: June.....	\$54.68	40.5	\$1.35	\$51.74	38.9	\$1.32	\$51.60	39.7	\$1.30	\$54.30	41.1	\$1.32	\$60.17	40.7	\$1.48	\$63.94	41.2	\$1.55
	56.16	40.2	1.35	54.00	40.0	1.32	50.50	38.5	1.31	53.47	40.8	1.31	59.94	40.6	1.48	64.18	41.2	1.56
	55.21	41.2	1.34	54.89	41.9	1.31	51.28	40.1	1.28	55.09	42.1	1.31	57.94	40.5	1.43	63.60	40.8	1.56
	56.10	41.5	1.36	54.00	40.6	1.33	53.39	40.5	1.32	53.71	41.1	1.31	59.70	41.2	1.45	64.97	41.9	1.55
	56.84	41.6	1.35	54.91	40.8	1.35	50.73	38.5	1.32	52.24	39.8	1.31	60.15	40.5	1.48	63.63	40.9	1.56
	56.27	41.2	1.35	54.54	40.4	1.35	50.50	37.6	1.33	51.78	38.8	1.34	61.49	40.9	1.51	64.44	41.0	1.57
	55.57	42.1	1.32	54.00	40.0	1.35	50.06	37.6	1.33	51.78	38.8	1.34	61.49	40.9	1.51	64.44	41.0	1.57
	55.12	42.4	1.30	54.67	40.2	1.36	56.34	41.7	1.35	56.77	42.3	1.34	61.22	40.7	1.51	63.99	40.8	1.57
1952: January.....	54.81	40.9	1.34	53.47	39.9	1.34	55.07	41.4	1.33	57.35	42.6	1.35	61.35	40.2	1.53	63.98	40.3	1.59
	54.51	40.9	1.34	52.67	39.6	1.33	55.19	41.4	1.33	56.50	41.9	1.35	62.13	40.5	1.53	65.19	40.9	1.59
	57.41	41.3	1.39	54.66	39.9	1.37	55.18	41.2	1.34	55.75	41.5	1.34	61.96	40.1	1.55	65.60	40.6	1.62
	57.48	41.1	1.41	54.10	39.2	1.38	53.91	40.1	1.35	54.34	40.4	1.34	58.93	38.5	1.53	61.23	38.4	1.59
	58.37	41.4	1.41	56.28	40.2	1.40	53.22	39.5	1.35	54.82	41.1	1.33	63.21	40.8	1.55	66.31	40.8	1.63
	60.76	41.9	1.45	57.82	39.6	1.46	55.77	41.2	1.35	56.68	42.5	1.34	61.41	41.0	1.50	64.48	40.8	1.58

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Massachusetts																		
	State			Boston			Fall River			New Bedford			Springfield-Holyoke			Worcester			
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: June.....	\$60.17	40.5	\$1.49	\$62.99	40.9	\$1.54	\$48.26	38.3	\$1.20	\$50.54	38.0	\$1.33	\$65.36	41.9	\$1.56	\$67.49	40.9	\$1.65	
July.....	59.31	39.9	1.49	61.20	40.0	1.53	46.25	37.3	1.24	50.81	38.2	1.33	63.55	41.0	1.55	66.83	41.0	1.63	
August.....	59.34	39.8	1.55	61.66	40.3	1.53	43.15	34.8	1.25	50.67	38.1	1.33	64.27	41.2	1.56	66.91	40.8	1.64	
September.....	60.43	40.0	1.51	62.93	40.6	1.55	42.63	34.1	1.25	52.09	38.3	1.36	65.47	41.7	1.57	67.89	40.9	1.66	
October.....	59.57	39.1	1.52	61.46	39.4	1.56	43.72	34.7	1.26	51.52	36.8	1.40	64.80	40.5	1.60	68.14	40.8	1.67	
November.....	59.95	39.2	1.53	63.36	40.1	1.58	41.96	33.3	1.26	51.15	36.8	1.39	65.85	40.9	1.61	69.00	39.7	1.66	
December.....	62.30	40.6	1.53	64.37	41.0	1.57	44.64	36.0	1.24	53.54	38.8	1.38	67.14	41.7	1.61	69.46	41.1	1.69	
1952: January.....	62.28	40.5	1.54	64.78	41.0	1.58	46.05	35.7	1.29	53.54	38.8	1.38	68.95	42.3	1.63	69.63	41.2	1.69	
February.....	62.60	40.5	1.55	64.55	40.6	1.59	48.97	37.1	1.32	52.16	38.8	1.37	68.88	42.0	1.64	68.14	40.8	1.67	
March.....	62.46	40.3	1.55	64.80	40.5	1.60	49.90	37.4	1.31	52.58	38.1	1.38	68.64	41.6	1.65	67.45	40.4	1.67	
April.....	61.22	39.5	1.55	64.00	40.0	1.60	48.21	38.8	1.31	49.50	36.5	1.36	66.96	40.5	1.64	69.49	39.2	1.67	
May.....	61.58	39.7	1.55	64.16	40.1	1.60	49.34	37.1	1.30	50.57	36.5	1.38	67.82	41.1	1.65	67.70	40.3	1.66	
June.....	62.75	40.5	1.55	64.72	40.2	1.61	45.44	36.7	1.32	51.80	37.6	1.38	69.47	42.1	1.65	67.80	40.6	1.67	
Michigan																			
State			Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing			Muskegon				
1951: June.....	\$74.57	39.9	\$1.87	\$75.70	38.9	\$1.95	\$76.49	39.9	\$1.92	\$69.20	40.9	\$1.89	\$77.04	40.4	\$1.91	\$77.30	40.2	\$1.92	
July.....	73.26	39.2	1.87	73.87	37.9	1.95	74.38	38.8	1.92	71.18	41.6	1.71	78.06	40.3	1.94	76.62	39.8	1.93	
August.....	74.61	39.9	1.87	76.64	39.2	1.96	76.34	39.7	1.92	70.71	41.4	1.71	78.88	40.7	1.94	74.23	38.7	1.92	
September.....	75.64	40.0	1.89	78.09	39.5	1.98	77.05	39.9	1.93	70.16	41.1	1.71	72.69	38.9	1.97	66.50	35.0	1.90	
October.....	76.67	40.5	1.89	78.92	39.8	1.98	76.97	39.9	1.93	70.08	41.1	1.71	80.87	41.3	1.96	79.27	40.3	1.97	
November.....	75.32	39.6	1.90	78.05	39.2	1.90	74.61	38.6	1.93	67.83	39.6	1.71	79.48	39.6	2.01	74.55	37.9	1.97	
December.....	78.53	40.9	1.92	81.08	40.3	2.01	78.66	40.4	1.93	71.91	41.4	1.74	83.41	41.6	2.01	82.66	40.9	2.02	
1952: January.....	78.73	40.9	1.93	80.72	40.1	2.01	83.12	42.0	1.98	72.51	41.6	1.74	85.40	42.3	1.98	80.79	40.1	2.01	
February.....	77.93	40.6	1.92	80.12	39.9	2.01	78.36	40.1	1.95	72.68	41.5	1.75	79.48	40.2	1.97	81.65	40.5	2.02	
March.....	78.76	40.6	1.94	81.20	40.0	2.03	79.08	39.9	1.98	72.81	41.3	1.76	80.12	40.0	2.00	82.78	40.4	2.05	
April.....	78.11	40.2	1.94	79.46	39.2	2.03	80.72	40.5	1.99	70.99	40.2	1.77	83.80	41.3	2.03	81.21	39.5	2.06	
May.....	78.67	40.5	1.95	80.63	39.7	2.03	80.08	40.3	1.96	72.28	41.0	1.76	81.97	40.7	2.01	77.55	38.2	2.03	
June.....	78.67	40.2	1.96	80.36	39.2	2.05	77.58	38.5	1.92	72.95	41.4	1.76	79.84	39.7	2.01	78.51	38.6	2.03	
Michigan—Continued			Minnesota															Mississippi	
Saginaw			State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul			State				
1951: June.....	\$75.35	42.0	\$1.79	\$63.98	41.4	\$1.55	\$65.19	39.2	\$1.66	\$64.82	41.5	\$1.56	\$66.09	40.7	\$1.62	\$42.12	40.9	\$1.62	
July.....	74.99	41.5	1.81	64.42	41.7	1.55	67.87	38.4	1.66	65.44	41.3	1.58	66.35	40.2	1.65	42.64	41.0	1.64	
August.....	76.68	42.6	1.80	63.80	41.3	1.55	68.87	38.4	1.66	66.67	41.8	1.59	64.89	39.4	1.65	42.42	40.6	1.64	
September.....	75.26	42.0	1.79	64.74	41.5	1.56	68.00	40.7	1.67	67.47	42.2	1.60	66.40	40.1	1.65	42.84	40.8	1.65	
October.....	75.60	42.0	1.80	66.42	41.8	1.59	69.09	40.6	1.68	67.48	42.1	1.60	67.43	40.6	1.66	43.05	41.0	1.68	
November.....	70.79	39.7	1.78	67.62	42.2	1.60	68.21	40.6	1.68	67.94	41.9	1.62	67.33	40.4	1.67	43.46	41.0	1.66	
December.....	74.37	41.0	1.81	68.75	42.6	1.61	69.57	41.2	1.69	68.51	42.0	1.63	67.43	40.5	1.67	43.26	41.2	1.65	
1952: January.....	73.89	40.8	1.81	68.38	42.3	1.62	70.21	41.4	1.70	69.68	42.1	1.65	67.39	40.1	1.68	43.20	40.8	1.66	
February.....	73.85	41.7	1.82	67.83	41.6	1.63	68.92	40.8	1.69	69.41	42.0	1.65	67.34	39.6	1.70	43.44	40.6	1.67	
March.....	76.44	41.5	1.84	68.37	41.7	1.64	69.65	41.0	1.70	68.90	41.8	1.65	68.53	40.2	1.71	44.06	40.8	1.68	
April.....	76.82	41.5	1.85	67.47	41.0	1.65	68.19	40.4	1.69	68.70	41.6	1.65	68.69	39.8	1.73	44.39	41.1	1.68	
May.....	77.50	41.6	1.86	68.23	42.1	1.66	65.04	38.5	1.69	69.37	41.8	1.66	68.44	39.6	1.73	45.04	41.7	1.68	
June.....	76.46	40.8	1.87	69.52	41.9	1.66	62.90	38.7	1.62	70.71	42.3	1.67	69.72	40.0	1.74	45.45	41.7	1.69	
Missouri			Montana			Nebraska			Nevada			State			State				
State			Kansas City *			St. Louis			State			State			State				
1951: June.....	\$60.23	40.2	\$1.50	\$65.12	41.2	\$1.58	\$63.29	39.9	\$1.59	\$71.98	41.3	\$1.74	\$59.02	43.0	\$1.37	\$73.74	41.9	\$1.76	
July.....	58.89	39.2	1.50	59.40	37.7	1.58	63.04	39.7	1.59	75.13	42.5	1.76	58.11	42.3	1.37	74.52	42.1	1.77	
August.....	60.35	40.1	1.51	67.40	41.6	1.62	63.07	39.8	1.58	73.40	41.5	1.77	60.58	43.5	1.39	73.51	41.3	1.78	
September.....	61.00	40.0	1.52	69.46	42.5	1.63	64.08	39.8	1.61	66.64	38.8	1.79	60.01	42.9	1.40	71.92	39.3	1.78	
October.....	60.12	39.8	1.51	65.91	42.0	1.64	63.07	39.6	1.59	72.28	41.8	1.73	56.11	42.2	1.40	72.25	39.7	1.82	
November.....	61.18	39.7	1.54	66.93	41.9	1.65	63.95	39.1	1.63	71.27	40.6	1.75	61.77	43.5	1.42	72.07	39.6	1.82	
December.....	62.51	40.6	1.54	69.94	42.5	1.65	65.26	40.7	1.61	75.06	41.4	1.81	62.68	43.8	1.43	76.80	40.0	1.82	
1952: January.....	62.80	40.9	1.53	69.04	41.7	1.65	65.63	40.5	1.62	74.77	41.2	1.82	59.03	41.5	1.42	75.52	40.6	1.86	
February.....	62.88	40.6	1.55	68.85	41.4	1.66	65.43	40.3	1.62	75.68	41.2	1.84	59.33	41.8	1.42	78.40	41.7	1.88	
March.....	63.91	40.8	1.57	69.30	41.1	1.69	66.69	40.7	1.64	74.52	40.7	1.83	58.66	40.9	1.43	79.99	42.1	1.90	
April.....	62.85	40.1	1.57	69.66	41.4	1.69	65.67	40.0	1.65	72.14	39.7	1.82	59.14	41.1	1.44	81.32	41.7	1.95	
May.....	63.43	40.2	1.58	68.41	40.9	1.67	66.51	40.0	1.66	76.33	41.3	1.85	60.35	41.8	1.45	80.70	41.6	1.94	
June.....	63.23	40.2	1.57	66.76	39.5	1.69	67.55	40.5	1.67	75.40	40.7	1.85	61.87	43.4	1.42	81.67	42.1	1.94	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	New Hampshire						New Jersey											
	State			Manchester			State			Newark-Jersey City		Paterson		Perth Amboy				
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1951: June	\$51.87	40.5	\$1.33	\$51.19	38.2	\$1.34	\$67.24	41.0	\$1.64	\$69.14	41.6	\$1.66	\$67.73	41.2	\$1.64	\$67.53	41.3	\$1.63
July	52.67	39.6	1.33	50.79	37.9	1.34	67.03	40.7	1.65	67.97	41.0	1.66	67.73	41.1	1.64	67.73	40.9	1.66
August	54.27	40.5	1.34	51.03	37.8	1.35	66.26	40.5	1.64	68.60	41.2	1.66	65.97	40.2	1.64	67.24	40.8	1.65
September	54.54	40.4	1.35	51.47	37.3	1.38	67.16	40.8	1.65	68.51	41.1	1.67	67.56	40.8	1.66	69.14	41.3	1.67
October	52.63	38.7	1.36	51.38	35.7	1.40	66.74	40.4	1.65	68.46	40.8	1.68	65.40	40.0	1.63	68.18	40.9	1.67
November	53.96	39.1	1.38	50.92	36.9	1.38	66.35	41.0	1.67	69.95	41.3	1.69	68.59	41.0	1.67	68.89	41.4	1.66
December	56.44	41.2	1.37	54.51	39.5	1.38	69.72	41.4	1.68	71.14	41.7	1.71	70.43	41.7	1.69	69.34	41.2	1.68
1952: January	56.72	41.4	1.37	54.56	39.7	1.40	69.55	41.2	1.69	71.39	41.6	1.72	70.17	41.4	1.70	68.49	40.6	1.69
February	56.58	41.3	1.37	56.00	40.0	1.40	69.66	41.3	1.69	71.55	41.6	1.72	70.14	41.5	1.69	69.66	41.0	1.70
March	56.44	41.2	1.37	54.74	39.1	1.40	70.50	41.3	1.71	71.71	41.5	1.72	70.76	41.6	1.70	70.91	41.3	1.72
April	56.21	40.3	1.37	53.62	38.3	1.40	68.45	40.1	1.71	70.32	40.6	1.73	68.27	40.3	1.69	67.81	39.7	1.71
May	54.80	40.0	1.37	52.54	37.8	1.39	69.42	40.5	1.71	71.42	41.0	1.74	71.88	41.6	1.73	70.72	41.0	1.72
June	55.75	40.4	1.38	53.10	38.2	1.39	70.22	40.8	1.72	71.63	41.0	1.75	72.05	41.6	1.73	72.00	41.5	1.74
	New Jersey—Con.						New Mexico						New York					
	Trenton			State			Albuquerque			State		Albany-Schenectady-Troy		Binghamton				
1951: June	\$65.12	40.3	\$1.62	\$66.12	43.5	\$1.52	\$67.78	45.8	\$1.48	\$64.60	39.7	\$1.63	\$71.43	41.8	\$1.71	\$59.04	37.6	\$1.57
July	64.48	39.8	1.62	66.12	43.5	1.52	64.36	43.2	1.49	64.70	39.5	1.64	69.12	40.2	1.72	60.52	38.4	1.58
August	65.20	40.1	1.63	68.54	44.8	1.53	72.22	46.0	1.57	64.97	39.4	1.65	68.66	40.0	1.72	60.75	38.6	1.58
September	65.45	40.3	1.63	60.71	44.4	1.57	73.09	45.4	1.61	65.39	39.6	1.65	71.13	41.0	1.73	61.79	39.0	1.58
October	66.09	40.4	1.64	70.18	44.7	1.57	73.16	46.6	1.67	64.20	39.0	1.65	72.39	41.5	1.74	62.06	39.2	1.58
November	65.89	40.2	1.64	68.80	43.0	1.60	70.40	44.0	1.60	66.08	39.7	1.66	72.94	41.7	1.75	62.11	39.1	1.59
December	67.07	40.6	1.65	70.56	44.1	1.60	66.12	43.2	1.60	67.60	40.1	1.67	74.35	42.0	1.77	61.95	38.8	1.60
1952: January	67.44	40.6	1.66	70.36	42.0	1.64	70.70	43.7	1.62	66.94	39.9	1.68	72.44	41.5	1.73	62.91	39.0	1.61
February	67.11	40.6	1.65	72.76	44.1	1.65	73.92	44.0	1.68	67.13	39.8	1.69	73.36	41.7	1.76	62.50	38.5	1.62
March	67.51	40.5	1.67	69.55	41.9	1.66	68.20	42.1	1.62	67.73	40.0	1.69	74.35	41.7	1.78	61.90	37.7	1.64
April	64.55	39.0	1.66	70.56	42.0	1.68	67.57	41.2	1.64	65.18	38.8	1.68	72.00	40.5	1.78	62.58	38.0	1.65
May	66.23	39.9	1.66	70.08	43.8	1.60	70.19	42.8	1.64	66.70	39.5	1.69	70.01	39.5	1.77	62.44	37.7	1.66
June	66.34	39.6	1.65	69.87	43.4	1.61	69.87	43.4	1.61	66.86	39.6	1.69	71.01	39.6	1.70	63.68	38.6	1.65
	New York—Continued																	
	Buffalo			Elmira			Nassau and Suffolk counties			New York City		Rochester		Syracuse				
1951: June	\$74.19	41.0	\$1.77	\$65.70	41.3	\$1.69	\$71.89	42.0	\$1.67	\$62.25	37.7	\$1.65	\$69.95	41.4	\$1.69	\$70.04	43.3	\$1.62
July	74.83	41.8	1.78	67.33	40.0	1.58	74.28	42.9	1.61	63.32	37.7	1.68	69.25	41.2	1.68	69.03	42.8	1.61
August	73.90	41.5	1.78	67.51	40.5	1.59	75.86	43.5	1.74	67.79	37.6	1.70	69.64	41.3	1.69	68.37	42.5	1.61
September	74.91	41.1	1.79	64.88	40.3	1.60	75.87	43.9	1.75	65.25	37.7	1.71	69.92	41.2	1.69	69.98	42.5	1.62
October	74.26	41.4	1.79	66.26	40.7	1.63	76.59	43.6	1.76	61.28	38.5	1.69	68.82	42.2	1.71	69.38	42.6	1.63
November	75.33	41.7	1.81	66.38	40.8	1.63	82.07	45.3	1.81	64.04	37.9	1.69	71.26	41.6	1.71	69.78	42.5	1.64
December	75.83	41.9	1.81	66.00	40.3	1.64	83.06	46.0	1.82	64.54	38.4	1.70	72.10	42.0	1.72	71.07	42.7	1.66
1952: January	76.13	41.7	1.82	66.32	40.1	1.65	80.86	44.6	1.81	64.81	38.1	1.70	71.72	41.5	1.73	70.68	42.6	1.66
February	76.21	41.7	1.83	67.57	40.8	1.66	80.19	44.6	1.82	60.55	35.2	1.71	70.90	41.1	1.73	69.46	42.0	1.65
March	77.61	41.8	1.86	69.34	41.5	1.67	84.11	46.1	1.82	65.95	35.6	1.71	72.07	40.8	1.77	69.82	41.7	1.67
April	72.07	39.4	1.83	66.45	40.0	1.66	79.81	44.1	1.81	62.67	37.0	1.69	71.87	40.8	1.76	69.30	41.3	1.68
May	76.29	41.3	1.83	67.81	40.7	1.66	82.97	45.3	1.83	64.25	38.1	1.69	71.73	40.7	1.76	70.93	41.7	1.70
June	75.45	41.0	1.84	68.28	40.6	1.65	81.44	44.5	1.83	64.79	38.1	1.70	71.50	40.6	1.76	69.53	41.5	1.68
	New York—Continued						North Carolina						North Dakota					
	Utica-Rome			Westchester County			State			Charlotte		State #		Fargo				
1951: June	\$62.95	40.9	\$1.54	\$64.84	39.7	\$1.63	\$45.86	38.6	\$1.10	\$60.53	40.7	\$1.24	\$58.60	44.9	\$1.30	\$59.77	42.7	\$1.40
July	61.24	39.8	1.54	61.92	38.5	1.61	44.53	37.7	1.18	49.38	39.9	1.24	60.21	45.5	1.32	63.18	45.8	1.38
August	60.45	39.5	1.53	64.74	40.1	1.62	43.76	37.3	1.17	48.12	38.9	1.24	60.07	44.9	1.34	63.56	43.7	1.45
September	60.53	39.2	1.55	65.01	39.4	1.60	44.02	37.8	1.17	48.53	39.4	1.23	61.86	45.7	1.35	62.29	44.1	1.41
October	62.04	39.5	1.57	60.08	38.7	1.55	44.83	38.4	1.17	48.22	39.1	1.23	62.18	46.8	1.34	66.12	46.1	1.43
November	62.88	40.0	1.57	62.45	39.7	1.57	45.96	38.9	1.18	48.73	39.1	1.25	65.37	47.2	1.39	69.86	47.2	1.48
December	65.00	40.7	1.61	61.92	39.4	1.57	47.19	39.7	1.19	50.43	40.3	1.25	62.95	45.7	1.38	66.66	45.8	1.46
1952: January	65.01	40.0	1.60	64.10	39.3	1.63	46.77	39.2	1.10	50.11	39.9	1.26	60.42	43.8	1.37	64.77	44.4	1.46
February	64.24	40.4	1.60	64.19	39.5	1.63	46.57	38.6	1.20	49.91	39.9	1.25	60.99	43.6	1.40	59.84	41.7	1.43
March	64.10	40.3	1.60	65.00	40.0	1.65	46.11	38.4	1.20	50.04	39.9	1.26	59.56	43.4	1.38	61.00	43.7	1.45
April	63.85	39.9	1.60	64.39	39.0	1.63	45.06	37.7	1.20	48.88	38.8	1.26	59.88	43.7	1.37	62.76	43.4	1.45
May	64.91	40.2	1.61	66.17	39.8	1.66	46.35	38.6	1.20	50.65	40.1	1.26	61.22	44.3	1.38	62.29	42.9	1.45
June	64.76	40.2	1.61	68.18	40.7	1.67	46.94	39.1	1.20	49.84	39.9	1.25	66.15	46.2	1.43	73.46	46.7	1.57

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Ohio			Oklahoma						Oregon								
	State		Avg. wky. earnings	State		Oklahoma City			Tulsa		State		Portland					
	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings			
1951: June			\$61.98	41.6	\$1.49	\$39.49	42.8	\$1.39	\$63.19	41.3	\$1.53	\$77.96	39.9	\$1.95	\$72.29	39.3	\$1.84	
July				41.7	1.51	61.77	43.5	1.42	67.12	42.3	1.54	74.12	38.9	1.90	69.40	38.0	1.83	
August				42.4	1.50	61.92	43.3	1.43	65.45	42.5	1.54	77.21	40.4	1.91	70.32	38.9	1.83	
September				43.1	1.51	62.46	44.3	1.41	67.30	43.7	1.54	77.32	39.3	1.97	72.41	39.6	1.83	
October				42.3	1.47	62.34	43.9	1.42	68.05	42.8	1.59	77.51	39.0	1.99	72.87	39.8	1.83	
November				43.2	1.48	62.78	43.9	1.45	68.36	44.1	1.55	76.61	38.2	2.00	71.07	38.6	1.87	
December				43.9	1.50	62.49	43.7	1.43	71.75	45.7	1.57	76.97	38.5	2.00	73.49	39.2	1.87	
1952:																		
January	\$73.83	41.6	\$1.77	63.00	42.4	1.50	61.91	43.6	1.42	70.15	44.4	1.58	76.29	38.6	1.97	72.50	38.9	1.86
February	73.44	41.2	1.78	63.27	41.9	1.51	62.06	42.8	1.45	68.01	43.4	1.59	77.25	38.8	1.99	72.48	38.6	1.88
March	73.99	41.4	1.79	64.26	42.0	1.53	61.63	42.8	1.44	66.76	43.6	1.60	76.76	38.1	2.01	73.22	38.5	1.90
April	72.60	40.7	1.78	63.08	41.5	1.52	62.63	42.9	1.46	66.40	41.5	1.60	79.57	38.7	2.06	73.99	38.6	1.92
May	72.56	40.4	1.80	62.47	41.1	1.52	62.79	43.3	1.45	69.21	42.2	1.64	77.72	38.1	2.04	73.83	38.3	1.95
June	71.52	39.7	1.80	63.99	42.3	1.56	63.36	43.4	1.46	72.08	42.4	1.70	80.80	39.6	2.04	75.43	39.3	1.92
Pennsylvania																		
	State		Allentown-Bethle-hem-Easton			Erie		Harrisburg			Johnstown		Lancaster					
	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings			
	1951: June	63.76	40.0	\$1.89	\$61.43	39.1	1.57	\$66.95	41.1	\$1.63	\$57.89	40.4	\$1.43	\$66.88	38.0	\$1.70	\$58.30	41.7
July	63.47	39.9	1.59	61.27	39.0	1.57	68.68	41.3	1.66	55.15	39.4	1.43	65.64	38.2	1.76	57.62	41.6	1.39
August	63.24	39.7	1.59	60.18	38.5	1.56	67.82	40.5	1.66	58.66	40.3	1.45	64.89	37.2	1.74	57.94	41.3	1.40
September	64.65	40.2	1.61	63.04	40.3	1.58	70.01	42.0	1.67	59.74	41.2	1.64	71.84	40.3	1.76	68.93	41.5	1.42
October	64.13	40.0	1.61	61.39	39.3	1.57	67.44	40.6	1.66	57.29	39.7	1.44	67.52	38.6	1.75	67.10	40.9	1.40
November	64.49	40.0	1.61	63.16	39.9	1.58	69.50	41.2	1.69	59.66	41.0	1.46	69.77	39.4	1.77	55.99	40.4	1.39
December	65.79	40.4	1.63	63.24	39.9	1.59	70.00	41.3	1.70	59.75	40.7	1.47	71.94	40.1	1.80	58.08	40.9	1.42
1952:																		
January	66.06	40.5	1.63	63.72	40.0	1.59	74.91	43.3	1.73	60.12	40.9	1.47	-----	-----	-----	57.57	40.6	1.42
February	66.15	40.5	1.63	63.16	39.9	1.58	73.14	42.4	1.73	59.97	40.6	1.48	-----	-----	-----	58.73	41.1	1.43
March	66.64	40.6	1.64	63.44	39.9	1.59	72.58	42.1	1.72	61.14	41.2	1.48	-----	-----	-----	58.57	40.9	1.43
April	64.01	39.1	1.64	61.06	38.4	1.59	68.91	39.9	1.73	59.17	39.9	1.48	-----	-----	-----	57.95	40.3	1.44
May	64.54	39.5	1.64	61.34	38.6	1.59	67.10	39.4	1.70	60.08	40.0	1.50	-----	-----	-----	59.49	41.0	1.45
June	61.99	38.8	1.60	59.99	39.7	1.51	68.53	40.7	1.71	58.45	40.3	1.58	-----	-----	-----	59.99	41.4	1.45
Pennsylvania—Continued																		
	Philadelphia		Pittsburgh			Reading		Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton		York					
	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings			
	1951: June	66.65	40.6	\$1.62	\$73.18	40.7	\$1.80	\$60.61	38.8	\$1.55	\$47.86	38.2	\$1.25	\$45.05	35.7	\$1.26	\$45.31	41.4
July	65.77	40.5	1.62	72.84	40.4	1.58	58.75	38.0	1.55	47.10	37.8	1.25	45.16	36.1	1.25	54.34	41.2	1.32
August	65.24	40.2	1.62	72.91	40.8	1.59	72.99	42.2	1.55	47.80	38.0	1.26	44.45	35.5	1.25	53.93	40.7	1.33
September	66.54	40.7	1.64	74.10	40.6	1.63	58.86	37.9	1.55	47.94	37.9	1.27	46.32	36.7	1.26	52.97	40.5	1.31
October	66.17	40.2	1.65	73.73	41.1	1.79	60.14	38.5	1.56	47.44	37.5	1.27	46.01	36.4	1.26	54.97	41.3	1.33
November	67.40	40.9	1.65	73.08	40.6	1.60	60.06	38.6	1.56	47.83	38.2	1.25	47.30	37.3	1.27	55.27	41.4	1.34
December	68.31	41.0	1.67	74.92	41.3	1.81	60.02	38.4	1.56	49.29	38.6	1.25	48.51	37.9	1.26	56.82	41.9	1.36
1952:																		
January	67.77	40.7	1.67	74.64	40.9	1.83	61.43	39.1	1.57	49.71	38.3	1.30	47.49	36.9	1.29	57.09	42.1	1.36
February	68.43	40.9	1.67	74.72	41.1	1.81	61.10	39.2	1.56	50.44	38.8	1.30	48.55	37.4	1.30	56.50	41.3	1.37
March	69.25	41.0	1.69	74.84	41.5	1.82	60.14	38.9	1.55	51.09	39.0	1.31	49.05	37.7	1.30	56.22	41.1	1.37
April	67.39	39.9	1.69	70.85	38.1	1.81	57.43	36.9	1.56	47.05	35.8	1.31	44.82	34.4	1.30	53.98	39.4	1.37
May	68.07	40.3	1.69	71.96	38.7	1.81	60.76	35.0	1.56	50.47	38.5	1.31	48.94	37.5	1.31	56.32	40.9	1.38
June	68.84	40.4	1.70	61.97	34.2	1.81	60.14	38.5	1.56	50.44	38.5	1.31	47.76	37.3	1.28	56.56	41.8	1.35
Rhode Island																		
	State		Providence			State		Charleston			State		Sioux Falls					
	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hry. earnings			
	1951: June	56.35	40.3	\$1.40	\$56.70	40.7	\$1.39	\$47.76	40.0	\$1.19	\$45.49	39.9	\$1.14	\$57.26	42.7	\$1.34	\$62.47	43.7
July	55.35	39.6	1.40	55.67	40.0	1.39	46.18	38.5	1.14	45.03	39.5	1.14	58.10	43.9	1.32	62.40	44.9	1.47
August	52.22	38.1	1.40	53.89	38.7	1.39	45.58	38.5	1.15	47.18	41.1	1.15	57.96	42.9	1.35	61.85	42.8	1.45
September	55.55	39.7	1.40	55.91	40.0	1.40	45.43	38.6	1.15	47.84	42.0	1.14	57.99	42.6	1.36	62.21	43.1	1.44
October	54.51	38.1	1.43	55.68	39.1	1.42	45.82	39.0	1.18	48.20	41.8	1.15	56.44	41.6	1.36	59.46	41.3	1.44
November	55.50	38.2	1.45	55.76	38.9	1.43	46.14	38.9	1.19	45.68	40.0	1.14	62.22	44.8	1.36	67.78	46.9	1.45
December	59.47	41.1	1.45	59.68	41.3	1.45	47.44	40.1	1.18	47.91	41.7	1.15	60.91	43.6	1.40	66.55	47.3	1.47
1952:																		
January	59.10	40.5	1.46	59.23	40.9	1.45	46.96	39.8	1.18	46.46	40.4	1.15	63.06	45.2	1.40	70.60	47.8	1.47
February	57.93	40.3	1.44	59.35	41.5	1.43	47.24	39.7	1.19	47.04	40.9	1.15	63.71	45.0	1.42	71.94	47.6	1.51
March	58.27	40.1	1.45	59.90	41.6	1.44	46.41	39.0	1.19	46.92	40.1	1.17	62.24	43.8	1.42	68.88	45.6	1.51
April	58.52	39.6	1.45	57.63	40.1	1.44	45.43	38.5	1.18	47.44	40.2	1.18	60.42	42.7	1.41	66.49	44.2	1.50
May	58.50	39.9	1.46	57.96	40.5	1.43	46.17	38.8	1.19	46.87	41.6	1.17	59.66	44.7	1.40	64.18	42.5	1.51
June	59.33	39.9	1.49	59.47	41.2	1.44	46.17	38.8	1.19	47.97	41.0	1.17	62.17	44.4	1.40	66.37	44.1	1.50

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas.<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Year and month	Tennessee														Texas			
	State			Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			State		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings															
1951: June.....	\$52.26	40.2	\$1.30	\$52.93	40.1	\$1.32	\$59.47	41.3	\$1.44	\$58.64	42.2	\$1.37	\$53.33	40.4	\$1.32	\$61.84	41.5	\$1.49
July.....	51.87	39.9	1.30	52.01	39.7	1.31	58.20	40.7	1.43	59.22	42.3	1.40	53.20	40.3	1.32	63.30	42.2	1.50
August.....	50.83	39.4	1.31	51.61	39.4	1.31	58.20	40.7	1.43	57.02	42.5	1.37	53.00	40.0	1.32	63.69	42.4	1.50
September.....	52.40	40.1	1.29	54.54	40.7	1.34	58.32	40.5	1.44	59.55	42.7	1.39	54.27	40.2	1.35	64.33	42.6	1.51
October.....	52.40	40.0	1.31	53.86	40.5	1.33	57.63	40.3	1.43	58.60	43.0	1.40	53.86	39.9	1.35	64.50	43.0	1.50
November.....	52.93	40.1	1.32	53.86	40.5	1.33	57.59	40.2	1.44	60.20	43.0	1.40	53.87	40.2	1.34	64.75	42.6	1.52
December.....	53.60	40.3	1.32	55.61	41.6	1.34	58.69	40.2	1.46	61.49	43.3	1.42	54.40	40.6	1.34	65.82	43.3	1.52
1952: January.....	53.73	40.4	1.33	54.14	40.4	1.34	57.74	40.1	1.44	61.06	43.0	1.42	54.54	40.4	1.35	63.87	42.3	1.51
February.....	53.47	40.2	1.33	52.93	39.5	1.34	58.14	40.1	1.45	62.35	43.3	1.44	53.06	39.3	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53
March.....	53.60	40.3	1.33	54.14	40.1	1.35	58.69	40.2	1.46	62.35	43.3	1.44	53.04	39.0	1.36	64.72	42.3	1.53
April.....	53.07	39.9	1.33	54.13	39.8	1.36	58.55	40.1	1.46	62.50	43.1	1.45	53.93	38.8	1.39	64.37	41.8	1.54
May.....	53.20	40.0	1.33	54.54	40.4	1.35	58.36	39.7	1.47	61.77	42.6	1.45	54.94	40.1	1.37	62.73	41.0	1.53
June.....	54.00	40.6	1.33	55.08	40.8	1.35	59.79	40.4	1.48	62.62	42.6	1.47	54.81	40.3	1.36	64.94	41.9	1.55
Utah																		
Vermont																		
Year and month	State			Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			Springfield			Virginia		
	State			Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			Springfield			State		
	56.98	41.6	\$1.61	56.73	42.6	\$1.59	57.36	43.6	\$1.32	54.89	40.8	\$1.35	73.20	47.8	\$1.53	50.53	40.1	\$1.26
1951: June.....	56.38	41.7	1.52	64.68	42.0	1.54	57.03	43.1	1.32	55.41	40.7	1.36	72.36	47.1	1.54	50.55	39.8	1.27
July.....	63.43	40.4	1.52	64.37	41.0	1.57	56.79	42.9	1.33	54.71	40.4	1.36	73.38	47.7	1.54	49.64	39.4	1.26
August.....	61.95	41.3	1.50	66.68	42.2	1.58	58.04	43.2	1.35	55.09	39.7	1.39	75.00	47.5	1.58	50.42	39.7	1.27
September.....	61.00	39.1	1.56	65.83	41.4	1.59	57.75	43.1	1.34	54.33	38.6	1.38	74.64	47.0	1.59	49.90	39.6	1.26
October.....	64.94	41.1	1.56	66.62	41.9	1.59	55.95	41.3	1.36	53.59	38.4	1.40	72.15	45.5	1.59	51.60	40.0	1.29
November.....	69.80	42.6	1.54	70.15	43.3	1.62	59.39	43.5	1.36	58.22	40.8	1.42	77.05	47.0	1.64	52.91	40.7	1.30
1952: January.....	68.06	41.6	1.66	65.93	41.0	1.63	60.06	43.8	1.37	56.35	40.4	1.39	81.77	49.5	1.65	52.53	40.1	1.31
February.....	66.33	40.2	1.55	67.32	41.3	1.63	59.30	43.0	1.38	55.79	39.3	1.42	79.20	48.6	1.63	52.14	39.8	1.31
March.....	68.05	41.0	1.66	69.89	42.1	1.66	59.75	43.1	1.39	55.78	39.5	1.41	78.57	47.6	1.65	51.49	39.3	1.31
April.....	64.06	39.3	1.63	66.22	41.6	1.64	58.71	42.4	1.38	55.64	38.6	1.40	75.25	45.7	1.65	51.61	39.7	1.32
May.....	62.92	38.6	1.61	67.73	41.3	1.64	58.39	42.6	1.37	54.98	39.5	1.42	75.10	45.5	1.66	52.40	39.7	1.32
June.....	63.04	39.4	1.66	67.47	41.6	1.67	58.92	42.7	1.38	57.49	40.2	1.43	75.73	45.8	1.66	53.20	40.0	1.33
Washington																		
West Virginia																		
Year and month	State			Seattle			Spokane			Tacoma			State			State		
	57.87	39.5	\$1.87	57.08	39.5	\$1.85	57.07	40.2	\$1.74	60.82	38.3	\$1.82	63.11	40.2	\$1.57	66.20	42.5	\$1.63
	70.68	38.0	1.86	72.20	38.9	1.86	69.66	40.4	1.72	70.15	38.5	1.82	62.96	39.6	1.59	66.70	42.5	1.57
1951: June.....	71.97	38.3	1.86	70.99	38.6	1.84	69.27	39.7	1.74	68.24	37.7	1.81	61.88	39.4	1.57	67.49	42.2	1.60
July.....	72.05	38.1	1.89	71.00	38.1	1.86	70.60	39.5	1.79	70.21	37.8	1.86	63.36	39.6	1.60	67.83	42.0	1.61
August.....	73.24	38.8	1.89	71.38	38.0	1.88	71.28	40.1	1.78	73.21	39.4	1.86	63.44	39.9	1.59	68.78	42.1	1.63
September.....	72.69	37.9	1.92	71.20	37.8	1.88	71.54	40.6	1.76	69.56	37.1	1.88	63.84	39.9	1.60	69.74	42.0	1.66
October.....	74.56	38.5	1.93	73.32	38.6	1.90	73.03	41.1	1.78	72.14	38.0	1.90	65.53	40.7	1.61	72.64	43.1	1.68
1952: January.....	72.70	38.0	1.92	70.89	37.3	1.90	72.33	40.6	1.78	73.80	38.5	1.92	64.22	39.4	1.63	71.82	42.2	1.70
February.....	75.47	38.8	1.95	75.04	38.7	1.94	72.01	40.5	1.78	72.86	38.5	1.89	64.39	39.5	1.63	72.31	42.5	1.70
March.....	76.44	39.1	1.96	75.97	39.2	1.94	72.37	40.5	1.78	74.57	38.9	1.92	64.61	39.4	1.64	71.61	42.1	1.70
April.....	75.40	38.5	1.96	72.05	37.7	1.91	72.07	40.0	1.80	74.67	38.9	1.92	65.73	39.1	1.63	70.85	41.5	1.71
May.....	74.86	38.5	1.94	72.58	38.1	1.91	74.32	40.8	1.82	74.47	39.0	1.91	65.11	39.7	1.64	71.59	41.8	1.71
June.....	76.98	39.3	1.95	73.11	38.5	1.90	75.07	40.9	1.84	76.28	39.7	1.92	63.30	39.5	1.63	71.35	41.9	1.70
Wisconsin—Continued																		
Wyoming																		
Year and month	Kenosha			La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State		
	69.83	39.2	\$1.78	64.25	39.7	1.62	69.02	40.2	1.72	73.41	41.5	1.77	72.96	40.8	1.79	70.34	38.5	\$1.83
	75.19	42.3	1.78	60.54	37.4	1.62	69.02	40.2	1.72	73.41	41.5	1.77	72.96	40.8	1.79	70.34	38.5	1.83
1951: June.....	71.12	40.1	1.77	61.66	37.8	1.65	67.38	39.8	1.70	74.67	42.1	1.77	75.41	41.8	1.80	73.69	41.4	1.75
July.....	72.41	39.6	1.83	64.32	39.7	1.62	70.71	41.5	1.71	75.80	42.1	1.79	75.74	41.7	1.81	77.71	40.6	1.91
August.....	72.61	40.0	1.87	64.01	39.3	1.65	68.73	40.9	1.71	75.12	41.9	1.79	75.88	41.6	1.82	67.97	37.1	1.83
September.....	73.99	40.7	1.82	62.64	38.7	1.62	70.12	43.4	1.76	75.61	42.0	1.80	75.71	41.2	1.84	70.94	39.0	1.82
October.....	76.62	41.3	1.86	65.62	40.1	1.64	74.77	42.8	1.75	76.89	43.1	1.82	77.98	41.8	1.86	72.42	39.0	1.86
1952: January.....	76.16	41.3	1.84	65.58	39.4	1.66	74.59	42.4	1.77	76.95	41.6	1.85	77.52	41.3	1.88	75.61	39.3	1.92
February.....	73.86	40.2	1.84	66.55	39.4	1.69	71.49	40.4	1.78	78.13	42.2	1.85	79.25	42.0	1.89	75.70	40.7	1.86
March.....	77.19	40.7	1.90	66.33	38.8	1.71	69.03	39.2	1.76	78.58	41.7	1.84	78.65	41.4	1.90	76.04	41.1	1.86
April.....	74.57	39.9	1.87	67.69	39.0	1.74	70.31	39.2	1.80	77.02	41.3	1.86	77.59	40.9	1.90	75.32	40.8	1.86
May.....	76.26	40.4	1.86	68.68	39.7													

## D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index<sup>1</sup> for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-39 = 100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous <sup>2</sup>
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average.....	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	81.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	59.1	50.9
1914: Average.....	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	63.3	(0)	(0)	(0)	60.7	51.9
1915: Average.....	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(0)	(0)	(0)	63.6	53.6
1916: Average.....	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(0)	(0)	(0)	70.9	56.3
1917: Average.....	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	82.8	61.1
1918: Average.....	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	106.4	77.8
1919: Average.....	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(0)	(0)	(0)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average.....	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	164.6	100.5
1921: Average.....	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(0)	(0)	(0)	138.5	104.3
1922: Average.....	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	(0)	(0)	(0)	117.8	101.2
1923: Average.....	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	126.1	100.8
1924: Average.....	122.2	122.8	124.9	151.8	113.7	(0)	(0)	(0)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average.....	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.3	115.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	121.8	102.2
1926: Average.....	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	(0)	(0)	(0)	102.6	102.2
1927: Average.....	124.0	132.2	121.4	148.3	115.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	118.9	105.8
1928: Average.....	122.0	130.8	118.5	144.8	112.5	(0)	(0)	(0)	113.1	105.6
1929: Average.....	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(0)	(0)	(0)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average.....	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	108.9	105.1
1931: Average.....	108.7	108.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(0)	(0)	(0)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average.....	97.6	96.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average.....	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(0)	(0)	(0)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average.....	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(0)	(0)	(0)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average.....	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average.....	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	96.2	98.7
1937: Average.....	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average.....	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.5
1939: Average.....	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
1940: Average.....	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average.....	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.4	102.2	97.1	106.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
1942: Average.....	116.6	123.9	124.2	108.8	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average.....	122.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average.....	125.7	130.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	116.8	130.4	121.3
1945: Average.....	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	116.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average.....	139.5	156.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	136.9	115.9	150.2	128.8
1947: Average.....	159.6	183.8	183.8	112.6	121.1	92.0	166.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average.....	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.3	193.4	125.2	187.8	146.9
1949: Average.....	172.2	201.2	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	127.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average.....	171.9	204.8	127.7	116.0	136.7	96.1	194.1	147.9	190.2	156.4
1951: Average.....	188.6	227.4	204.5	136.2	144.1	97.2	204.5	185.6	210.9	163.4
January 15.....	168.2	195.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.8	184.7	155.1
February 15.....	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	96.8	189.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
March 15.....	181.5	221.9	198.5	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
April 15.....	181.6	221.5	199.7	136.0	144.5	97.9	201.8	159.9	208.2	163.7
May 15.....	185.5	227.7	203.3	136.2	144.0	97.2	203.7	157.6	212.4	165.0
June 15.....	185.5	227.2	204.9	136.7	145.7	97.8	202.4	157.6	214.8	166.3
July 15.....	185.5	220.0	203.6	136.8	144.2	97.3	204.2	157.8	210.8	165.4
August 15.....	185.6	226.8	208.8	139.5	146.0	97.2	204.0	157.8	212.7	166.8
September 15.....	186.6	227.3	209.0	137.5	144.4	97.3	204.9	157.8	211.1	166.0
October 15.....	186.6	226.3	210.7	136.0	146.3	97.3	204.8	157.8	212.8	167.5
November 15.....	187.4	229.2	208.9	136.2	144.6	97.4	205.8	156.3	210.4	166.6
December 15.....	187.8	229.2	211.0	136.8	146.8	97.4	206.5	156.5	212.0	168.1
January 15.....	188.6	231.4	207.6	136.9	144.8	97.4	206.3	156.3	210.8	166.4
February 15.....	189.5	229.1	209.9	137.4	147.0	97.4	206.7	156.5	212.8	166.9
March 15.....	189.1	232.2	208.8	139.2	144.9	97.5	206.6	156.3	210.2	166.1
April 15.....	189.0	233.9	209.1	139.7	147.1	97.5	207.0	156.5	212.8	166.8
May 15.....	189.0	232.4	204.6	139.7	145.0	97.6	206.8	156.3	209.6	166.6
June 15.....	189.2	232.7	204.7	139.7	145.2	97.6	207.7	156.5	210.8	167.1
July 15.....	187.9	227.5	204.3	140.2	145.3	97.6	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.2
February 15.....	188.5	229.1	208.1	139.8	147.6	97.8	207.1	156.8	210.0	171.6
March 15.....	188.0	227.6	203.8	140.5	145.3	97.9	206.8	156.5	207.6	170.7
April 15.....	188.4	229.9	205.6	140.8	147.4	97.8	207.1	156.8	209.8	170.0
May 15.....	188.7	230.0	202.7	140.8	145.3	98.0	206.1	156.5	206.2	171.1
June 15.....	189.6	232.5	205.0	143.7	147.8	98.1	206.2	156.6	207.7	174.4
July 15.....	189.0	230.8	202.3	141.3	144.6	98.2	203.1	156.5	205.4	171.4
May 15.....	190.4	234.5	204.4	143.7	145.5	98.2	201.8	156.6	207.0	170.9
June 15.....	189.6	231.5	202.0	141.6	144.8	98.4	203.4	156.8	204.4	172.5
July 15.....	190.8	234.9	201.4	141.9	146.4	98.3	208.4	156.2	202.2	173.0
July 15.....	189.4	239.1	205.3	143.4	147.8	98.7	205.6	156.8	203.8	174.4

<sup>1</sup> The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities" formerly known as the "Cost-of-living index" measures average changes in retail prices of goods, rents, and services purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities.

<sup>2</sup> U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 669, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the index is given in the following reports: Report of the Joint Committee on the Consumers' Price Index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, A Joint Committee Print (1949); September 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Construction of Consumers' Price Index (p. 284); April 1951 Monthly Labor Review, Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index (p. 421); and Correction of New Unit Bias in Rent Component of CPI (p. 437); and Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951).

The Consumers' Price Index has been adjusted to incorporate a correction of the new unit bias in the rent index beginning with indexes for 1940 and

adjusted population and commodity weights beginning with indexes for January 1950. These adjustments make a continuous comparable series from 1913 to date. See also General Note below.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

<sup>3</sup> The Miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures, radio, television, and tobacco products); personal care (barber and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

<sup>4</sup> Data not available.

NOTE.—The old series of Indexes for 1951-52 are shown in Italics in tables D-1, D-2, D-5 and for reference.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,<sup>1</sup> for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	July 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952	Apr. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1951	July 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1951	June 15, 1950	July 15, 1952	
Average	190.8	189.6	189.0	188.7	188.0	187.9	189.1	189.1	188.6	187.4	186.6	185.5	185.5	181.8	170.2	189.4	
Atlanta, Ga.	(7)	(7)	194.4	(7)	(7)	195.2	(7)	(7)	196.1	(7)	(7)	193.1	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Baltimore, Md.	(7)	194.2	(7)	(7)	193.0	(7)	(7)	193.3	(7)	(7)	190.5	(7)	(7)	(7)	174.7	(7)	
Birmingham, Ala.	196.7	194.5	194.2	193.3	193.6	193.9	194.7	196.0	196.3	196.0	191.4	190.5	189.2	188.2	171.6	189.0	
Boston, Mass.	183.1	180.4	179.9	178.9	179.1	179.3	180.0	180.9	180.0	179.3	177.8	177.2	176.9	173.5	165.5	186.7	
Buffalo, N. Y.	189.9	(7)	(7)	188.8	(7)	(7)	188.3	(7)	(7)	186.9	(7)	(7)	185.8	180.8	(7)	180.8	
Chicago, Ill.	195.9	195.6	194.7	193.1	192.7	191.9	194.1	194.2	194.3	193.5	191.5	190.9	190.9	188.4	175.1	188.4	
Cincinnati, Ohio	190.9	190.1	189.4	188.4	187.8	187.1	188.3	187.9	187.8	187.0	186.8	185.3	185.6	182.3	170.5	184.9	
Cleveland, Ohio	(7)	(7)	192.7	(7)	(7)	191.8	(7)	(7)	192.3	(7)	191.2	(7)	(7)	187.6	184.9	(7)	186.5
Denver, Colo.	192.8	192.3	191.8	191.7	190.7	190.7	192.0	191.9	191.5	190.2	189.0	188.5	188.6	184.2	173.5	186.5	
Detroit, Mich.	193.5	192.3	191.8	191.7	190.7	190.7	192.0	191.9	191.5	190.2	189.0	188.5	188.6	184.2	173.5	186.5	
Houston, Tex.	195.1	194.6	194.3	194.7	194.3	194.3	195.4	196.0	195.1	194.4	194.1	193.0	192.6	190.1	175.8	184.2	
Indianapolis, Ind.	192.1	(7)	(7)	190.8	(7)	(7)	190.9	(7)	(7)	189.9	(7)	(7)	187.8	184.4	(7)	186.4	
Jacksonville, Fla.	(7)	196.2	(7)	(7)	195.6	(7)	(7)	195.9	(7)	(7)	192.0	(7)	(7)	(7)	176.3	(7)	
Kansas City, Mo.	185.6	(7)	(7)	183.3	(7)	(7)	182.3	(7)	(7)	180.4	(7)	(7)	179.7	175.6	(7)	185.4	
Los Angeles, Calif.	192.1	191.9	191.3	191.5	190.9	190.7	190.0	190.4	189.6	187.8	187.2	186.6	186.7	181.3	169.3	191.1	
Manchester, N. H.	190.2	(7)	(7)	187.0	(7)	(7)	187.0	(7)	(7)	187.0	(7)	(7)	184.4	180.6	(7)	189.9	
Memphis, Tenn.	(7)	191.2	(7)	(7)	190.2	(7)	(7)	191.4	(7)	(7)	189.9	(7)	(7)	(7)	172.7	(7)	
Milwaukee, Wis.	(7)	(7)	198.1	(7)	(7)	195.1	(7)	(7)	195.3	(7)	(7)	192.3	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	
Minneapolis, Minn.	(7)	190.3	(7)	(7)	188.0	(7)	(7)	187.7	(7)	(7)	183.1	(7)	(7)	(7)	166.1	(7)	
Mobile, Ala.	(7)	188.4	(7)	(7)	187.9	(7)	(7)	187.3	(7)	(7)	185.6	(7)	(7)	(7)	168.2	(7)	
New Orleans, La.	(7)	(7)	190.1	(7)	(7)	190.5	(7)	(7)	190.0	(7)	(7)	188.9	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	
New York, N. Y.	185.9	183.6	183.2	182.5	182.4	183.0	184.2	184.0	184.1	183.0	182.5	180.9	181.3	177.8	167.0	187.4	
Norfolk, Va.	(7)	(7)	192.0	(7)	(7)	192.0	(7)	(7)	191.7	(7)	(7)	188.6	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	
Philadelphia, Pa.	191.1	189.1	188.3	188.2	187.8	187.1	188.9	189.2	189.1	186.7	186.1	185.4	185.4	181.0	169.1	183.1	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	192.1	190.8	191.1	190.9	190.3	190.9	192.2	191.7	192.0	191.2	190.0	189.8	189.3	183.4	171.8	184.6	
Portland, Maine	(7)	182.3	(7)	(7)	180.6	(7)	(7)	179.9	(7)	(7)	178.6	(7)	(7)	(7)	164.4	(7)	
Portland, Ore.	198.6	(7)	(7)	196.6	(7)	(7)	199.0	(7)	(7)	195.8	(7)	(7)	195.7	190.4	(7)	189.4	
Richmond, Va.	185.8	(7)	(7)	184.5	(7)	(7)	183.8	(7)	(7)	183.8	(7)	(7)	181.3	179.8	(7)	185.1	
St. Louis, Mo.	(7)	192.7	(7)	(7)	190.2	(7)	(7)	190.2	(7)	(7)	186.2	(7)	(7)	(7)	168.8	(7)	
San Francisco, Calif.	(7)	190.3	(7)	(7)	188.1	(7)	(7)	183.1	(7)	(7)	188.4	(7)	(7)	(7)	172.4	(7)	
Savannah, Ga.	202.0	(7)	(7)	190.6	(7)	(7)	202.3	(7)	(7)	198.8	(7)	(7)	198.5	192.2	(7)	201.8	
Scranton, Pa.	(7)	(7)	186.3	(7)	(7)	184.2	(7)	(7)	184.4	(7)	(7)	182.5	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	
Seattle, Wash.	(7)	(7)	193.8	(7)	(7)	193.3	(7)	(7)	194.6	(7)	(7)	190.0	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	
Washington, D. C.	(7)	(7)	184.9	(7)	(7)	183.9	(7)	(7)	184.7	(7)	(7)	180.8	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	

<sup>1</sup> The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

<sup>2</sup> Indexes are computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

<sup>3</sup> Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities<sup>1</sup>

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
	July 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	Total		Gas and electricity		July 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	June 15, 1952
							July 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	June 15, 1952				
Average	234.9	231.5	201.4	202.0	141.9	141.6	146.4	144.8	98.3	98.4	204.2	204.4	173.0	172.5
Atlanta, Ga.	236.1	226.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	157.8	158.0	85.8	85.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.	248.6	242.4	(1)	197.2	(1)	143.9	152.2	148.6	115.6	115.6	(1)	206.2	(1)	172.6
Birmingham, Ala.	225.5	217.4	211.4	212.9	(1)	(1)	137.5	136.8	79.4	79.4	194.8	194.0	171.2	171.2
Boston, Mass.	225.9	219.9	186.1	186.3	(1)	133.7	165.9	161.2	118.5	118.4	193.0	192.8	166.1	164.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	228.3	227.0	198.0	(1)	141.4	(1)	154.6	152.8	110.0	110.0	208.3	(1)	178.4	(1)
Chicago, Ill.	230.9	230.2	203.0	203.4	(1)	155.7	138.7	138.3	83.5	83.5	194.1	194.7	176.0	175.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	230.1	230.9	190.8	200.4	(1)	129.6	153.5	151.4	104.3	104.3	180.8	190.7	172.9	172.5
Cleveland, Ohio	245.5	242.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	140.2	150.2	105.6	105.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo.	237.7	235.1	201.2	(1)	165.4	(1)	144.6	113.7	69.7	69.7	228.1	221.3	170.2	(1)
Detroit, Mich.	237.2	234.2	198.1	193.1	148.1	(1)	155.5	154.3	88.8	88.7	220.7	221.3	183.9	183.3
Houston, Tex.	239.7	237.7	217.6	218.8	(1)	(1)	103.1	103.1	86.8	86.8	202.2	202.0	172.9	172.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	232.0	228.9	192.5	(1)	148.9	(1)	161.7	161.3	84.5	84.5	192.8	(1)	179.4	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.	240.1	236.2	(1)	195.7	(1)	165.4	143.5	143.0	84.8	84.8	(1)	205.5	(1)	165.3
Kansas City, Mo.	220.2	216.8	194.9	(1)	151.4	(1)	134.6	135.9	71.6	72.7	191.8	(1)	178.0	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.	235.7	235.4	196.9	197.5	(1)	(1)	100.9	99.3	95.3	95.3	200.8	200.8	172.0	171.5
Manchester, N. H.	228.6	223.9	193.7	(1)	138.3	(1)	177.1	169.7	119.8	113.9	213.2	(1)	162.7	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.	236.8	235.6	(1)	218.6	(1)	102.5	141.6	141.6	77.0	77.0	(1)	178.7	(1)	160.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	237.6	237.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	152.1	151.9	99.2	99.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.	226.4	226.6	(1)	210.8	(1)	151.1	150.8	150.8	86.2	86.2	(1)	196.5	(1)	177.4
Mobile, Ala.	235.2	230.4	(1)	204.4	(1)	155.8	131.1	131.0	85.2	85.1	(1)	173.9	(1)	164.0
New Orleans, La.	246.6	241.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.	233.2	226.9	204.0	205.0	119.3	(1)	146.5	143.9	102.9	102.9	194.0	194.5	173.6	172.4
Norfolk, Va.	242.0	236.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	161.0	159.8	100.1	100.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.	235.1	228.8	196.1	195.9	(1)	(1)	149.9	147.0	104.2	104.2	208.5	209.3	174.1	174.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	237.3	232.9	226.7	228.8	132.1	(1)	149.6	148.5	111.6	111.6	207.9	205.8	169.6	169.6
Portland, Maine	222.3	219.0	(1)	208.3	(1)	127.7	163.4	160.0	112.4	112.4	(1)	200.7	(1)	165.9
Portland, Ore.	250.5	250.0	197.4	(1)	160.0	(1)	138.0	138.0	97.5	97.5	194.8	(1)	178.0	(1)
Richmond, Va.	220.7	214.6	202.2	(1)	157.1	(1)	144.7	147.0	100.0	102.2	217.2	(1)	160.7	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.	248.6	247.6	(1)	204.0	(1)	135.4	145.6	145.6	88.4	88.4	(1)	180.8	(1)	168.3
San Francisco, Calif.	240.0	247.4	(1)	196.7	(1)	130.7	98.8	98.8	87.0	87.0	(1)	170.8	(1)	187.5
Savannah, Ga.	247.3	244.9	207.3	(1)	171.7	(1)	170.1	168.8	123.9	123.9	213.8	(1)	176.8	(1)
Scranton, Pa.	237.7	230.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	158.7	157.9	103.5	103.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.	239.2	237.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	129.3	132.2	88.5	92.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.	232.2	227.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	155.3	153.1	111.2	111.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,<sup>1</sup> by Group, for Selected Periods

(1935-39=100)

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats			Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets	
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork					Total	Frozen <sup>2</sup>	Fresh	Canned	Dried				
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	—	—	—	—	—	120.4	136.1	169.5	—	173.6	124.8	131.5	126.2	175.4	—	
1926: Average	137.1	118.7	117.8	—	—	—	—	—	127.4	141.7	160.9	—	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.8	145.0	126.0	
1929: Average	131.0	106.6	127.0	—	—	—	—	—	131.0	143.8	169.0	—	173.5	124.9	171.0	164.8	140.1	114.3	
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	82.3	—	—	—	—	—	84.9	82.3	103.5	—	105.9	91.2	92.3	93.3	80.6	80.6	
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	95.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	—	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6	
1940: August	93.8	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	—	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	—	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	108.5	97.9	107.8	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	—	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	100.2	108.5	103.2	120.5	130.3	110.5	—	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4	
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.6	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	—	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.8
1943: Average	133.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	203.5	134.6	161.0	168.8	—	175.0	140.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	—	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	116.0	118.4	112.6	156.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	—	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	128.8
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.8	112.6	156.4	157.8	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	—	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	128.6
1946: Average	189.6	125.0	163.3	158.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	—	190.7	140.8	190.4	130.6	182.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	126.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	163.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	—	196.7	127.5	172.5	124.5	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.8	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.4	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	—	182.3	167.7	231.6	167.8	244.4	170.8
1947: Average	193.8	185.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.0	220.1	188.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	196.4	—	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.5	197.5	180.0
216.2	170.9	246.5	243.8	258.5	222.5	248.6	203.2	312.8	204.8	217.7	208.1	—	212.4	158.0	246.8	204.0	195.5	174.0	
1948: Average	210.9	189.7	233.4	220.8	241.3	205.9	251.7	214.4	314.7	186.7	207.2	208.1	—	215.8	152.0	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.8
204.8	172.7	243.6	242.0	266.7	203.2	257.8	183.3	308.8	184.7	173.6	199.2	—	206.1	146.0	228.5	312.5	144.3	179.9	
January	194.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.8	177.3	234.3	198.9	301.1	184.2	182.3	204.8	—	217.2	143.3	223.9	209.5	185.2	179.9
June	203.1	169.8	246.5	247.0	268.7	206.1	205.1	181.1	295.9	177.8	148.4	209.3	—	224.3	142.7	222.9	206.1	140.1	174.3
1951: Average	227.4	188.5	272.2	274.1	310.4	218.7	268.9	192.1	352.0	206.0	211.8	217.9	—	216.9	166.2	263.5	186.5	197.5	180.0
June	226.9	188.4	271.6	273.1	310.4	214.4	265.5	191.5	356.3	203.9	201.2	219.9	—	225.8	170.4	254.4	245.2	175.2	146.1
July	227.7	189.0	273.2	274.2	310.3	215.3	292.2	195.3	353.3	205.1	211.5	218.5	—	228.8	170.0	250.7	244.5	168.6	186.0
August	227.0	188.7	275.0	276.8	310.6	222.6	292.0	194.0	356.4	205.9	225.8	208.9	—	229.0	165.8	248.5	245.2	162.7	188.3
September	227.3	189.4	275.6	276.2	310.7	224.3	292.2	195.1	353.2	206.4	230.3	205.1	—	227.5	164.2	245.6	345.0	161.5	188.2
October	229.2	189.4	276.2	276.8	310.7	223.8	293.7	188.7	353.2	207.9	243.4	210.8	—	228.7	162.8	240.8	345.8	160.6	187.0
November	231.4	190.2	273.5	278.6	317.3	215.8	296.5	184.0	351.1	210.4	241.8	223.8	—	231.0	162.7	235.1	346.6	158.5	186.7
December	232.2	190.4	270.1	274.4	316.8	203.8	300.0	181.9	351.2	213.2	216.7	226.5	—	233.3	165.0	255.4	348.8	157.8	186.4
1952: January	232.4	190.6	272.1	273.8	316.0	203.8	297.1	192.6	351.8	215.8	241.3	241.4	—	245.0	165.9	223.3	216.5	186.8	186.6
February	227.8	190.9	271.1	270.8	314.2	201.0	285.6	197.8	351.8	217.0	166.5	223.5	—	244.2	234.6	345.2	175.1	185.1	186.1
March	227.6	191.2	267.7	268.8	312.6	200.3	276.5	190.7	347.6	218.7	211.3	232.1	—	242.5	248.4	343.9	217.1	145.6	184.3
April	230.0	191.1	266.7	268.1	311.2	198.7	283.1	188.8	346.3	212.6	165.9	247.2	—	241.5	227.8	236.9	347.3	143.1	186.2
May	230.8	193.8	270.6	271.0	310.7	208.6	287.1	175.4	345.3	210.6	164.0	253.8	—	248.7	234.4	236.8	346.6	139.9	187.3
June	231.5	193.3	270.6	275.9	310.9	219.4	291.5	181.9	345.9	209.8	169.1	250.0	—	240.0	90.0	278.1	162.3	237.1	187.7
July	234.9	194.4	270.4	274.1	308.0	219.3	293.3	187.4	342.1	212.3	203.7	233.2	—	242.4	283.0	346.5	140.6	188.9	188.9

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes;

and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 260 cities, combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1949 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 1032, Retail Prices of Food, 1949, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 7. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

<sup>2</sup> December 1950=100.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1950	July 1952
United States.....	234.9	231.5	230.8	230.0	227.6	227.5	232.4	232.2	231.4	229.2	227.3	227.6	227.7	203.1	239.1
Atlanta, Ga.....	236.1	226.5	223.2	225.0	223.9	227.4	230.7	230.7	232.1	230.0	232.1	231.4	229.4	195.4	239.6
Baltimore, Md.....	248.6	242.4	243.2	242.6	239.5	238.6	243.8	242.5	241.2	241.1	238.3	238.0	237.0	215.6	235.3
Birmingham, Ala.....	225.5	217.4	216.4	215.8	213.8	217.3	220.2	222.7	224.3	224.0	220.1	217.3	214.8	192.2	231.5
Boston, Mass.....	225.9	219.9	218.8	215.2	214.6	218.2	219.3	218.4	217.8	217.8	213.9	215.5	216.6	196.1	231.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	239.0	230.2	230.5	228.3	227.3	227.0	229.4	228.9	229.4	227.9	234.3	225.0	226.0	204.0	242.2
Buffalo, N. Y.....	228.3	227.0	227.0	224.7	221.8	221.0	225.2	226.7	227.2	224.2	221.5	219.2	222.1	189.0	235.1
Butte, Mont.....	231.8	231.7	229.4	228.9	227.5	227.5	230.2	233.7	230.2	229.2	228.5	229.0	227.4	203.0	235.3
Cedar Rapids, Iowa <sup>1</sup> .....	240.9	240.6	238.0	236.4	235.1	236.3	238.3	239.8	240.5	237.8	235.1	236.0	238.5	208.6	239.7
Charleston, S. C.....	231.4	222.8	221.4	220.2	219.3	219.4	222.3	221.5	218.0	217.9	220.6	221.0	218.9	189.0	232.8
Chicago, Ill.....	239.9	230.2	230.4	234.8	233.3	231.4	237.1	238.5	238.1	237.8	236.2	232.3	233.4	208.4	244.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	239.1	236.9	234.3	231.9	228.6	228.1	230.2	230.4	232.0	229.7	229.0	228.3	229.2	205.1	234.5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	245.5	242.5	240.3	238.2	238.3	237.2	240.0	238.5	238.0	237.2	235.3	235.7	236.7	211.2	230.6
Columbus, Ohio.....	217.2	214.3	213.8	211.4	206.2	206.8	214.3	211.3	211.4	206.6	207.8	207.3	207.6	183.9	235.7
Dallas, Tex.....	233.7	232.0	231.8	231.3	229.8	228.8	234.3	234.8	238.0	233.8	233.8	230.9	227.0	201.5	237.6
Denver, Colo.....	237.7	235.1	232.6	232.0	230.4	230.2	236.2	239.2	236.9	234.9	231.6	230.6	230.6	205.9	240.1
Detroit, Mich.....	237.2	234.2	231.6	231.2	228.8	229.1	235.0	234.5	233.5	230.5	228.4	228.9	229.1	202.9	231.0
Fair River, Mass.....	228.6	225.2	224.0	224.0	221.4	221.2	227.0	224.0	223.8	224.2	223.2	219.7	221.0	222.2	235.5
Houston, Tex.....	239.7	237.2	236.1	237.9	236.1	236.0	241.4	241.2	237.8	237.6	239.4	237.2	235.2	208.1	238.0
Indianapolis, Ind.....	232.0	228.9	225.0	222.2	224.1	223.8	227.6	227.0	226.9	226.3	225.4	224.3	222.3	198.1	235.9
Jackson, Miss <sup>1</sup> .....	229.7	225.2	222.7	223.7	223.9	225.8	230.3	229.2	227.4	229.4	227.2	224.8	222.6	201.0	231.2
Jacksonville, Fla.....	240.1	236.2	231.3	232.6	231.2	231.8	237.2	235.0	234.8	232.5	234.7	233.6	233.8	205.5	243.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	220.2	216.8	215.5	214.4	213.1	213.0	216.8	216.4	213.9	212.2	211.8	213.7	189.2	234.5	235.6
Knoxville, Tenn.....	256.6	251.5	249.6	250.9	250.5	252.3	256.9	256.6	256.2	253.7	254.9	253.1	251.7	223.1	260.7
Little Rock, Ark.....	230.4	228.7	226.5	226.1	224.3	224.6	229.7	229.9	225.4	224.4	223.0	222.9	223.6	200.1	235.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	235.7	235.4	237.1	234.6	234.2	230.3	234.7	231.3	230.7	237.1	234.8	233.3	232.7	201.6	237.3
Louisville, Ky.....	221.2	218.1	216.4	214.5	213.2	213.6	218.4	210.1	218.6	216.7	215.6	214.8	216.0	192.0	237.3
Manchester, N. H.....	228.6	223.9	221.2	217.5	216.6	218.6	221.1	220.9	222.6	219.8	221.9	221.6	221.6	200.6	231.4
Memphis, Tenn.....	238.6	235.6	231.7	231.4	231.0	234.9	238.7	238.8	238.9	237.7	238.0	237.4	235.7	208.3	231.1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	237.6	237.9	237.1	231.5	228.0	227.3	232.8	232.6	231.7	228.6	227.9	231.9	230.6	216.8	231.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	226.4	226.6	224.2	222.3	220.2	220.1	224.1	224.0	221.2	219.8	215.6	217.5	219.0	194.1	237.0
Mobile, Ala.....	235.2	230.4	224.4	221.9	220.8	220.8	231.4	231.4	230.0	231.7	229.1	227.0	229.5	200.1	235.4
Newark, N. J.....	230.2	226.4	228.6	228.2	224.1	225.0	227.7	227.2	228.3	229.4	225.3	225.0	225.7	203.3	235.0
New Haven, Conn.....	232.0	225.3	226.1	221.0	220.2	219.7	222.6	222.2	222.1	222.4	219.9	221.2	221.6	199.8	235.8
New Orleans, La.....	246.6	241.4	239.2	240.1	239.8	240.5	244.8	244.3	241.3	239.9	240.6	240.8	238.8	212.9	240.7
New York, N. Y.....	233.2	229.9	227.4	229.3	225.8	226.2	230.2	230.6	230.9	232.1	228.1	228.5	227.8	207.7	235.5
Norfolk, Va.....	242.0	236.0	235.0	234.7	231.0	232.7	237.2	233.6	231.9	230.0	229.0	229.1	229.5	200.1	235.5
Omaha, Nebr.....	225.5	226.6	224.8	223.2	222.4	222.6	226.8	227.0	225.1	222.3	223.3	225.0	225.7	203.3	235.7
Pearl River, Ill.....	243.7	243.3	240.0	239.8	235.6	238.5	243.5	242.5	239.5	238.6	236.9	236.9	236.8	210.8	236.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	235.1	228.8	228.1	226.9	224.3	224.4	229.4	228.8	228.6	227.1	224.1	223.2	223.6	201.4	237.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	237.3	232.9	233.0	231.4	229.3	229.8	235.7	234.6	235.2	233.5	231.0	232.0	237.6	207.8	240.4
Portland, Maine.....	222.3	219.0	215.4	213.6	213.8	214.1	217.0	216.1	216.4	215.8	213.2	215.9	217.0	193.0	231.0
Portland, Oreg.....	230.5	230.0	225.3	223.2	221.6	220.0	221.2	220.4	220.7	221.2	222.3	219.6	220.0	219.1	237.2
Providence, R. I.....	241.8	238.5	237.8	233.4	231.4	229.5	234.4	234.1	233.3	232.8	232.8	232.6	232.6	216.8	235.5
Richmond, Va.....	220.7	214.8	215.6	216.8	212.9	214.3	219.3	218.3	219.1	218.4	217.7	215.9	216.5	195.3	230.5
Rochester, N. Y.....	232.0	226.7	226.4	222.2	221.6	223.5	227.4	226.8	223.3	222.3	220.2	218.9	221.5	196.4	230.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	248.6	247.6	243.6	240.5	238.3	238.6	244.0	243.9	242.2	239.3	235.8	237.2	237.9	210.2	235.6
St. Paul, Minn.....	224.1	225.1	223.8	221.6	220.0	221.2	224.0	222.7	221.2	220.3	215.1	216.2	216.5	192.5	235.4
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	236.8	234.8	234.2	233.7	231.5	231.2	232.9	233.4	232.6	232.6	232.8	232.6	232.2	211.6	235.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	243.0	247.4	247.0	249.5	245.4	240.8	248.9	248.4	240.7	235.6	234.8	234.4	237.6	211.1	230.0
Savannah, Ga.....	247.3	242.9	241.8	239.3	238.7	238.7	242.6	241.7	241.7	240.7	241.4	240.0	241.2	206.8	231.0
Seranton, Pa.....	237.7	230.9	231.1	227.8	224.3	225.6	232.0	229.9	229.8	227.2	225.6	228.9	225.5	204.2	234.9
Seattle, Wash.....	239.2	237.8	239.7	241.5	239.7	239.2	243.4	239.9	238.8	234.8	234.4	232.7	233.8	208.6	235.5
Springfield, Ill.....	246.9	245.9	242.2	240.1	238.6	240.2	244.1	242.6	241.4	238.6	238.6	238.1	237.9	218.6	236.1
Washington, D. C.....	232.2	227.2	226.8	227.8	224.0	223.1	227.8	226.9	228.1	226.0	224.0	222.6	222.6	221.9	231.9
Wichita, Kans <sup>1</sup> .....	246.0	245.9	241.5	240.4	240.8	242.7	248.3	248.8	244.1	242.9	241.4	237.8	238.2	208.4	231.6
Wilmington-Salem, N. C.....	224.9	219.0	217.1	218.0	217.6	218.6	223.2	222.8	220.5	220.1	219.8	220.7	220.3	197.3	237.1

<sup>1</sup> June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price July 1952	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat..... 5 pounds	52.3	202.8	203.5	203.4	203.6	203.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	202.3	201.8	201.3	201.1	201.7	190.8
Corn flakes <sup>1</sup> ..... 12 ounces	22.3	210.3	206.8	209.9	210.1	206.2	209.4	206.2	207.7	207.9	206.4	205.8	205.8	196.8	176.8
Corn meal..... pounds	10.3	218.5	217.7	217.1	217.4	218.0	216.1	212.7	209.0	206.4	204.3	203.6	201.8	200.8	181.9
Rice <sup>2</sup> ..... do	18.1	100.9	99.9	99.0	98.2	98.7	98.7	96.1	94.9	93.1	94.2	99.7	101.3	101.5	93.1
Rolled oats <sup>3</sup> ..... 30 ounces	18.1	164.6	164.2	163.8	163.7	163.5	163.8	162.9	162.7	162.9	162.2	162.0	161.8	161.8	145.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white <sup>4</sup> ..... pound	16.2	190.1	188.9	189.7	185.2	185.1	184.8	184.5	184.2	183.9	183.9	183.7	183.5	183.4	182.9
Vanilla cookies <sup>5</sup> ..... 7 ounces	23.4	225.4	224.6	223.3	222.5	224.6	224.5	224.2	223.8	223.1	221.8	220.0	218.8	214.9	191.7
Layer cake <sup>6</sup> ..... pound	50.1	109.7	107.9	108.9	108.2	108.5	107.9	108.3	106.1	106.8	107.6	107.9	107.1	106.6	106.6
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak..... do	111.6	330.2	330.1	330.3	330.0	330.4	331.9	335.3	333.6	334.6	332.7	335.3	323.2	325.1	287.9
Rib roast..... do	86.0	297.7	297.0	296.0	298.0	295.2	296.3	307.2	308.2	306.4	296.6	298.5	290.0	284.1	241.4
Chuck roast..... do	71.9	318.4	327.1	332.6	333.3	334.0	336.7	338.3	338.5	337.4	327.7	327.1	327.0	327.2	278.2
Frankfurters..... do	64.6	106.5	104.5	105.7	106.2	106.3	107.6	108.1	106.8	106.9	106.6	106.8	106.4	106.4	101.8
Hamburger <sup>7</sup> ..... do	63.5	207.6	211.9	210.6	211.7	214.3	215.9	217.0	217.9	217.6	218.7	216.1	215.1	215.8	181.8
Veal:															
Cutlets..... do	127.5	318.2	326.7	325.3	325.5	326.4	326.8	325.0	322.9	319.8	318.6	320.1	319.8	319.1	271.2
Pork:															
Chops..... do	84.0	254.4	257.5	248.8	223.2	225.1	223.9	227.6	226.0	248.8	208.7	254.4	258.6	243.5	204.1
Rib roast..... do	65.1	170.7	167.3	158.8	159.2	160.6	161.9	165.5	162.5	172.7	178.4	178.0	177.8	161.9	161.9
Bacon, sliced..... do	66.7	227.1	226.1	213.4	210.8	211.9	214.4	216.8	217.2	218.7	226.5	229.4	229.0	215.8	200.8
Ham, whole..... do	35.1	107.0	106.8	105.4	106.9	104.0	101.1	114.8	117.4	118.8	185.6	188.2	184.9	183.8	180.8
Lamb:															
Leg..... do	83.5	294.9	296.1	291.7	287.7	280.9	290.2	301.8	304.8	300.3	298.4	298.9	296.7	296.6	272.4
Poultry:															
Frying chicken:															
New York dressed <sup>8</sup> ..... do	47.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dressed and drawn <sup>9</sup> ..... do	59.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fish:															
Fish, fresh or frozen <sup>10</sup> :															
Ocean perch fillet, frozen <sup>11</sup> ..... do	45.9	201.8	203.3	205.1	205.5	206.7	206.6	208.3	206.7	205.8	204.7	200.1	202.5	208.1	205.4
Haddock fillet, frozen <sup>11</sup> ..... do	80.1	207.0	207.4	207.8	207.5	207.8	207.5	207.8	207.5	207.8	207.5	207.8	207.5	207.8	204.1
Salmon, pink <sup>12</sup> ..... 16-ounce can	56.2	454.2	456.9	456.7	459.3	456.9	457.1	471.2	475.1	477.4	481.1	500.2	500.2	544.1	—
Dairy products:															
Butter..... pound	83.4	229.0	223.5	225.3	231.1	245.8	228.5	232.4	241.2	229.9	224.2	219.7	220.5	221.8	195.4
Cheese, American process..... do	60.3	262.4	265.3	266.2	266.1	265.6	265.4	266.8	263.3	261.2	258.3	254.9	252.5	260.0	229.3
Milk, fresh (delivered)..... quart	24.0	195.8	195.3	195.0	196.7	196.5	196.0	196.0	194.0	191.2	189.7	185.3	187.2	180.4	164.0
Milk, fresh (grocery) <sup>13</sup> ..... do	22.4	100.6	100.3	102.2	106.6	107.6	108.5	108.1	105.7	104.2	104.4	105.5	102.9	105.0	102.0
Ice cream <sup>14</sup> ..... pint	31.1	105.1	105.1	105.1	106.0	105.7	105.2	104.3	104.8	104.9	104.8	105.2	104.5	105.1	104.5
Milk, evaporated..... 14½-ounce can	14.9	209.7	210.0	209.8	209.6	208.2	206.6	205.1	202.8	202.8	203.1	203.0	203.7	203.3	174.2
Eggs: Eggs, fresh..... dozen	72.8	208.7	199.1	194.0	165.9	161.3	168.5	184.3	216.7	241.8	243.4	229.3	225.8	211.3	185.8
Fruits and vegetables:															
Fresh fruits:															
Strawberries <sup>15</sup> ..... 12 ounces	39.4	88.6	89.2	88.8	88.5	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.2	94.0	95.1	95.6	95.8	97.4	—
Orange juice <sup>16</sup> ..... 6 ounces	17.5	74.6	73.9	73.3	83.0	84.2	85.3	88.8	92.4	92.5	90.6	90.2	101.5	103.2	—
Frozen vegetables:															
Poos <sup>17</sup> ..... 12 ounces	24.1	96.4	95.9	95.3	96.3	95.8	96.7	96.8	96.9	96.3	96.8	97.8	98.3	98.2	—
Fresh fruits:															
Apples..... pounds	(**)	306.9	305.9	310.0	279.7	230.4	229.2	218.8	204.3	191.2	178.4	203.0	214.2	240.2	201.1
Bananas..... do	16.1	265.5	277.9	278.7	282.1	281.5	273.4	262.6	260.9	267.7	270.5	269.6	264.5	268.9	271.9
Oranges, size 200..... dozen	83.7	188.6	170.0	164.3	159.9	160.8	162.6	161.7	164.7	189.3	194.4	186.0	186.0	161.8	172.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green..... pounds	25.3	233.5	161.2	236.8	258.8	250.4	238.1	191.3	208.0	246.2	188.4	185.4	166.8	149.1	151.5
Cabbage..... do	10.8	267.6	227.7	227.6	235.5	198.1	200.0	418.8	268.8	217.3	180.8	182.7	151.6	151.6	174.3
Carrots..... bunch	11.8	216.8	220.9	224.7	193.4	193.2	220.1	218.1	209.0	220.9	241.1	233.0	229.2	181.7	181.7
Lettuce..... head	14.2	171.3	169.9	169.3	184.5	166.0	145.4	258.5	272.8	211.1	184.8	181.3	182.6	182.6	187.3
Onions..... pounds	10.3	250.7	276.7	270.1	282.2	213.3	239.0	242.6	246.6	206.6	247.5	215.2	202.7	202.7	219.3
Potatoes..... 15 pounds	131.2	360.1	351.9	337.7	307.0	282.0	270.5	286.5	296.2	297.7	285.4	227.5	268.8	308.2	251.8
Sweetpotatoes..... pounds	(**)	444.5	470.7	433.4	387.7	231.2	309.9	296.7	285.2	254.4	227.5	248.8	209.4	209.4	209.4
Tomatoes <sup>18</sup> ..... do	31.2	204.9	217.0	201.4	231.5	192.9	167.0	186.0	224.2	144.3	142.8	101.5	112.6	170.2	202.8
Canned fruits:															
Peaches..... No. 244 can	23.1	172.4	173.6	180.0	176.8	170.7	176.1	178.5	177.6	177.9	177.0	177.0	175.3	174.8	140.1
Pineapple..... 176.2	—	176.2	176.6	176.5	176.5	176.4	176.8	176.7	177.3	177.6	177.8	177.4	177.5	177.6	172.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn <sup>19</sup> ..... No. 303 can	18.8	173.0	172.6	172.2	172.0	171.3	171.3	169.5	168.3	166.7	165.3	165.7	164.5	164.9	138.4
Tomatoes..... No. 2 can	18.1	198.6	198.1	198.4	198.9	198.2	194.2	195.3	194.2	194.2	194.8	200.7	200.8	200.0	161.6
Peas..... No. 303 can	20.6	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.3	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.6	115.5	116.9	117.8	119.2
Baby foods <sup>20</sup> ..... 4½-8 ounces	9.9	101.8	102.0	102.1	102.0	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7
Dried fruits: prunes..... do	26.9	236.0	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.2	259.0	260.6	261.6	263.1	268.7	274.5	278.1	278.5	237.8
Dried vegetables, navy beans..... do	16.0	216.7	214.2	213.6	213.7	212.9	214.5	210.4	213.9	211.9	211.3	216.8	220.9	224.4	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee..... do	86.7	344.8	345.0	345.2	345.8	345.9	345.4	345.2	345.4	345.5	345.1	345.3	346.3	346.2	294.9
Cola drink <sup>21</sup> ..... 6-bottle carton	29.1	111.3	111.3	111.2	111.4	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.2	110.8	110.2	109.1	108.4	108.0	—
Fats and oils:															
Lard..... pounds	17.9	120.7	122.4	118.3	124.8	130.3	143.7	149.8	155.8	158.3	167.3	163.1	161.7	159.9	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated..... do	32.6	157.8	158.2	158.1	157.0	174.0	176.6	177.2	178.4	177.7	181.4	182.0	180.4	185.6	—
Salad dressing..... pint	34.2	142.0	141.1	142.0	146.7	147.9	151.1	153.6	153.4	182.8	153.0	186.9	188.3	183.5	142.1
Margarine..... pounds	156.7	153.9	151.8	151.8	153.8	151.6	157.2	165.4	169.4	170.5	171.2	172.8	174.6	184.2	161.1
Colored <sup>22</sup> ..... do	29.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar..... 8 pounds	51.8	193.3	192.2	191.2	189.1</td										

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group of Commodities

[1947-49=100]<sup>1</sup>

Commodity group	July 1952	June 1952	Commodity group	July 1952	June 1952
All commodities	111.8	* 111.2	All commodities other than farm and food—Continued		
Farm products	110.2	107.2	Rubber and products	130.4	* 133.4
Processed foods	110.0	108.5	Lumber and wood products	120.2	119.9
	112.6	112.6	Pulp, paper, and allied products	115.5	116.7
All commodities other than farm and food			Metals and mineral products	121.9	121.1
Textile products and apparel	99.4	99.0	Machinery and motive products	123.3	* 121.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	98.2	95.9	Furniture and other household durables	111.6	111.6
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	105.9	* 105.9	Nominal minerals—structural	113.8	113.8
Chemicals and allied products	104.2	104.3	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	110.8	110.8
			Miscellaneous	105.5	105.1

<sup>1</sup> The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official Index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official Index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100)—see table D-7a. The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Beginning with January 1952 the Index is based on prices for one day in the month. Prices are collected from manu-

facturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180).

\* Corrected.

TABLE D-7a: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,<sup>1</sup> by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemical and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1913: Average	60.8	71.5	66.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	60.4	60.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	65.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.2	152.8	131.8	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	90.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	139.9
1920: May	167.2	168.8	147.3	193.2	183.2	159.8	153.8	164.4	173.7	143.5	176.5	163.4	233.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	90.0	108.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	92.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	63.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
1940: August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.2	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.2	82.0	83.5	86.8	89.1	89.3	89.6
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.5	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.3	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	108.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	108.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	187.2	118.3	90.1	115.5	182.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.8
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	123.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.8	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	132.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	105.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.8	165.6	149.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	178.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	193.4	130.7	144.5	125.5	178.6	158.0	161.0	156.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.5	158.4	180.1	149.4	131.7	152.2	173.6	134.8	145.3	112.3	169.9	150.2	151.2	162.4	147.3
1950: Average	161.5	170.4	159.4	181.9	149.0	140.4	154.2	172.2	132.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	152.2	152.2
December	175.3	187.4	179.0	218.7	171.4	137.5	184.0	221.4	139.6	170.2	140.5	187.1	178.4	169.0	172.4	166.7
1951: Average	180.4	196.1	180.9	221.4	172.2	138.2	225.5	143.3	170.0	141.0	192.4	177.6	174.9	176.7	169.4	
January	180.2	194.2	182.2	235.4	178.4	126.4	187.5	226.2	147.5	175.0	142.4	192.6	184.9	173.2	176.9	170.4
February	183.7	202.6	187.6	238.7	181.0	138.1	186.1	228.2	150.2	175.7	142.7	198.9	187.0	175.6	170.3	171.9
March	184.0	203.8	186.6	236.9	183.0	138.6	188.8	228.6	149.3	179.1	142.5	199.4	187.4	175.9	170.4	172.6
April	183.6	202.5	185.8	233.3	182.7	138.1	189.0	228.8	147.2	180.4	142.7	197.7	187.0	176.1	172.1	172.3
May	182.9	199.6	187.3	232.6	182.0	137.5	188.5	227.7	145.8	180.1	141.7	195.5	186.4	176.2	170.9	171.6
June	181.7	198.6	186.3	230.6	177.9	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.5	141.7	194.7	180.0	175.6	177.8	170.8
July	179.4	194.0	186.0	221.9	173.2	137.9	187.9	223.8	139.4	178.8	138.8	189.9	174.0	175.1	176.0	168.6
August	178.0	190.6	187.3	213.7	167.4	138.1	188.1	222.6	140.1	175.3	138.2	187.5	170.0	174.4	174.9	167.2
September	177.6	189.2	188.0	212.1	163.1	138.8	189.1	223.1	140.8	172.4	138.5	187.0	168.8	174.2	174.8	167.0
October	178.1	192.3	189.4	208.3	157.7	138.9	191.2	223.6	141.1	171.7	139.2	188.9	168.3	174.3	174.8	166.6
November	178.3	195.1	188.8	198.6	159.4	139.1	191.5	224.8	138.7	172.0	141.3	189.6	168.7	174.1	174.3	166.9
December	177.8	193.6	187.3	192.3	160.5	139.2	191.7	224.0	137.9	172.0	141.6	188.8	167.9	173.0	174.1	166.9

<sup>1</sup> This index (1926=100) is the official index for December 1951 and all previous dates. The revised index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent dates—see tables D-7 and D-8. BLS wholesale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges.

For a detailed description of the method of calculation for this series see November 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Compiling Monthly and Weekly Wholesale Price Indexes (p. 54).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1950 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	July <sup>2</sup> 1952	June 1952	Commodity group	July <sup>2</sup> 1952	June 1952
All commodities.....	111.8	* 111.2	Lumber and wood products.....	120.2	119.9
Farm products.....	110.2	* 107.2	Lumber.....	120.4	* 120.1
Fresh and dried produce.....	128.2	* 124.2	Millwork.....	120.8	120.4
Grains.....	94.9	95.4	Plywood.....	105.7	105.7
Livestock and poultry.....	108.2	107.2	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	115.5	116.7
Plant and animal fibers.....	115.3	118.7	Wood pulp.....	100.3	113.3
Fluid milk.....	107.7	* 105.5	Wastepaper.....	55.1	55.1
Eggs.....	112.9	81.0	Paper.....	123.8	124.2
Hay and seeds.....	106.5	94.5	Paperboard.....	125.4	129.3
Other farm products.....	138.3	136.7	Converted paper and paperboard.....	113.2	113.7
Processed foods.....	110.0	* 106.5	Building paper and board.....	115.8	115.8
Cereal and bakery products.....	106.5	106.5	Metals and metal products.....	121.9	121.1
Meats, poultry, fish.....	110.6	* 110.1	Iron and steel.....	122.3	122.4
Dairy products and ice cream.....	113.8	110.1	Nonferrous metals.....	123.9	* 120.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables.....	103.9	* 103.5	Metal containers.....	120.5	120.5
Sugar and confectionery.....	111.6	110.9	Hardware.....	123.9	123.9
Packaged beverage materials.....	161.9	161.9	Plumbing equipment.....	118.1	118.0
Animal fats and oils.....	64.8	64.1	Heating equipment.....	113.6	* 113.5
Crude vegetable oils.....	60.4	60.8	Structural metal products.....	115.4	115.4
Refined vegetable oils.....	69.5	66.6	Nonstructural metal products.....	124.4	124.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	78.9	* 78.1	Machinery and motive products.....	121.3	* 121.3
Other processed foods.....	126.6	118.4	Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	121.5	121.5
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	112.6	112.6	Construction machinery and equipment.....	125.4	* 125.4
Textile products and apparel.....	99.4	99.0	Metal working machinery.....	127.9	* 127.9
Cotton products.....	96.1	95.4	General purpose machinery and equipment.....	122.4	* 122.4
Wool products.....	113.9	112.8	Miscellaneous machinery.....	119.0	* 119.0
Synthetic textiles.....	89.4	88.6	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	120.0	* 120.0
Silk products.....	134.7	129.8	Motor vehicles.....	119.7	119.7
Apparel.....	100.5	* 100.3	Furniture and other household durables.....	111.6	111.6
Other textile products.....	95.7	98.7	Household furniture.....	112.6	* 112.7
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	96.2	95.9	Commercial furniture.....	122.2	123.2
Hides and skins.....	61.9	59.5	Floor covering.....	119.1	* 119.1
Leather.....	89.3	88.9	Household appliances.....	106.8	* 106.8
Footwear.....	110.6	111.1	Radio, TV, and phonographs.....	93.8	* 93.8
Other leather products.....	100.6	* 100.6	Other household durable goods.....	119.4	119.3
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	105.9	* 105.9	Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	113.8	113.8
Coal.....	105.9	105.3	Flat glass.....	114.4	114.4
Coke.....	124.3	124.3	Concrete ingredients.....	112.9	112.9
Gas.....	102.0	* 102.0	Concrete products.....	112.4	112.4
Electricity.....	98.5	* 98.5	Structural clay products.....	121.4	121.4
Petroleum and products.....	109.4	109.6	Gypsum products.....	117.7	117.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	104.2	104.3	Prepared asphalt roofing.....	106.0	106.0
Industrial chemicals.....	114.7	114.9	Other nonmetallic minerals.....	111.9	111.9
Paint and varnish materials.....	105.9	107.0	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	110.8	110.8
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics.....	92.1	92.2	Cigarettes.....	107.3	107.3
Fats and oils, edible.....	49.8	52.0	Cigars.....	98.0	98.0
Mixed fertilizers.....	108.7	* 108.7	Other tobacco products.....	114.8	114.8
Fertilizer materials.....	110.7	109.9	Alcoholic beverages.....	111.2	111.2
Other chemicals and products.....	103.1	103.0	Nonalcoholic beverages.....	110.7	110.7
Rubber and products.....	130.4	* 133.4	Miscellaneous.....	105.5	108.1
Crude rubber.....	138.6	132.7	Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	113.5	113.5
Tires and tubes.....	129.6	130.5	Manufactured animal feeds.....	102.7	107.9
Other rubber products.....	127.0	* 127.1	Notions and accessories.....	91.5	91.5

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-7.   \* Preliminary.   \* Corrected.

## E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes<sup>1</sup>

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average)	2,862	-----	1,130,000	-----	16,900,000	.27
1945	4,750	-----	3,470,000	-----	38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985	-----	4,600,000	-----	116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693	-----	2,170,000	-----	34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419	-----	1,960,000	-----	34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606	-----	3,030,000	-----	50,500,000	.50
1950	4,843	-----	2,410,000	-----	38,900,000	.44
1951: July	450	644	284,000	345,000	1,880,000	.22
August	305	727	213,000	314,000	2,640,000	.28
September	457	693	215,000	340,000	2,540,000	.33
October	487	728	248,000	365,000	2,790,000	.30
November	305	521	84,000	191,000	1,610,000	.19
December	186	357	81,500	130,000	1,030,000	.13
1952: January <sup>2</sup>	400	600	190,000	250,000	1,250,000	.14
February <sup>2</sup>	350	550	185,000	250,000	1,270,000	.15
March <sup>2</sup>	400	600	240,000	320,000	1,400,000	.17
April <sup>2</sup>	475	650	1,000,000	1,200,000	5,300,000	.61
May <sup>2</sup>	475	673	390,000	1,200,000	7,500,000	.30
June <sup>2</sup>	425	669	170,000	1,000,000	14,000,000	1.68
July <sup>2</sup>	425	659	125,000	870,000	12,500,000	1.44

<sup>1</sup> All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or

more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

## F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction<sup>1</sup>

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													1981 Total	1980 Total		
	1982							1981									
	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.				
Total new construction <sup>4</sup>	\$3,152	\$3,077	\$2,980	\$2,778	\$2,541	\$2,345	\$2,102	\$2,193	\$2,394	\$2,660	\$2,893	\$2,934	\$2,942	\$31,025	\$28,749		
Private construction	2,042	1,998	1,925	1,811	1,690	1,616	1,464	1,518	1,674	1,818	1,908	1,955	1,971	21,684	21,610		
Residential building (nonfarm)	1,033	1,023	970	922	849	799	676	720	849	930	963	958	946	10,973	12,600		
New dwelling units	935	905	860	810	750	710	600	650	700	812	858	849	847	9,849	11,525		
Additions and alterations	109	101	104	99	87	77	63	87	66	84	91	93	92	934	900		
Nonhousekeeping <sup>5</sup>	18	17	15	13	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	16	17	190	175		
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>6</sup>	417	412	408	392	386	397	407	415	415	425	440	469	465	5,152	3,777		
Industrial	178	180	185	188	194	201	209	209	200	205	210	204	211	2,117	1,062		
Commercial	97	97	95	82	73	74	76	83	92	96	95	101	100	1,371	1,288		
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	41	39	37	34	33	33	36	39	41	41	41	45	48	544	402		
Stores, restaurants, and garages	56	58	56	45	40	41	40	44	51	55	54	56	60	827	886		
Other nonresidential building	142	135	130	122	119	122	122	123	123	129	140	149	153	1,664	1,427		
Religious	37	34	32	29	28	29	30	31	32	34	38	42	43	452	409		
Educational	32	30	29	27	26	26	27	28	28	29	31	32	32	345	294		
Social and recreational	12	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	10	12	13	164	247		
Hospital and institutional <sup>7</sup>	34	35	34	33	33	33	32	32	33	34	36	37	38	419	344		
Miscellaneous	27	25	25	24	23	25	24	23	22	23	25	26	27	284	133		
Farm construction	183	180	171	157	136	123	113	110	110	126	148	179	194	1,800	1,791		
Public utilities	381	371	359	333	313	292	263	267	303	331	351	352	350	3,695	3,330		
Railroad	37	36	36	33	32	30	27	30	37	41	40	35	35	399	315		
Telephone and telegraph	48	47	47	46	45	46	41	41	40	42	44	43	43	487	440		
Other public utilities	296	288	276	254	239	216	193	196	226	248	267	274	274	2,809	2,573		
All other private <sup>8</sup>	8	9	8	7	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	64	112		
Public construction	1,119	1,092	1,058	967	851	729	638	675	720	842	983	972	971	9,341	7,139		
Residential building	54	53	53	55	57	59	62	63	66	65	66	63	58	595	345		
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	395	387	370	351	334	301	268	282	260	300	318	319	321	3,471	2,402		
Industrial	186	181	166	151	134	108	85	90	95	97	105	103	104	958	224		
Educational	136	134	133	132	131	128	126	129	131	134	136	136	134	1,531	1,163		
Hospital and institutional	41	42	41	40	41	39	35	37	36	37	40	40	42	408	476		
Other nonresidential	32	30	30	28	28	27	22	26	27	32	37	40	44	484	339		
Military and naval facilities <sup>9</sup>	152	155	153	150	136	122	105	113	116	136	147	129	129	1,019	177		
Highways	340	329	310	250	175	115	90	90	111	187	293	303	314	2,400	2,381		
Sewer and water	64	63	62	60	58	51	46	48	50	55	58	60	62	705	671		
Miscellaneous public service enterprises <sup>10</sup>	19	18	18	18	14	12	8	11	12	15	20	21	23	213	186		
Conservation and development	79	80	81	77	74	65	56	62	72	76	78	77	77	860	881		
All other public <sup>11</sup>	7	6	6	6	6	4	3	4	4	5	5	7	7	77	96		

<sup>1</sup> Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

<sup>4</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>5</sup> Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

<sup>6</sup> Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

<sup>7</sup> Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

<sup>8</sup> Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

<sup>9</sup> Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

<sup>10</sup> Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

<sup>11</sup> Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

<sup>12</sup> Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

**TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction<sup>1</sup>**

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1952						1951						1950		
	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total
Total new construction <sup>2</sup>	\$596,883	\$285,047	\$358,525	\$265,187	\$202,100	\$280,887	\$208,507	\$190,610	\$189,117	\$294,023	\$281,797	\$337,685	\$269,451	\$4,201,939	\$2,805,214
Airfields <sup>3</sup>	17,556	6,020	3,833	6,949	3,371	9,315	3,340	10,170	9,096	14,532	15,535	48,427	91,849	278,630	88,183
Building	369,355	143,949	144,461	144,054	104,876	97,126	115,631	72,316	72,709	169,983	151,381	165,801	339,054	2,179,280	1,369,617
Residential	2,067	668	530	178	280	310	306	112	46	179	64	611	748	8,966	15,445
Nonresidential	367,285	143,272	143,931	143,876	104,596	96,816	115,325	72,204	72,663	169,714	151,317	164,190	338,309	2,170,314	1,354,172
Educational <sup>4</sup>	12,200	879	5,896	3,318	6,508	3,384	7,703	9,825	12,229	9,723	8,038	6,909	2,225	60,570	3,123
Hospitals and institutional	20,060	15,171	23,270	10,902	10,629	5,745	10,653	10,867	14,601	29,634	23,823	15,843	53,838	305,787	395,086
Administrative and general <sup>5</sup>	11,891	3,422	615	3,266	1,717	2,236	1,570	1,265	1,812	15,673	2,807	1,116	7,673	37,146	55,704
Other nonresidential building	323,047	123,800	114,150	126,390	85,742	85,451	95,309	50,247	44,021	54,684	116,647	141,322	274,598	1,746,811	800,169
Airfield buildings <sup>6</sup>	7,779	2,702	5,310	6,461	2,041	905	1,787	300	3,903	11,013	15,685	13,137	21,233	91,911	32,450
Industrial <sup>7</sup>	106,522	48,511	31,161	43,645	6,784	11,703	32,274	27,973	10,890	22,033	47,006	71,731	81,244	892,384	745,037
Troop housing	58,350	23,178	36,534	28,492	23,962	25,020	47,200	656	1,201	3,055	5,633	9,498	86,600	225,909	2,589
Warehouses	38,013	35,998	28,256	29,765	32,427	28,133	6,734	12,547	4,850	3,136	3,229	7,880	18,908	75,824	45,437
Miscellaneous <sup>8</sup>	52,379	15,411	12,889	18,027	20,548	19,690	7,311	8,762	23,177	15,427	45,094	39,076	64,565	400,783	70,656
Conservation and development	44,720	8,826	50,433	15,246	24,382	26,389	13,852	28,449	19,429	47,493	9,816	9,551	28,087	395,841	221,458
Reclamation	10,923	2,191	34,637	5,461	5,470	527	2,423	2,017	6,244	6,409	1,953	5,204	7,677	89,928	81,768
River, harbor, and flood control	33,797	6,635	15,706	9,785	18,912	25,862	11,429	26,432	13,185	41,084	7,863	4,347	20,410	309,913	239,690
Highways	124,659	105,228	101,566	79,605	60,971	60,430	53,373	69,554	65,375	68,419	91,588	77,060	98,564	850,946	836,018
Electrification	9,039	10,896	49,681	12,738	2,980	49,523	6,464	2,711	3,014	5,671	2,730	13,932	24,889	281,251	156,981
All other <sup>9</sup>	31,524	10,137	8,551	6,595	5,540	12,104	15,847	7,410	18,894	18,015	10,747	22,884	57,008	214,991	62,900

<sup>1</sup> Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done directly through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

<sup>2</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

<sup>4</sup> Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

<sup>5</sup> Includes post offices, armories, offices and customhouses.

<sup>6</sup> Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases, with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "other buildings."

<sup>7</sup> Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

<sup>8</sup> Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

<sup>9</sup> Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

\* During June, the last month in the fiscal year, volume is relatively high because of the large number of contracts customarily awarded.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building<sup>1</sup>

Period	Total all classes <sup>2</sup>	Valuation (in thousands)						Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
		New residential building				Non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed			Publicly financed	
		Housekeeping						Total	1-family	2-family <sup>3</sup>		
		Privately financed dwelling units						Total	1-family	2-family <sup>3</sup>		
		Total	1-family	2-family <sup>3</sup>	Multi-family <sup>4</sup>			Total	1-family	2-family <sup>3</sup>	Multi-family <sup>4</sup>	
1942	\$3,707,573	\$266,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,263	\$256,193	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	\$84,902	138,908	15,747
1946	4,743,414	2,114,830	1,830,260	103,942	181,531	355,587	45,769	1,458,602	771,023	430,196	358,151	24,326
1947	5,563,348	2,885,130	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,931	1,713,489	892,404	502,316	393,636	33,423
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,455	496,215	139,354	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,582	36,306
1949	7,396,274	3,724,924	2,845,396	182,355	747,100	283,627	39,785	2,408,445	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431
1950	10,409,292	5,863,912	4,445,104	179,214	770,604	361,963	84,508	3,127,709	1,060,142	796,143	623,336	33,302
1951	8,895,430	4,375,520	3,814,922	170,392	300,205	579,634	37,467	2,807,359	1,058,451	523,942	434,893	29,743
1952	1,026,579	388,187	335,958	15,587	36,642	201,182	1,454	235,856	90,900	47,057	37,800	2,629
July	733,378	343,994	262,998	13,816	37,180	30,000	3,685	246,541	109,150	42,037	33,307	2,396
August	781,644	385,139	333,987	15,389	35,704	15,838	4,100	272,987	133,581	47,182	38,036	6,477
September	838,035	435,867	379,600	18,169	38,007	16,616	7,684	282,659	95,209	50,492	40,371	2,995
October	651,679	344,329	305,172	14,374	23,784	9,788	4,380	196,589	96,092	42,175	35,580	2,477
November	541,066	264,089	235,464	10,324	18,301	21,192	4,369	186,187	67,285	32,082	27,782	1,766
December	429,830	210,328	178,004	9,572	22,752	10,669	1,014	145,031	59,788	26,805	21,238	1,700
1953: January	808,470	266,710	224,184	12,206	20,329	25,781	1,247	145,675	69,008	34,374	28,370	2,266
February	595,214	345,009	300,701	17,293	27,045	28,414	1,607	146,770	76,678	43,191	34,075	3,017
March	778,807	407,926	352,857	18,474	36,274	76,003	4,570	198,888	98,611	49,942	40,186	3,499
April	843,496	465,378	409,724	20,380	35,271	73,006	3,807	208,317	93,401	56,209	45,986	3,558
May <sup>5</sup>	813,838	443,641	388,300	20,569	34,742	55,159	5,561	204,635	104,871	33,228	43,572	3,532
June <sup>6</sup>	526,674	411,598	366,346	20,031	25,221	49,335	9,605	254,790	107,946	45,562	40,916	3,018

<sup>1</sup> Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

<sup>3</sup> Includes units in 1-family and 3-family structures with stores.

<sup>4</sup> Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

<sup>5</sup> Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

<sup>6</sup> Revised.

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary.

**TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,<sup>1</sup> by General Type and by Geographic Division<sup>2</sup>**

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)													1951	1950
	1952						1951								
	June <sup>3</sup>	May <sup>4</sup>	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total
All types	\$254,790	\$204,635	\$208,317	\$198,888	\$146,739	\$145,678	\$148,031	\$186,187	\$196,580	\$282,659	\$272,967	\$246,541	\$235,856	\$2,807,356	\$3,127,700
New England	9,806	8,914	13,812	19,440	7,522	10,847	7,595	14,651	11,204	16,170	32,282	17,081	14,521	197,358	193,388
Middle Atlantic	41,989	54,294	20,773	41,738	26,096	25,311	28,958	29,988	36,132	33,408	47,537	26,442	28,733	422,549	316,583
East North Central	55,494	60,073	45,827	40,238	34,879	25,136	33,710	65,408	32,322	70,698	68,178	59,253	58,990	744,183	675,855
West North Central	17,137	18,356	20,367	10,941	10,136	9,732	10,901	11,181	17,602	30,422	18,228	19,166	204,368	262,737	
South Atlantic	26,234	19,200	20,589	21,613	19,049	18,887	18,222	20,462	30,716	28,766	23,345	18,442	30,281	375,603	
East South Central	18,936	6,156	5,040	8,455	6,156	6,735	2,939	5,603	4,999	8,176	8,766	5,436	12,966	112,622	144,444
West South Central	23,560	19,994	25,224	17,503	12,634	18,142	5,639	15,273	15,777	28,872	30,699	23,311	28,496	287,388	388,301
Mountain	14,972	7,763	5,477	6,411	4,125	15,726	1,582	11,282	13,311	10,262	10,233	7,363	101,233	112,265	
Pacific	44,556	24,484	42,208	31,378	20,074	24,073	32,361	22,183	28,324	43,637	32,172	62,553	32,847	435,953	458,145
<b>Industrial buildings<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>41,193</b>	<b>33,613</b>	<b>33,007</b>	<b>22,517</b>	<b>17,391</b>	<b>23,222</b>	<b>17,828</b>	<b>38,295</b>	<b>36,206</b>	<b>36,163</b>	<b>48,651</b>	<b>57,624</b>	<b>43,123</b>	<b>500,193</b>	<b>266,903</b>
New England	1,298	1,690	1,570	1,010	2,299	5,939	617	4,362	1,503	2,624	4,600	1,843	2,667	31,916	13,969
Middle Atlantic	8,552	5,200	6,068	4,427	2,074	3,940	1,599	10,100	11,546	6,634	9,379	8,529	8,722	97,144	55,670
East North Central	13,707	17,457	6,683	7,655	5,859	4,731	9,236	36,652	12,981	12,218	22,165	16,563	19,177	205,815	110,529
West North Central	1,267	1,412	1,332	643	1,300	1,484	1,131	1,169	3,887	1,527	3,980	1,282	25,306	25,369	
South Atlantic	2,044	6,566	3,108	1,728	939	1,570	499	1,533	1,016	2,950	1,008	2,865	2,229	22,038	17,019
East South Central	2,270	2,460	354	2,212	340	662	248	118	982	1,590	4,548	887	1,299	23,914	13,355
West South Central	2,306	888	4,421	536	1,541	1,886	1,185	1,046	1,048	1,475	949	2,482	18,328	17,800	
Mountain	288	445	246	216	132	279	293	749	308	382	214	304	1,044	6,100	5,469
Pacific	9,461	3,406	9,285	4,080	2,907	3,031	3,021	2,654	5,655	4,830	3,755	21,705	4,421	75,629	39,284
<b>Commercial buildings<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>65,728</b>	<b>50,848</b>	<b>44,040</b>	<b>44,976</b>	<b>34,434</b>	<b>33,184</b>	<b>45,594</b>	<b>41,348</b>	<b>47,144</b>	<b>91,488</b>	<b>57,360</b>	<b>61,124</b>	<b>82,846</b>	<b>739,908</b>	<b>1,122,583</b>
New England	2,394	1,908	2,256	2,751	1,227	1,983	1,174	1,314	1,093	2,535	5,947	7,071	1,984	36,506	63,676
Middle Atlantic	10,696	6,426	8,489	16,120	5,398	5,203	6,626	8,904	6,631	12,656	8,815	5,263	8,050	111,764	212,643
East North Central	13,433	10,908	8,133	6,935	6,707	6,476	9,375	10,487	10,864	12,244	11,777	12,244	11,344	187,553	201,304
West North Central	4,728	4,077	3,151	1,541	5,587	1,588	3,770	2,610	2,610	2,946	4,116	4,116	4,116	43,909	64,104
South Atlantic	8,159	7,347	8,457	8,328	5,657	5,045	6,714	5,345	7,345	7,244	5,468	5,008	69,315	138,590	
East South Central	2,405	2,311	1,948	3,528	1,146	2,163	744	1,738	1,800	3,078	2,074	2,244	1,797	36,535	46,076
West South Central	11,469	6,901	7,532	5,569	8,822	4,905	4,707	4,122	5,499	10,946	7,341	6,120	8,418	93,132	175,129
Mountain	4,267	2,775	2,384	1,500	1,092	2,807	1,835	1,479	2,143	4,398	1,034	4,675	1,854	26,185	47,481
Pacific	8,397	7,090	7,183	6,200	6,114	5,506	13,539	8,674	7,722	18,928	9,661	13,990	10,206	137,730	182,169
<b>Community buildings<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>87,038</b>	<b>81,338</b>	<b>79,851</b>	<b>96,367</b>	<b>71,766</b>	<b>64,084</b>	<b>84,910</b>	<b>59,611</b>	<b>70,016</b>	<b>114,163</b>	<b>122,591</b>	<b>92,056</b>	<b>104,197</b>	<b>1,147,356</b>	<b>1,200,078</b>
New England	3,640	3,487	8,277	14,330	3,406	2,481	4,799	6,784	6,130	8,063	13,971	7,793	6,267	105,739	107,541
Middle Atlantic	12,496	15,035	6,199	18,950	17,030	13,121	19,585	8,815	14,501	10,375	12,859	8,956	8,871	167,319	169,036
East North Central	16,779	22,751	17,030	18,843	19,032	12,447	6,503	16,095	18,821	29,208	24,604	18,114	24,706	263,047	275,029
South Atlantic	12,824	7,918	5,708	13,081	7,608	8,559	5,361	7,356	8,467	15,191	15,789	11,628	8,534	138,562	179,635
East South Central	5,637	1,992	2,057	2,224	4,528	1,639	1,270	1,903	1,475	2,301	1,775	1,718	9,270	43,328	62,520
West South Central	5,188	9,146	10,054	8,681	6,658	7,321	5,310	4,814	6,248	13,816	18,361	13,370	17,344	130,150	146,688
Mountain	2,548	2,101	1,082	1,635	1,140	1,331	0	2,038	4,625	5,111	6,060	2,079	2,755	51,210	43,206
Pacific	19,686	10,656	12,116	14,053	5,645	10,239	5,368	7,153	9,011	13,236	11,641	26,066	14,429	141,200	170,721
<b>Public buildings<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>24,747</b>	<b>10,107</b>	<b>12,216</b>	<b>4,725</b>	<b>3,696</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>11,593</b>	<b>6,063</b>	<b>4,362</b>	<b>5,879</b>	<b>16,007</b>	<b>11,981</b>	<b>6,443</b>	<b>108,196</b>	<b>134,894</b>
New England	59	559	6	10	339	86	265	780	521	889	200	214	886	4,354	2,584
Middle Atlantic	2,487	3,950	461	19	107	1,122	48	38	226	213	11,076	325	195	16,236	40,178
East North Central	1,665	2,150	1,393	450	256	1,522	7,934	937	130	807	374	3,714	158	25,352	9,518
West North Central	0	12	31	554	0	0	345	8	0	777	244	299	132	2,084	4,486
South Atlantic	1,214	1,623	246	172	2,351	52	2,093	195	40	2,666	47	3,636	901	17,419	18,008
East South Central	7,872	34	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	66	36	0	100	0	271	9,390
Mountain	1,567	44	714	120	131	60	305	3,948	654	18	685	64	2,331	15,599	8,268
Pacific	3,188	84	8,649	2,473	422	185	604	148	1,645	382	2,109	3,630	1,208	22,466	41,928
<b>Public works and utility buildings<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>14,086</b>	<b>8,321</b>	<b>8,568</b>	<b>5,779</b>	<b>8,163</b>	<b>12,753</b>	<b>11,674</b>	<b>7,507</b>	<b>9,713</b>	<b>8,458</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>6,341</b>	<b>13,656</b>	<b>115,708</b>	<b>106,164</b>
New England	1,647	102	275	1,008	28	146	205	106	361	1,002	624	42	1,813	8,801	6,478
Middle Atlantic	5,724	1,383	803	268	644	1,162	187	647	1,024	1,354	348	1,633	1,113	11,161	16,808
East North Central	2,981	3,904	3,188	1,020	816	3,903	1,424	707	3,960	3,722	3,309	1,861	7,683	35,028	26,583
West North Central	395	2,102	169	479	238	134	6	534	1,002	1,825	889	706	9,672	9,314	
South Atlantic	359	291	1,673	247	3,517	689	289	3,555	1,212	128	324	175	9,629	7,558	
East South Central	346	30	240	112	66	0	368	8	161	250	0	92	331	1,968	3,316
West South Central	1,409	0	728	272	763	2,882	472	845	842	511	1,727	560	762	11,058	13,646
Mountain	104	7	30	0	4	1,085	70	440	0	240	126	18	2,094	2,702	
Pacific	1,031	496	1,462	2,373	2,087	2,769	8,553	664	1,150	426	1,348	1,094	455	26,279	19,867
<b>All other buildings<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>21,908</b>	<b>20,408</b>	<b>26,575</b>	<b>14,524</b>	<b>11,280</b>	<b>8,387</b>	<b>8,433</b>	<b>13,364</b>	<b>20,148</b>	<b>25,508</b>	<b>18,478</b>	<b>17,418</b>	<b>15,562</b>	<b>189,998</b>	<b>207,247</b>
New England	858	1,168	1,429	332	223	209	306	1,305	1,086	1,037	941	717	705	10,044	9,109
Middle Atlantic	2,835	2,296	2,256	1,955	842	702	914	1,485	2,201	2,176	1,960	1,733	1,782	18,925	22,177
East North Central	7,155	7,304	6,623	4,126	1,963	1,680	1,817	2,540	7,054	8,166	5,657	5,940	5,426	82,285	
West North Central	2,513	1,995	2,143	981	1,017	441	623	1,113	2,852	2,492	2,238	1,905	1,538	18,727	25,451
South Atlantic	3,635	1,723	1,308	1,180	1,243	1,144	632	1,732	881	1,298	1,857	1,574	1,007	13,320	16,995
East South Central	1,500	1,500	1,500	476	271	308	1,776	523	922	363	396	430	6,677	9,939	
West South Central	1,532	1,856	1,733	1,334	821	1,318	657	958	1,488	2,532	1,110	2,071	986	18,821	26,670
Mountain	1,070	785	1,619	1,311	802	310	1,703	265	923	1,151	1,128	1,313	1,068	11,507	19,677
Pacific	2,793	2,752	3,513	2,100	2,869	2,252	1,276	2,891	3,140	5,738	2,677	2,128	3,240	33,460	33,460

<sup>1</sup> Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup> For scope and

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds<sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non- farm	Urban	Rural non- farm	Total non- farm	Urban	Rural non- farm	Total non- farm	Urban	Rural non- farm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 <sup>3</sup>	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	45,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 <sup>4</sup>	706,100	434,300	271,300	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	\$295,130
1944 <sup>5</sup>	141,300	96,200	45,000	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,600	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	265,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,787	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	360,200	846,400	476,400	363,200	3,400	3,400	0	6,642,798	6,617,425	35,373
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	16,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,028,300	588,800	436,300	986,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,260	328,702
1950 <sup>6</sup>	1,399,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	783,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,598	11,418,371	370,224
1951	1,091,300	595,300	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,533	9,186,123	614,418
1950: First quarter	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	3,800	2,200	600	2,162,425	2,138,555	23,860
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,947	581,497	8,500
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,733	622,660	5,053
March	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,300	1,300	1,100	200	934,675	924,378	10,207
Second quarter	426,800	247,000	179,500	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204	53,652
April	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,075,644	18,082
May	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,998
June	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,582	7,572
Third quarter	406,900	233,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,943	3,446,722	118,231
July	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	0	1,233,340	1,210,745	42,595
August	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	76,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,266,198	1,230,233	35,960
September	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	36,676
Fourth quarter	283,400	174,800	108,600	262,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,496,361	2,321,880	174,481
October	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	0	915,895	902,190	13,705
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	0	762,625	724,876	37,749
December	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	\$17,841	694,814	123,027
1951: First quarter	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,600	721,014	34,588
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,629	681,607	35,022
March	93,800	81,200	42,600	90,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	0	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter	239,700	192,000	137,700	280,200	148,500	131,700	49,500	43,500	6,000	2,961,456	2,540,238	415,218
April	95,200	61,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	896,298	823,339	37,959
May	101,600	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	2,100	300	922,661	895,306	27,352
June	132,300	84,100	50,300	90,300	47,800	42,200	46,800	5,500	100	1,175,497	825,690	349,907
Third quarter	276,000	141,200	134,400	276,400	135,200	132,700	8,500	8,500	100	2,827,053	2,721,196	54,878
July	80,500	45,900	36,600	80,200	44,500	37,700	3,800	3,600	100	827,176	792,724	35,383
August	81,100	45,900	43,200	80,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	0	885,543	864,780	10,744
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	0	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
Fourth quarter	225,300	114,300	111,000	220,600	109,900	110,900	4,700	4,400	300	806,955	795,682	10,273
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,000	1,000	100	672,078	659,696	21,418
November	74,500	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	0	533,042	523,558	10,184
December	90,800	31,400	29,400	59,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,100	200			
1952: First quarter	246,500	137,400	109,100	226,900	119,200	107,700	19,600	18,200	1,400	2,167,387	2,007,833	159,554
January	64,900	36,100	28,800	61,500	32,900	28,600	3,400	3,200	200	566,625	538,612	28,013
February	77,700	42,800	34,900	74,300	39,700	34,600	3,400	3,100	300	682,895	654,631	25,264
March	103,900	58,500	45,400	91,100	46,000	44,500	12,800	11,900	900	917,867	814,590	103,277
Second quarter	319,200	164,000	249,800	319,200	164,000	249,800	24,400	24,400	0	2,903,007	2,672,864	220,137
April <sup>7</sup>	106,200	50,000	47,200	97,000	50,400	46,600	9,200	8,600	600	948,850	874,524	74,322
May	107,000	(9)	(9)	98,600	(9)	8,400	(9)	(9)	(9)	956,959	888,448	78,511
June <sup>8</sup>	106,000	(9)	(9)	99,200	(9)	6,800	(9)	(9)	(9)	977,192	909,892	67,300

<sup>1</sup> The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

<sup>2</sup> These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapses in permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

<sup>3</sup> All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 60,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 62,000.

<sup>4</sup> Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

<sup>5</sup> Depression, low year.

<sup>6</sup> Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

<sup>7</sup> Housing peak year.

<sup>8</sup> Less than 50 units.

<sup>9</sup> Revised.

<sup>10</sup> Not available.

<sup>11</sup> Preliminary.

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